

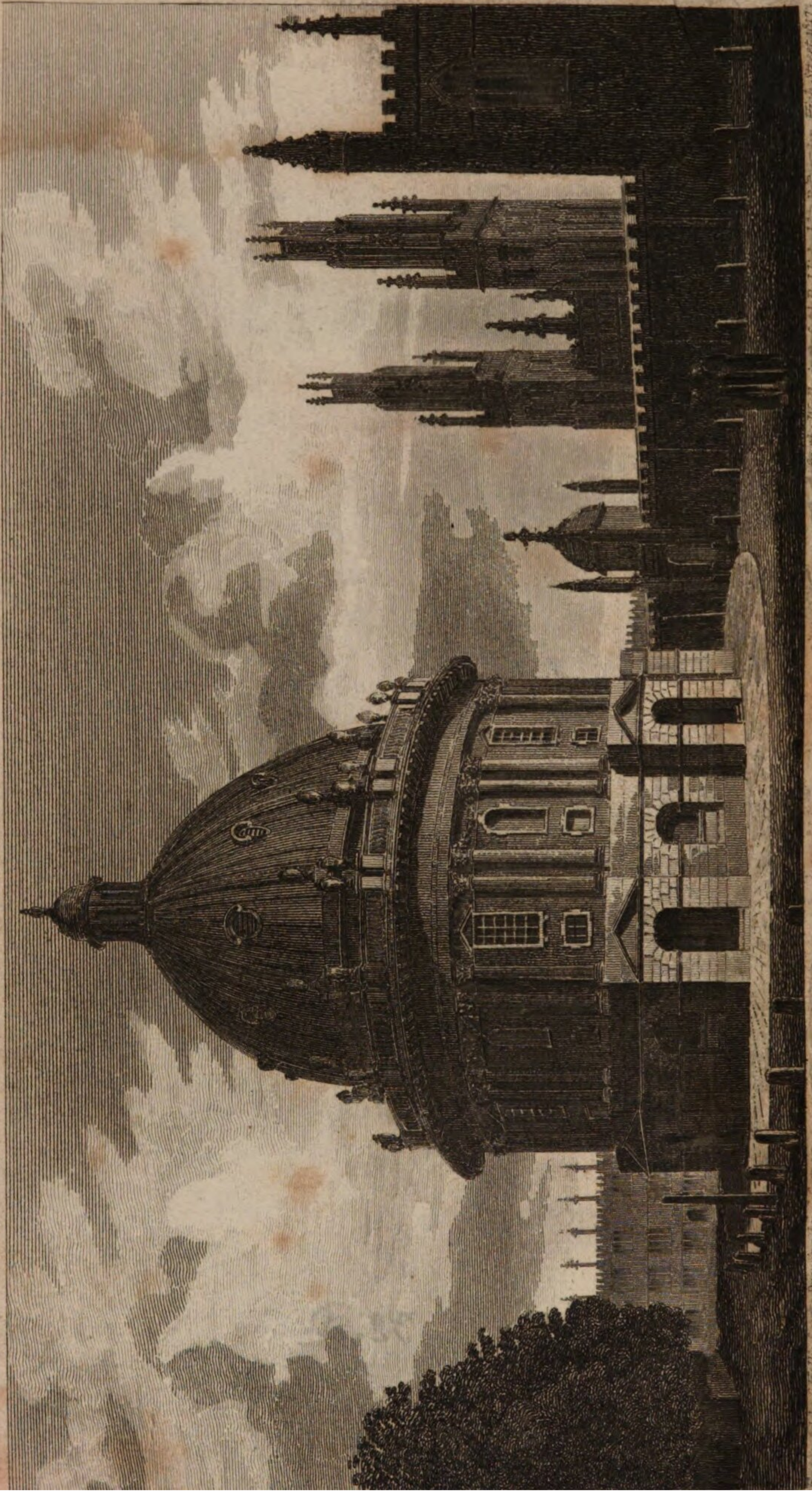
H. R. A. P.

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Wade



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Walks in Oxford ;
COMPRISING AN
ORIGINAL, HISTORICAL, AND DESCRIPTIVE
ACCOUNT
OF THE
COLLEGES, HALLS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS
OF
THE UNIVERSITY :
WITH AN
INTRODUCTORY OUTLINE
OF THE
ACADEMICAL HISTORY OF OXFORD.
TO WHICH ARE ADDED,
A CONCISE HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION
OF
THE CITY,
AND
DELINEATIONS IN THE ENVIRONS
OF
OXFORD.

BY W. M. WADE.

SECOND EDITION.

OXFORD,

PRINTED BY W. BAXTER,
FOR LAW AND WHITTAKER, AVE MARIA LANE, LONDON ;
AND R. PEARSON, OXFORD.

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35th June 1855

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ORIGINAL, HISTORICAL, AND DESCRIPTIVE

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FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, AND THE CITY OF OXFORD

AND E. THORNTON, OXFORD

1855

TO THE
CHANCELLOR,
MASTERS, AND SCHOLARS,
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD,

THIS WORK

IS MOST RESPECTFULLY

DEDICATED

BY THEIR OBEDIENT SERVANT,

W. M. WADE.

TO THE

CHANCELLOR

MASTERS AND SCHOLARS

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

THE WORK

IS MOST RESPECTFULLY

RECOMMENDED

AS A MOST IMPORTANT SERVICE

W. M. WADE



PREFACE.

THE following pages are intended to supply a deficiency, of which, it is presumed, not only strangers, but Gentlemen of the University and resident Inhabitants of the City of Oxford, must have been frequently sensible, that of a concise, historical, and descriptive account of both the University and City. It is certainly not a little surprising, that, while topographical works have, of late years, been multiplied with a rapidity which has provided for the British tourist a *History, Guide, Survey, View, or Picture,*

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of almost every place in the empire of any consequence, the present attempt should also be the first, to describe as it has been and to delineate as it is, in a single volume of moderate size and price, a City abounding so in objects of high and commanding interest. Of the Colleges, Halls, and Public Buildings, attached to the University, a full and judiciously compiled account was, it is true, laid before the public, in 1810, by Alexander Chalmers, Esq. a gentleman whose superior qualifications for such an undertaking are universally known and acknowledged. But Mr. C.'s work, which, from the number of embellishments, is also of necessity sold at a high price, is a history *exclusively* of the Colleges, Halls, and Public Buildings, of the University; not comprehending even a sketch of what may be termed the general history

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of the University, and, of course, not touching upon the City. Of the latter, no account has been published since the year 1773^a; a circumstance, the consideration of which has induced the present Writer to extend considerably beyond the limits originally proposed that portion of his volume which is allotted to a history and description of the City.

It may be necessary to add a few words on the plan of this publication. To the Colleges and Halls, and to the several Public Structures of the University, the Stranger is introduced in the course of five “*Walks*,” supposed to occupy an equal number of days; a space of time certainly not more than sufficient for even a mere tour of inspection through the University. No

^a Sir John Peshall's work made its appearance in this year.

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particular order is observed in accompanying the stranger through the chief buildings of the different collegiate establishments; but to impart, as much as possible, a character of unity to the descriptions, certain particulars respecting the Colleges are omitted in the “Walk” through each. Such are, some of the principal additional benefactions, the dates and dimensions of buildings, the number of individuals composing the several Societies, &c. As however to omit these *wholly* would be justly censurable, they are given in the first and second numbers of the Appendix; to the former of which has also been referred a very limited selection of the names of eminent men who have received their education wholly or partially in the respective Colleges and Halls. A concise memoir of the Founder, with a narrative of the leading

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circumstances of the foundation of each College, is, however, introduced into the description of each^b.

For what may, perhaps, by some readers be deemed too great minuteness in description, the Writer would account by observing, that he has been particularly desirous of giving to his topographical delineations such a distinctness of character, as might enable persons who have never seen Oxford to form, with the assistance of the plan and views, a tolerably accurate notion of the architectural magnificence of a City, the picture of which, as it is thus

^b Persons who may not choose to visit the buildings of the University in the order in which they occur in the "Walks," or who may not have time to inspect more than a few of the principal Collegiate Establishments, will find the volume equally useful ; since, by consulting the Index, the description of any particular College, Hall, or Public Edifice, may be instantly found.

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drawn by a poet of vivid imagination and fine taste, is acknowledged not to be flattering :

————— In this princely land,
Would Clio seek the most distinguish'd seat,
Most blest, where all is so sublimely blest,
That with superior grace o'erlooks the rest ;
Like a rich gem, in circling gold enshrin'd,
Where Isis' waters wind
Along the sweetest shore
That ever felt fair Culture's hands,
Or Spring's embroidered mantle wore,
Lo ! where majestic Oxford stands.

Anxious to furnish every species of information which, in a volume descriptive of Oxford, a liberal curiosity might reasonably expect to find, the Writer has prefixed to the “ Walks,” by way of introduction, an abstract of the history of the University, an outline of its constitution, and a summary of the regulations respecting the taking of degrees. He has also added to the descriptive

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portions of the work, notices of a few places in the neighbourhood of the City; particularly of Blenheim and Nuneham, seats to which few who visit Oxford neglect to extend their tour.

That errors and omissions will be noticed by the informed and attentive reader is but too probable; but for such, if not of magnitude, the Writer will hope to be excused. He will hope this, because he can with truth affirm, that he has spared no pains to render his volume worthy the public acceptance; not indeed as a professed history, but as a comprehensive and faithful *sketch* of the ancient and present state of Oxford; especially of the University, which, from the well-remembered time of his first becoming acquainted (then, it is true, very imperfectly) with its history, and with the great and inestimable benefits resulting to society

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from its institution, and happily continued prosperity, he has uniformly regarded with a sentiment of profound and grateful veneration.

To those Heads of Houses and Gentlemen of the University who have, through the Publisher, enriched the work with so much original information, the Writer begs to return his most grateful acknowledgments.

It will be proper to mention, in conclusion, the works to which principally recourse has been had in drawing up the historical and biographical portions of the work. They were Wood's History of the Colleges and Halls of the University of Oxford, Camden's Britannia, Ayliffe's ancient and present State of Oxford, the Beauties of England and Wales, Chalmers's History of the Colleges, &c. Sir John Peshall's ancient and present State of the City of Oxford, and Letters from

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the Bodleian. From the volumes of Mr. Chalmers, and from the compilation of Sir John Peshall, the most material assistance has been derived.

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INTRODUCTION.

SCARCELY any question of English local history has been a more fruitful source of controversial discussion, than that which has for its object to ascertain, with precision, when, and by whom, the University of Oxford was founded. Some writers have not scrupled to place its origin in the twelfth century before Christ. They assert, that when, in the year of the world 2855, Brutus the Trojan, great grandson of Æneas, came into this island, he was accompanied by certain Greek Philosophers, who first settled at a place, called from their establishment, *Greeklade*, but afterwards removed to a situation close by the spot now occupied by Oxford; where they established Schools, and to which, on account of its pleasantness, they gave the name of Bellositum. This opinion, to which Cay, Fox, and Twyne, give their support, is maintained by J. Rouse, or Ross, of Warwick, who lived in the reign of Edward IV. and is styled by

Dugdale, a famous antiquary^a. Others ascribe the foundation of the University to ARVIRAGUS, a British King, contemporary with the Roman Emperor Domitian. A third party, rejecting these accounts as wholly fabulous, maintains, without, however, pretending to fix the precise time of institution, that the University was founded shortly after the introduction of Christianity into Britain.

It can scarcely be necessary to observe, that all these accounts of the origin of this celebrated literary establishment rest on the uncertain ground of tradition. The last of them is not, however, so wildly improbable as the two that precede; since it is generally acknowledged, that the existence, on or very near the spot occupied by modern Oxford, of one of those Institutions, distinguished in ancient times by the name of *Studia Generalia*^b, may be traced to a period far more

^a “ In Brompton’s Chronicle, written before Rouse’s time, it is asserted, that, before the year of Christ 632, certain Schools for Greek and Latin were established at Greeklade, (Cricklade in Wiltshire,) and Latinlade, (Lechlade in Gloucestershire;) but no mention is made of such Schools being removed to Bellositum, Ryd-ychen, or Oxenford.”

^b General studies, i. e. places of general learning, a name bestowed on the higher public Schools, previously to the adoption of the term University. The latter term originated either in the universality of sciences taught, or in what was taught being learned *ab universis scholaribus*.

remote than any of which satisfactory records now exist. But it is not till near the end of the ninth century that we find the light of authentic history beginning to beam on the academical annals of Oxford. At that time the Schools, which had subsisted here for ages, had sunk into that state of extreme depression, into which, in a kingdom long harassed by successive hordes of ignorant and savage invaders, the seats of learning might naturally be expected to fall. In this melancholy condition they are said to have been found by King ALFRED; who, having, by the complete overthrow and consequent expulsion of the Danes, succeeded in restoring to his dominions the long untasted blessings of peace and security, had leisure to meditate on the best means of promoting the welfare of his subjects. And this wise, this truly patriotic King had not to learn that a right education is the greatest of earthly blessings, the sure basis of national as well as of individual prosperity and happiness. He knew, that with the intellectual character, the external circumstances of a people are always found to improve. Alfred had himself experienced the want of proper instructors. In his youthful days, so general and so extreme was the ignorance which prevailed, that, between the Thames and the Humber no person could be found capable of translating a Latin letter.

Alfred reached the twelfth year of his age without having learned to read. And although, after having, with his step-mother's assistance, mastered the rudiments of Saxon literature, he profited by the leisure that he enjoyed during the successive reigns of his two elder brothers, to improve himself in other branches of knowledge, as far as could be done at an æra so peculiarly unpropitious to literary pursuits ; yet Alfred ever reckoned among his misfortunes, that, " when he had youth, and leisure, and permission, and inclination to learn, he could not find instructors." One of the first objects, therefore, which, after the establishment of peace, engaged the attention of this illustrious prince, was providing for the due instruction of succeeding generations of his countrymen. With this object in view, Alfred would, it is likely, especially foster a place of study, which, decayed as was then its condition, had been for ages the chief seminary of the land. Deprecating, therefore, as we do most heartily deprecate, that spirit of limitless scepticism, which is, at the present day, too frequently characteristic of investigations into the occurrences of time long passed, we do not hesitate to declare, that, although it has become fashionable to doubt, and even to deny, Alfred's having had any share in restoring the University of Oxford, we have not ourselves been able

to discover sufficient reason for withholding our assent to the statements of Camden and other distinguished writers, by whom this monarch is represented as having actually been, first its Restorer, and afterwards its liberal Patron. According to the writers in question, after reestablishing the Schools previously existing here, Alfred, in the year 886, founded three others, conferring on the whole number certain privileges. He also obtained for them certain immunities from Pope Martin the Second. Of the new Schools, or Halls, the first, called *Little University Hall*, was situated near the eastern extremity of High Street, and was endowed with competent salaries for twenty-six Grammarians: the second, called *Lesser University Hall*, was founded in School Street, for twenty-six Students in logic and philosophy: the third, named *Great University Hall*, was situated in High Street, a short distance westward of Little University Hall, and was endowed for twenty-six Divines. For the due support of these foundations, Alfred is understood to have assigned the third part of a moiety of his whole yearly income, and the pensions themselves are said to have been regularly issued from the Exchequer, till the time of either Harold, or William the Conqueror. The first regents and readers in divinity in the University, thus happily restored, were, ac-

according to the old annals of the Monastery of Winchester, “ St. Neot, an Abbot, and eminent professor of theology, and St. Grymbald, an eloquent and most excellent interpreter of the holy Scriptures : *Grammar* and *Rhetoric* were taught by Asserius, a monk, a man of extraordinary learning: *Logic, Music, and Arithmetic*, were read by John, a monk of St. David’s : *Geometry* and *Astronomy* were professed by John, a monk and colleague of St. Grymbald, a man of sharp wit, and immense knowledge. The lectures were often honoured with the presence of the most illustrious and invincible monarch King Alfred, whose memory to every judicious taste shall be always sweeter than honey.” Thus far the “ old annals,” as quoted by Camden, who, professing to copy from “ a fair MS. copy of” the above-named Asserius, thus proceeds : “ ere long, a sharp dissension arose between Grymbald and those learned men whom he brought with him, and the old Scholars whom he found here at his coming.” The latter, it seems, disapproved his forms of reading, and refused to conform to his institutions. For the space of three years, however, the difference was kept within decent bounds ; but it then rose to such a height, as to require the interference of the King, who, being informed of it by a message

from Grymbald, repaired in person to Oxford, and listened with patience to the complaints of both parties. Forbearing, however, to pass any decisive judgment on the merits of the case, Alfred earnestly exhorted the contending parties to lay aside their disputes, and live in amity one with another. But Grymbald, resenting these proceedings, retired to the monastery of Winchester, whither he also caused to be removed, from a vault under the church of St. Peter in the East, to the monastery of Winchester, a tomb prepared for the reception of his remains. Fortunately, under the auspicious patronage of Alfred, these dissensions made no impression permanently injurious to learning; which, on the contrary, flourished so exceedingly, that, ere his death, this father of his country had the happiness of being able to say, that “all his
“Bishops’ sees were filled with prelates of
“sound learning, and that every pulpit
“in England was furnished with a good
“preacher.” But alas! this flattering state of literature and religion in England was doomed to be speedily and sadly reversed. Soon after the death of Alfred, the Danes renewed their savage incursions, and a period commenced, which, “for its barbarism and wickedness,
“has been termed the age of iron; for
“its dulness and stupidity, the age of lead;
“and for its blindness and ignorance, the age
“of darkness.” The history of Oxford dur-

ing upwards of a century and a half from the accession of EDWARD THE ELDER, presents us with little else than a narration of battles, sieges, massacres, and burnings. Referring the annals of these disastrous times to a subsequent part of the volume, we pass to the year immediately after the *Conquest*. The determined resistance opposed to the Conqueror's authority by the citizens of Oxford, operated most injuriously to the interests of the University. Exasperated by the contumacy of the former, William, although himself friendly to learning, and a liberal patron of scholars, not only treated the City with the utmost severity, but left the University to languish in neglect. However, from the ancient Statutes of the Collegiate Church or Chapel, which Robert D'Oiley, the Norman governor delegated by William, and Roger de Iveri, a friend of the governor, jointly founded in the Castle built by the former, it appears, that "there were even at that time some scholars in Oxford; frequent mention being made in the said Statutes, of Fellows and Tutors, Commoners, and others, residing in the buildings attached to the church^c."

About this time, the Jews are said to have become very numerous in Oxford, and, being also wealthy, to have "purchased as many houses in the contiguous parishes of St.

^c Peshall's edition of Wood's Oxford.

“Martin, St. Edward, and St. Aldate, as gave them the names of the *Old* and *New Jewry*.” In one of these they built a school or synagogue, in which certain learned masters of that nation taught Hebrew, and explained the Rabbinical dogmas, to the advantage of the students in the University^d.

During the inglorious reign of WILLIAM RUFUS, the University may be presumed to have been gradually gaining ground, since we find, that, in the reign of his successor, HENRY I. surnamed Beauclerc, the learned languages were cultivated with great assiduity. A single master is reported to have had under his care, about this time, from 60 to 100 students. And one great motive of Henry’s building here the palace of Beaumont, appears to have been a wish for more frequent opportunities of conversing with men of learning, of whom he was a steady and liberal patron.

In 1139 King STEPHEN held a council at Oxford; and, in 1141, having previously obtained possession of the City, he invested the Castle, the walls of which at that time inclosed the Empress Maud, Stephen’s celebrated female competitor for the crown. In three months the Castle was surrendered, but

^d Ayliffe. After being long obnoxious to the students and citizens, the Jews quitted Oxford in obedience to the decree, by which, in the reign of Edward I. they were all banished the kingdom.

the Empress had made her escape the night before^e; a circumstance at which the King was so much enraged, that, on his departure, he set fire to the City, and reduced it in a great measure to ashes. The Scholars were dispersed by this siege; but in about three years they returned; and, there being at that time in Oxford many eminent teachers, particularly in the department of Law^f, the reputation of the University began rapidly to increase. In 1154, another Council was held here; in which it was agreed that Stephen should retain possession of the crown during his life, and that Henry, son of the Empress Maud, should succeed him in the regal dignity.

The latter, afterwards HENRY II.^g held several Councils at Oxford, where, in his palace of Beaumont, he also resided much. During his reign, in the year 1190, a fire de-

^e The circumstances of her escape are curious. It was about Christmas, and the snow lay thick on the ground. The Empress put on a white dress, and, attended by three soldiers, stole out of the fortress in the dead of night, passed unobserved through the enemy's outposts, and, although the night was severely frosty, proceeded on foot to Wallingford, a distance of ten miles.

^f During the twelfth century, the study of *Law* came into great repute, "to the discouragement," says Wood, "of other sciences."

^g Till this reign, the degree of Doctor was unknown in England. The degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts were of older standing.

stroyed St. Frideswide's church, several Halls, and great part of the City. Till this period, the Halls and houses were of wood, and thatched; but now the citizens, profiting by the calamity, built chiefly with stone, using lead or tiles as a roofing. Many of the Halls were enlarged during this reign, a proof of the increasing number of scholars.

RICHARD I. was born in the palace of Beaumont; and, although his military propensities rendered his reign not happy for his people, he appears to have ever retained a warm regard for the place of his nativity. Under his fostering auspices the University became so celebrated, as to be considered a rival to that of Paris.

So flourishing was the state of the University during the early part of the reign of King JOHN, that the number of students is said to have reached 3000^b. But this prosperity was soon clouded, the progress of science arrested, and the University itself threatened with annihilation, through the following unfortunate occurrence. A clerk, engaged in amusement, accidentally killed a woman, and, through fear of punishment, immediately fled. Search was however instantly made after him by the citizens, who, having learned to what Hall he

^b About the year 1203, the custom of preaching from a text began; *postillizing*, that is, expounding in succession all the texts of a chapter, having previously been the mode of dispensing instruction from the pulpit.

belonged, proceeded thither, with the Mayor at their head, and seizing, not the offender, but three students wholly innocent of the fact, threw them into prison. A few days afterwards, the King (whose dislike of the clergy is well known) issued, from his palace at Woodstock, an order for putting the three (some say only two) persons, guiltless though they were, to death. The cruel mandate was instantly obeyed by the citizens; upon which the scholars, deeply offended by so unworthy treatment, quitted Oxford, and retired, some to Cambridge, some to Reading, and some to Maidstone. Complaint was also made to the Pope, who laid the City under an interdict, and prohibited all teaching within it. Driven almost to despair, the citizens now sent a deputation to the papal legate, Nicholas, Bishop of Tusculum, humbly acknowledging their crime, and entreating forgiveness. The legate, who was then at Westminster, granted their suit, but only on condition of their submitting to perform a humiliating penance in the several churches of Oxford. Satisfaction being thus in some sort made to the justly offended scholars, the latter, returning to Oxford, resumed their usual studies; and the University was soon after invested by the King with certain additional privileges.

Several Councils and Parliaments were held

at Oxford by HENRY III. during whose reign the state of the University was flourishing beyond all precedent, 15000 being, it is said, at one time, the number of students. And its reputation abroad must have been correspondent, since we read, that, in the year 1229, no fewer than 1000 scholars quitted the University of Paris, and repaired hither to prosecute their studies. Two or three years afterwards, the number of students is said to have reached 30000, consisting of English, Welsh, Scotch, Irish, and French.

In 1234, Otho, a papal Legate, was sent hither to institute a reform of manners among the students. He was respectfully received, but, through the insolence and brutality of his servants, was quickly involved in a quarrel with the scholars, and would probably have lost his own life in the tumult, had he not concealed himself in a belfry at Oseney, his temporary place of residence, and the scene of the affray. For this outrage on a messenger of the Holy See, 39 students were obliged to perform solemn penance.

In 1263, as Prince Edward, “returning
“from Paris, marched with an army towards
“Wales, and coming to Oxford in his way,
“was, by the burghers, forbid entrance, on
“account of the tumults now prevailing among
“the Barons,” he quartered his soldiers in
the adjacent villages, “and lodged himself,

“ that night, at the royal palace in Magdalen
“ parish, the next morning proceeding on his
“ journey ; but the scholars, who were shut
“ into the town, being desirous to meet and
“ salute that Prince whom they loved so
“ much, first assembled about *Smith Gate*,
“ and demanded to be let into the fields.
“ Being denied this by one of the Bailiffs,
“ they returned to their hostels for arms, and
“ broke open the gate ; whereupon the Mayor
“ arrested many of them ; and on the Chan-
“ cellor’s request was so far from releasing
“ those whom he had committed to prison,
“ that he ordered the citizens to bring out
“ their banners, and display them in the midst
“ of the street ; and embattling them, com-
“ manded a sudden onset on the rest of the
“ scholars remaining in the town ; and much
“ bloodshed had been committed, had not a
“ scholar, by the sound of the Schools’ bell
“ in St. Mary’s church, given notice of the
“ danger which threatened the students, then
“ at dinner. On this alarm they straightways
“ armed, and went out to meet their assail-
“ ants, and, in joined battle, courageously
“ subdued and put the townsmen to flight,
“ wounding many of themⁱ. The King hap-
“ pened to be on the eve of holding a Par-
“ liament at Oxford ; but, on this disturbance

ⁱ Ayliffe.

“ being notified to him, he sent two commis-
“ sioners to enquire into the circumstances.
“ Their report seems to have been favourable
“ to the students, since the King publicly pro-
“ claimed their pardon. He, however, required
“ them to depart from the City till the Par-
“ liament should have ended its Session.
“ By this requisition, the students were, it
“ seems, offended; for, on the King’s laying
“ siege to Northampton, whither most of the
“ students had retired^k, and in which the in-
“ surgent Barons had fortified themselves,
“ the latter ranged themselves on the side of
“ the besieged, and fought against their Sove-
“ reign with the most determined bravery.
“ This defection of loyalty would probably
“ have been visited with exemplary punish-
“ ment, had not motives of policy inclined the
“ King to the side of lenity.”

It was in this reign that Colleges began to be founded. And, as there were not wanting in the University individuals of great eminence in the literature of the age, (which was

^k Some however retired to Sarum, where, according to Tanner, Bishop Egidius had founded, in 1260, (this date must surely be wrong,) for students who quitted Oxford on occasion of the quarrel with the Legate Otho, the *College of Vaux*.

The scholars who had fixed themselves at Northampton were soon commanded to return, and the University at that place fell to decay.

not however either very deep, or very extensive in its range,) some advances were doubtless made in sound learning: but so frequent were the dissensions that arose, (dissensions, such was the military spirit of the time, usually terminated by an appeal to arms,) that the studies pursued were perpetually, and often very seriously, interrupted. To the old animosity subsisting between *Gownsmen* and *Townsmen*, were now added violent feuds among the scholars themselves; originating for the most part in the accidental circumstance of having been born on the *northern* or *southern* side of the river Trent¹.

EDWARD THE FIRST was a prince of so martial a character, that one would scarcely expect to hear of his giving much encouragement to letters. Nor did he; yet in his

¹ The Welsh, Scotch, and North English students, went by the general appellation of *Northern men*; and scholars from the district south of the Trent, by that of *Southern men*. In 1258, says Ayliffe, “the
“ Northern men, erecting their banners, fought it out
“ against the Southern men in the fields about Oxford;
“ in which engagement many were killed and wounded
“ on either side. This war in the University was a
“ prelude of the ensuing tumults in the kingdom, if
“ we may credit the following verses,

“ *Chronica si penses, cum pugnant Oxonienses,*
“ *Post paucos menses, volat ira per Angligenenses.*”

In “a grievous contention,” which, in 1506, took place in High Street, before St. Mary’s church, the Principal of Hart Hall and two scholars were killed.

reign we find the University, through the medium of the Bishop of Lincoln, soliciting from the Pope a rather extraordinary privilege, namely, that all superior graduates of Oxford might become Lecturers and Regents in any University whatever, without any farther examination. Whether this petition was granted does not appear; but Ayliffe is of opinion that it was.

During the reign of EDWARD II. who, though a sincere friend to the University, sometimes, by acceding too readily to the prayer of applications made to him by contending parties, acted injuriously to its interests, little of the tranquillity which should ever pervade the seats of learning was experienced at Oxford. Dissensions were frequent and acrimonious. Among other sources of disagreement, the University now began to be involved in contests with the preaching friars, who, displaying a constant disposition to break the statutes and infringe the privileges of the University, were exceedingly troublesome.

EDWARD III. had received his education at Oxford, and continued to cherish through life a filial veneration and affection for the University. Even while engaged in forming projects of the loftiest ambition, he watched with unceasing care over the interests of this learned establishment. His liberality was enlarged, judicious, and uniform. In augment-

ing the privileges of the University, he had respect to the security and consequence of the students, as well as to the authority of the superior officers. But still the peace of the University was frequently disturbed. To former causes of dissension, others were now added. Disputes, on various points of religious doctrine, arose, and were carried on, with an asperity most discreditable to students of the liberal sciences. In the year 1331, owing, say Camden and Twyne, to the fate of the northern scholars who were subdued by those of the south, a considerable number of Oxford scholars retired to Stamford, where a general study appears to have existed for many years before. The seceding scholars were, however, but not without great difficulty, compelled to return to Oxford; and a statute was afterwards passed, rendering it imperative upon every candidate for a degree to "swear never to read, or hear a reader, at Stamford, as a University."

In the year 1344 the election of a Chancellor was an occasion of frequent skirmishes between the northern and southern men; and in the year 1349 new and more violent dissensions arose upon a similar account. The most dreadful of the many dire conflicts between the students and citizens took place during the reign of Edward III. It began on St. Scholastica's day, 1354, and continued

three days. On the second evening, the townsmen called in to their assistance the country people; and, thus reinforced, completely overpowered the scholars, of whom numbers were killed and wounded. The consequences of this outrage on the part of the citizens were to them very serious. They were debarred the rites and consolations of the church; their privileges were greatly narrowed; they were heavily fined; and an annual performance for ever of certain penitential observances was enjoined. With respect to the last, some change took place after the Reformation, and a farther change has since been made^m. But the latter year was also marked by the occurrence of a more serious calamity. Pestilence visited the City; and so dreadful was the consequent mortality, that one fourth of the students died; while, of the citizens, the living were scarcely sufficient to bury the deadⁿ. “In one day sixteen bodies” were buried in the same churchyard.” So

^m To this day, on each anniversary of St. Scholastica, the Mayor and sixty-two citizens attend at St. Mary's church; where, the Litany being read at the altar, an obligation of a penny is made by each man.

ⁿ The chief causes of this, as well as of similar visitations, were, no doubt, the excessively crowded state of population in the narrow streets and lanes of the City, and the filth, which, notwithstanding reiterated prohibitory edicts, was suffered to accumulate in the minor streets to a loathsome degree.

great was the terror excited by this fearful visitation, that many of the Halls were wholly deserted by students, and, for some time, occupied by townsmen.

RICHARD II. greatly patronized the University. By a very particular and remarkable charter, he confirmed all the privileges bestowed upon it by his predecessors. He also remitted a subsidy imposed by Edward III. upon unbeneficed clerks, and even presented the University with a sum of money in return for the subsidy. Several new foundations also took place during the reign of Richard; yet, strange as it may seem, learning did not flourish. The students were in diminished numbers, and several of the Halls were let for uses foreign to the cultivation of literature. Among the circumstances most unfavourable to the advancement of learning at this juncture, must undoubtedly be reckoned the still frequent quarrels and disturbances by which the University was agitated. In the years 1388 and 1389, in particular, ferocious conflicts took place between the north and south countrymen.

During the same reign, the celebrated John Wickliffe, then Warden of Canterbury College, first began to propound the reforming doctrines; which, although speedily branded with the name of heresy, and warmly opposed by most of the superior Clergy, appear to

have been favourably received by a majority of the University. So evidently indeed was this the case, that the reigning pontiff, Gregory XI. issuing a bull against the Wicklivian tenets, actually directed a severe reproof against the Chancellor, for his negligence in permitting the heresy to diffuse itself.

The reign of HENRY IV. was marked by a virulent persecution of those members of the University, and they were very numerous, who professed the doctrines of Wickliffe. The chief agent in this persecution was Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, whose interference was, however, resented with great spirit. Letters, couched in the language of severe remonstrance, and even of reproach, were addressed to his Grace by several friends of the Reformation; and, at length, all academical business was suspended, and the scholars retired into the country. A resolution was even formed to dissolve the University; and in so serious a light was the determination viewed, that the King himself condescended to write to the discontented academians several kind letters, requesting them to lay aside their design, and return to Oxford^o.

◦ In the year 1400, the Earls of Kent and Salisbury, Sir Thomas Blount, Sir Ralph Lumley, Sir Ben. Sely, John Walsh, and Baldwin de Kent, Esqrs., were executed at Green-Ditch, without the North Gate of Oxford, for having engaged in a conspiracy against King HENRY IV.

In the reign of King HENRY V. who, having himself received part of his education at Oxford, had naturally a predilection in favour of the University, the number of students increased; but in that of his mild and pious successor, HENRY VI. although this Prince was a distinguished patron of letters, and also evinced very favourable dispositions towards Oxford, the scholars were few in number, learning fell into disesteem, and the revenues of the University sunk to a very low ebb. During this reign too a contagious distemper broke out in the University; but, fortunately, it does not appear to have been very destructive.

EDWARD IV. was an encourager of literature, and a zealous friend to the University; the title of Protector of which he assumed.

RICHARD III. paid a visit to Oxford soon after his assumption of the regal dignity; and he afterwards passed an act, empowering the University to export or import books at pleasure.

In 1493, the eighth year of HENRY VII. Oxford was visited by a plague, which, although most of the collegiate societies retired to their houses in the country, swept away a considerable number of both clerks and laymen.

Only ten years elapsed before the ravages of pestilence were renewed; when, as was usual, the greater number of students with-

drew into the country. Still the distemper continued to rage with little intermission during the space of three months. And, such was its fury, that, partly through the number of deaths, and partly through the panic excited, of fifty-five Halls, which, in the month of August, were full, only thirty-three were inhabited, and that very thinly, in December following. Throughout this reign the state of learning at Oxford was far from flourishing. The Greek language especially was but little known. Indeed, a numerous party of students openly professed to hold it in utter contempt; taking the name of *Trojans*, in contradistinction to that of *Grecians*, which they contemptuously bestowed on those who cultivated the study of Greek. Between these two parties arose frequent and acrimonious contests, by which the peace of the University was much disturbed. Still, however, the names of Grocyn, Linacre, Latimer, Tunstall, Lilly, and Colet, of the first of whom the learned Erasmus himself is said to have been a pupil, sufficiently prove, that men of sound learning were to be found in the University. The period was that to which belongs the glorious distinction of having fostered the revival of letters; and in the honours of that period the University of Oxford is certainly entitled to claim a participation.

The reign of HENRY VIII. was, upon the whole, propitious to the University. Henry was himself ambitious of being esteemed a learned Prince; and his example rendered learning, or at least an appearance of learning, fashionable among the nobility. On two very momentous points also the sanction of the University was of extreme importance to Henry. The first of these was his projected divorce from Catherine of Arragon; and the other, his assumption of the supremacy of the church. On both these questions the sense of the Academic body was expressed in favour of the royal intentions, a circumstance doubtless very gratifying to Henry, who, during the whole of his long reign, proved a liberal and steady friend to the University^p. But the King's designs with regard to the plunder of that church, of which he had recently declared himself Head, soon became fully apparent, and an end was of course put to all voluntary acquiescence, on the part of the University, in such of the royal measures as had reference to any farther

^p When, after the suppression of monasteries, a plan for the dissolution of Colleges was laid before the King, Henry is said to have expressed great indignation, and to have replied, that, in his judgment, "no land in England was better bestowed than that which had been given to the Universities, since, by their maintenance, the Realm should be well governed when he was laid in the grave."

changes in the ecclesiastical establishment. The apprehended blow was nevertheless quickly struck^a; and, although the fears that had been entertained of Henry's seizing upon College estates, were proved to have been groundless; yet, so lamentably were the interests of Oxford, as a learned seminary, affected by the injuries inflicted upon the church, that, according to Sir John Peshall, there were, in the year 1546, only ten inceptors in Arts, and three in Divinity and Law: the University held not a Convocation from February to September, nor afforded Clergy enough for the care of the churches. As a contrast to the melancholy statement here given, it is pleasing to observe, that, in this reign, three noble Colleges were added to the educational establishments of Oxford; and when it is considered, that in the same reign classical learning was first made an essential branch of the academical course, and a proper direction was first given to academical studies in general; our previous assertion, that it was a reign, propitious, on the whole,

^a The number of *Monasteries* suppressed was 645; of Collegiate Establishments 90; of Chantries and Free Chapels 2374; of Hospitals 110. The annual revenues of all these, estimated at 160,000*l.* were seized for the King's use; as were also the riches, in some cases immense, found in the immediate possession of the different Societies!

to the University, may perhaps appear to have been not ill founded.

The third year of EDWARD VI. was distinguished, with respect to Oxford, by a measure, which, as it was carried into effect, bore a character of equal harshness, injustice, and impolicy. This was a visitation, for the purpose of reforming the University in point of religion, executed by delegates appointed by royal commission. In this visitation the form of University government was arbitrarily changed, and many deserving men were ejected from their places. At the same time most of the College Libraries, together with the Public Library, suffered irreparable injury in the loss of a prodigious number of MSS, many of them of inestimable value, and in a great proportion of which, according to A. Wood, no superstitious doctrines whatever could have been found, but which were taken by the visitors and committed to the flames; while other MSS. the exquisite illuminations and other ornaments of which were accounted superstitious, underwent the most barbarous mutilation and defacement. The severity of this treatment caused numbers of Students, of whom there appear to have been in all but 1015, indignantly to quit the University; and, at the following season of Lent, the Schools, we are told, possessed only sixteen determining Bachelors.

During the reign of MARY, the University was also in a melancholy state. “The ingenious arts,” says Wood, “were held in contempt. For sermons, scarcely one in a month. Public Lecturers seldom performed their offices. The Greek tongue fell into its old decay; and, in general, there was such a contempt and disuse of learning, that there was no appearance of, nor was there any way left to, the miserable arts. For six years there were only three inceptors in divinity, eleven in civil law, in physic six.—Masters of Arts one year but eighteen, another nineteen, another twenty-five, and another twenty-seven.” In the years 1555 and 1556, three venerable Fathers of the Reformed Church, the Bishops of London and Worcester, first *Ridley* and *Latimer*, and a few months afterwards Archbishop *Cranmer*, suffered martyrdom at Oxford; thus deepening into horror the shades of the academic picture in Queen Mary’s days. In cases, however, which took no colour from her peculiar creed, Mary shewed herself a friend to the University. She bestowed on it numerous advowsons, and confirmed its privileges, ancient as well as modern.

The commencement of ELIZABETH’S reign was hailed with transport by the friends of the Reformation, numbers of whom had been ejected from their places during the reign of her predecessor. Elizabeth, however, evinced

singular and very praiseworthy moderation in carrying into effect the necessary changes. Although several of the Heads of Houses addressed letters to her Majesty, representing the injurious treatment that her Protestant subjects in the University continued to receive from the Papists ; she suffered twelve months to elapse from the time of her inauguration, before she commissioned delegates to enquire into the state of the different Colleges : and these she emphatically directed to use all tenderness on the occasion. Such individuals, indeed, as would not conform to the Protestant doctrines and form of worship, were either ejected from their places, or induced to resign ; but in neither case was any harshness used. Lenient, however, as the Queen was in this respect, and decided as was her countenance of the University, so great was the shock given to the latter by the frequent changes of religion, that in the year 1560 not one person performed theological exercises in the Schools, only one in civil law, and only three in physic. In the same year, not a single person stood for a degree, in either divinity, law, or medicine. In 1563 there were only two regular preachers in the University ; and one of these shortly after leaving Oxford, the University pulpit was occasionally ascended by a layman. “ Richard Taverner, of Wood Eaton, near Oxford, Esq.” says the compiler

of the Athenæ, “ did several times preach in
 “ Oxford; and when he was High Sheriff of the
 “ county, (which was a few years after this,)
 “ came into St. Mary’s church, out of pure
 “ charity, with a golden chain about his neck,
 “ and a sword, as ’tis said, by his side, and
 “ gave the academians, destitute of evangelical
 “ advice, a sermon, beginning with these
 “ words: Arriving at the mount of St. Mary’s,
 “ in the stony stage^r where I now stand, I have
 “ brought you some fyne bisketts, baked in the
 “ oven of charitie, carefully conserved for the
 “ chickens of the church, the sparrows of the
 “ spirit, and the sweet swallowes of salvation,
 “ &c.^s”

Lamentable indeed must have been the state of the University, when so miserable a driveller was “ several times” permitted to insult its members from their own pulpit.

In 1563 Oxford was visited by that frequent scourge the plague.

In 1566 the University had the honour of a visit from her Majesty.

The year 1577 was marked by the occurrence of one of the most calamitous events recorded in the annals of the City. This was the *Black Assize*, when Bell and Barham the two Judges, the High Sheriff, two Knights, eight Esquires and Justices of the peace, and almost all the gentlemen of the grand jury,

^r St. Mary’s pulpit was then of fine carved ashler stone.

^s Athen. Oxon.

died soon after they had retired into the country.

In 1580 an earthquake spread great terror among the inhabitants of this part of England, but fortunately did no serious mischief.

The year 1592 brought the University the honour of another visit from the Queen; who, as on the former occasion, was charmed with the situation and magnificence of the place, and highly gratified with her reception and entertainment.

In this reign it was that the puritanical spirit, which afterwards, uniting with the spirit of party, produced effects so truly melancholy, first displayed itself. Oxford was soon rather deeply tinctured with it; a circumstance that did not however prevent the University, after it had recovered the shock sustained through the repeated changes of the established religion, from flourishing exceedingly, and producing many eminent scholars. Through the whole of Elizabeth's long and splendid reign the University enjoyed the full sunshine of royal favour. One of her Majesty's first acts was to free both Oxford and Cambridge for ever from the payment of tenths and first fruits, and from subsidies on the temporalities, or lay fees. In her 13th year both the Universities were incorporated by Act of Parliament; and many other proofs of her regard for the interests of learning did she give to both, but particularly to this of Oxford.

In the year of JAMES THE FIRST's accession, the plague raged with so much violence in London, that the King, with his Court, removed to Oxford, in order to be out of the sphere of its malignant influence. But hither, in a short time, the malady most unfortunately followed ; and so vehemently did it rage, that most of the students fled into the country ; while, in the city, business was entirely suspended. " Not a living creature," says Ayliffe, " besides nurses and corpse bearers, was seen in the streets, which were covered with grass, even in the market-place." In this reign the disputes between Papists (a term extended by the opposite party even to conscientious members of the Church of England) and Puritans, were carried on with increased virulence, and evidently began to threaten danger to the state. The opinions and arguments of the contending parties were disseminated in every part of the kingdom. An ardour for controversy inflamed the general mind ; and, as the religious tenets of the puritanical party, besides being, at least such of them as were principally insisted upon, of a kind that experience has since shewn to be peculiarly acceptable to a corrupt and ignorant vulgar, were propagated with the greater zeal ; numbers of the common people speedily embraced them, and, becoming decidedly hostile to the existing religious establishment, were but too well

prepared to fall in with the designs of those, who, in the next reign, strove, with fatal success, to excite in their minds a similar spirit of hostility to the royal person and government.

By King James the Universities were first empowered to send two members to Parliament.

Early in the reign of CHARLES I. the plague again raging in the metropolis, a Parliament, the proceedings in which were gloomily ominous of the evils about to be poured upon the country, was held at Oxford.

In the year 1642, when the storm which had been so long gathering burst forth into civil war, Oxford was selected by King Charles as the place of his head quarters. Here the unhappy monarch met only with consolation and assistance. Oxonian loyalty, strengthened and confirmed by principle, had not been undermined, or even shaken, by the religious disputes so long agitated in the University. Venerating, because they understood, the excellent civil constitution of their country, a constitution, with the genius of which, despotism, whether of one or of many, is happily incompatible, no sooner did the Academians, in number at that time about 4000, perceive the real designs of the fanatics, than they hastened to place their lives and properties at the disposal of a prince, whose piety and

whose virtues commanded their respect, and the goodness of whose intentions, with respect to government, they believed to be unquestionable. The memorable sacrifice of all the plate belonging to the different Colleges, and a loan of upwards of 10000*l*. subsequently made, were solid and honourable proofs of that attachment to the cause of order, and that deference for legitimate authority, by which persons of a liberal education rarely fail to be distinguished. And the loyalty, thus seasonably evinced, was as undeviating as it was ardent. But alas! though at the commencement of the unhappy contest, the partial success of his Majesty's arms afforded some ground of hope for the speedy restoration of order, the royal cause soon became desperate, and in 1646, by the King's direction, Oxford was surrendered to the besieging army of Sir Thomas Fairfax, who had also ineffectually besieged the City the year before. The conditions of surrender were extremely favourable to the Oxonians; not a single privilege of either the University or City was compromised. But, deprived by the troubles of most of her sons, and sorely impoverished in her finances, the former was now lamentably circumstanced. The Colleges and Halls were in disrepair; the few remaining scholars were not only mostly indigent, but the younger part of them, through bearing arms, and keeping company with the

military, idle and dissipated; the Schools had been employed as granaries; lectures and exercises had almost ceased. To complete the misfortunes of the University, a Visitation was ordered by the Parliament, and speedily took place; the Commissioners setting themselves vigorously to work to "*reform the discipline, and correct the erroneous doctrines of the University*, by the rule of the Covenant." On this occasion, a few base or timid spirits ranged themselves on the fanatical side, and went hand in hand with these *reforming* Commissioners; but the great body of the University assembled in Convocation, and passed a public Act and Declaration against the proffered opinions; an Act which, to use the words of Lord Clarendon, "must remain to the world's end as a monument of the learning, courage, and loyalty of this excellent place." And this was all that could be done. The power was now in the hands of Sectarian revolutionists, and just such a use was made of it as might have been anticipated. The lands belonging to the church were ordered to be sold; divines who refused to conform to the new order of things were ejected from their places; painted windows and other works of art were consigned to destruction as superstitious and devilish. During the *Interregnum* nominal students were pretty numerous in the University, but

they had not to labour as formerly. The examination of candidates for Holy Orders was frequently confided to ignorant and enthusiastic laymen, styled Tryers, whose enquiries went not to ascertain the candidate's proficiency in classical literature, and the other usual branches of an academical course, but had respect almost exclusively to his advances in what these termed grace. The University could nevertheless still boast of containing a few individuals of genuine talent and solid erudition; and at this very time it was that, in meetings held periodically at one of the Colleges^r by some of the individuals alluded to, the Royal Society originated.

In 1650 Cromwell was elected Chancellor of the University. In 1657, in consequence of a petition presented by the gentlemen, freeholders, and inhabitants of the county of Durham, Oliver founded, at Durham, in the houses of the Dean and Chapter, endowing it also with their revenues, a *College* for a Provost, two Senior Fellows, and twelve Junior Fellows, twenty-four Scholars, and twelve Exhibitioners, besides eighteen Scholars in a Free-School attached to the College. In 1659 the University of Oxford petitioned Cromwell to withhold from the Durham institution the power of conferring degrees; on which Oliver gave assurances,

^r Vide the walk through Wadham College.

that nothing should be done to the prejudice of either Oxford or Cambridge. At the Restoration the revenues of the new College reverted to the Dean and Chapter, and the College itself, which is said to have flourished exceedingly under the auspices of its *Protector*, was dissolved.

At the Restoration the University was placed on its former footing, and, to adopt the words of Lord Clarendon, “after several
“ tyrannical governments, which mutually suc-
“ ceeded each other, and with the same ma-
“ lice and perverseness endeavoured to ex-
“ tinguish all good literature and allegiance,
“ Oxford yielded a harvest of extraordinary
“ good and sound knowledge in all parts of
“ learning.”

In the year 1681, when party spirit had unfortunately once more risen to great height, CHARLES II. assembled a Parliament at Oxford. The Session was, however, but of short duration. At the end of seven days, the King suddenly dissolved the Parliament, and departed for Windsor. Many of the members, summoned on this occasion, pretending a fear of the Papists, had come attended by bodies of their servants and retainers: the London representatives, in particular, were escorted by a numerous body of well-armed horsemen; having in their hats ribbands, inscribed with the words, “No Popery! No Slavery!”

Scarcely was JAMES II. seated on the throne, when his evident bias towards Roman Catholicism, and the arbitrary manner in which he proceeded to carry his designs into execution, put the whole nation in a ferment. The standard of rebellion was quickly raised against his authority; and although the insurrection was speedily quelled, disaffection continued to spread, and a spirit of determined hostility to his person and government soon became general among the people. The extreme and indiscriminating severity with which the misguided followers of Monmouth were punished, greatly aggravated this spirit; and, after a gloomy and unquiet reign of about four years, the last British King of the unfortunate line of Stuart was obliged to yield up his throne, without a struggle, to a Prince, called by a majority of the nation to supersede him. One of the most remarkable instances of the injudicious zeal and arbitrary disposition of James, was his illegal interference with this University, which happened soon after his accession to the throne. The circumstances were briefly these:—The President of Magdalen College (one of the most opulent foundations of the kind in Europe) was just dead, and the Society, who possess the right of electing their own Head, were about to choose a successor, when the royal commands were

laid upon them to elect, as President, "one Farmer, who was, it appears, known to be a man of bad principle." The Society therefore, in the most respectful manner, entreated that his Majesty would either allow them to proceed in their own election, or, at least, nominate a more suitable person. To this entreaty no answer was returned; and, when the day of election arrived, the Fellows made choice of Dr. Hough, a man every way qualified for an office of so much honour and dignity. Enraged at this instance of disobedience, James immediately sent down a mandate for setting aside Dr. Hough, and electing, not indeed the person originally named, but Dr. Parker, whom his Majesty had recently elevated to the See of Oxford, but whose appointment to the Headship would have been far from pleasing to the Society. A respectful statement was therefore now transmitted to the King, of the Society's determination to sustain the election, which, in strict conformity with the provisions of their Statutes, they had just made; accompanied by a declaration, in support of which, they appealed to their previous conduct, of the most perfect loyalty and obedience under all lawful circumstances. This continued and resolute opposition to his will incensed James so highly, that he came in person to Oxford, and, after an ineffectual attempt to terrify the

Fellows, by reproaches and threats, into submission, put an end to the business, by forcibly expelling the President, and, two individuals excepted, the whole members of the Society. Within little more than a year from the date of this violent proceeding, James saw himself deprived of the crown; but he had previously, by directing the restoration of the deprived President and Fellows of Magdalen, evinced his sense of the injustice done to them.

From the accession of WILLIAM III. and MARY II. the annals of Oxford are of a pacific and truly pleasing character. Two new Colleges have been founded;—several of those previously existing have been either wholly or partially rebuilt, or have received considerable additions;—a magnificent Library, a Printing Office, an Observatory, and an Infirmary have been added to the public structures;—several additional Professorships and Lectureships have been founded. But for an account of the several foundations within the University, and for sundry particulars relative to its history during the period intervening between the Revolution of 1688 and the present time, we must refer to our succeeding pages. We cannot, however, close this outline of the academical history of Oxford, without observing, that, during the period referred to, the reputation of Oxford, as a learned semi-

nary, has been most brilliantly sustained by her learned and accomplished sons, who, in numbers too great to admit of even a bare record of names, have been seen rising in succession to stations of eminence and high usefulness in the various departments of public life, or attaining to honourable distinction in the more retired walks of literature.

The UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD is an incorporated body, and possesses numerous important privileges, conferred by a succession of Sovereigns, and contained in a series of royal charters, which commence at a very early period, and have all received the sanction of the legislature. The Incorporation is styled *The Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford*, and is governed by statutes enacted in Convocation. Those under which the affairs of the University are now administered, bearing the title of "Corpus Statutorum Universitatis Oxoniensis," were drawn up during the Chancellorship of Archbishop Laud, and were approved by Charles I. They have since received such alterations and additions as the exigencies of more modern times have seemed to call for.

Two Assemblies, termed the *Houses of Congregation* and of *Convocation*, possess the whole administrative power of the University in its corporate capacity. The House of Congregation is composed wholly

of regents ; of whom there are two orders, *necessary regents*^s, and *regents ad placitum*. The House of Convocation consists of both regents and non-regents. The Chancellor, or the Vice-Chancellor, or, in the Vice-Chancellor's absence, one of his four deputies ; with the two Proctors, or, in their absence, their respective deputies ; preside in both Houses ; in which, on all occasions, their presence is indispensably requisite. Besides the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, at least nine regents are necessary to form a Congregation ; but for a Convocation no particular number of members is required. The principal business of the former House is the passing of Graces and Dispensations, and the granting of Degrees : that of the latter extends to all subjects connected with the credit, interest, and welfare of the University.

Besides these two Houses, there is what is termed, from its being held weekly, the *Hebdomadal Meeting*. This consists of the Vice-Chancellor, Heads of Houses, and Proc-

^s By the term *necessary regents*, are designated all Doctors and Masters of Arts during the year intervening between the Act immediately subsequent to their graduation, and the succeeding Act : *regents ad placitum* are all resident Doctors ; all Heads of Houses, or, in their absence, their respective deputies ; all Professors and Public Lecturers ; the Masters of the Schools and Public Examiners ; the Deans and Censors of Colleges ; and all other Masters of Arts during the second year of their regency.

tors. In it, every new statute, order, or regulation, must originate, and every particular measure be discussed, previously to its being proposed in Congregation, and decreed in Convocation^t.

The OFFICERS, in whom the government of the University is vested, are, the Chancellor, the High Steward, the Vice-Chancellor, and the two Proctors.

The *Chancellor* is elected by Convocation, usually from among the more distinguished nobility, and now holds his office for life, though formerly only for one, or, at the most, for three years. His duties are to maintain, under the Sovereign, the rights and privileges of the University; to investigate complaints; to hear and determine controversies; to examine into the progress made in learning and science; and, in short, to watch as a father over all the interests of the University. These being the Chancellor's duties, his powers are of course ample; he has a court, in which he presides either personally or by deputy, and the statutes of every College are framed with a particular reference to his authority.

The *High Steward* is nominated by the Chancellor, and must be approved by Convocation. His office is to assist the Chancellor, and other University magistrates, in the ful-

^t No language but Latin is spoken in either of these Houses.

filment of their duties ; and, under the Chancellor, to defend the privileges of the University. He sits, if required, to hear and determine causes ; and, either personally, or by deputy, holds the court-leets of the University. He is usually a person of good family and of eminent talent, and retains his office during life.

The *Vice-Chancellor* is nominated by the Chancellor from among the Heads of Colleges, and his appointment is ratified by Convocation, in whose presence he is also sworn into office. He is the chief resident magistrate of the University. His duties are to see that every University regulation is duly observed ; to call Convocations, Congregations, and Courts ; to license taverns ; to expel delinquents ; &c. The office is itself annual, but it has, of late, usually been held during four successive years. The Vice-Chancellor appoints as his deputies, in case of absence or ill health, four Pro-Vice-Chancellors, chosen from among the Heads of Houses.

The two *Proctors* are chosen from the several Colleges in rotation, according to a cycle made out for the purpose, and contained in certain statutes transmitted by Charles I. Each Proctor is elected by the common suffrage of all the Doctors and Masters of Arts, in the College of which he is a member. The duties of the Procuratorial office are, to assist

the Vice-Chancellor in the more immediate superintendence of the University, especially with regard to the performing of scholastic exercises, and taking of Degrees; to see that the statutes are observed, just weights and measures kept, and right habits worn. The Proctors are also the immediate guardians of the public peace. Their office is annual. They must be Masters of Arts of at least four, but not more than ten years standing, from their regency. Each Proctor nominates two Masters of Arts, who, under the name of Pro-Proctors, assist him in the discharge of his duties.

Other Officers of the University are, a Public Orator, a Keeper of the Archives, a Registrar, and two Clerks of the Market.

The office of *Public Orator* was permanently established on Queen Elizabeth's visit in 1564. The chief duties of the person who holds it are, to write letters, and to compose public addresses; to deliver, as the voice of the University, a harangue at the reception of illustrious visitors; and to present persons on whom the honorary degree of Master of Arts is to be conferred. The office of *Keeper of Archives*, established in 1634, consists in preserving and arranging the University records, charters, &c. and being ready, on all occasions, to produce them in support of the rights and privileges of the University. The

Registrar attends all the meetings, records the acts, copies the letters and official papers, collects and receives the rents of the University. He must be a notary public. The two *Clerks of the Market* have to attend to the weights and measures used in the market, and to examine into the quality and price of provisions; also to punish regraters, forestallers^s, &c.

The University sends two *Members to Parliament*. The right of nomination is vested in those who have attained the degree of Doctor, or of Master of Arts. The returning Officers are the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges^t.

^s The following inferior officers belong to the University: three *Esquire Bedels*, three *Yeomen Bedels*, a *Virger*, a *Bailiff*, a *Clerk*, a *Bellman*, and a *Marshall*. The *Esquire Bedels*, carrying maces of silver, wrought and gilt; the *Yeomen Bedels*, with plain silver maces; and the *Virger*, with a silver rod; walk, on solemn occasions, before the Vice-Chancellor, whose commands it is their peculiar office to execute, and who never appears abroad without at least one of the *Yeoman Bedels* to attend him.

^t Such is the noble example of independence in elections set by this learned body, that to declare an intention to canvass, or to treat, would be considered in any candidate a forfeiture to favour. In 1750, Sir Roger Newdigate was first informed of his being chosen by a letter from the Vice-Chancellor.

Sir William Scott, Knt. D.C.L. F.R.S. Judge of the Admiralty Court, &c. &c. is one of the Representatives. The other is the Rt. Hon. Robert Peel, M.A. Principal Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Sir William studied at University, Mr. Peel at Christ Church.

The reign of Henry III. has already been noticed as that in which Colleges began to be founded at Oxford; where anciently, as is yet the case at the Scottish and most foreign Universities, the students lived in the houses of citizens. Afterwards, at Oxford, the scholars lived in society, in houses hired for the purpose; yet, as in the former case also, wholly at their own expence. But now, certain bountiful patrons of learning wisely and benevolently resolved to devise in perpetuity ample revenues for the purpose of providing lodging and entire maintenance for students, and of also providing salaries for Professors to instruct, and Officers to rule, the said students, according to statutes drawn up by the Founders for the due government of their respective establishments. Coeval with the institution of Colleges, was, it is conceived, the introduction into the University of a systematic plan of education. We read indeed of a previous division of the Schools into those of grammar, sophistry, arts, divinity, law, medicine, &c.; and, as Mr. Chalmers observes, “were we to trust to names only, these seem “adequate to a perfect system of education; “but the literary remains of the early ages “afford no great presumption in their favour.” The same writer adds: “in point “of fact it is difficult to trace any regular “plan of education, tending to that general “diffusion of learning which now prevails, be-

“ fore the foundation of the first College by
“ Walter de Merton ; whose statutes afford
“ an extraordinary instance of a matured sys-
“ tem, and, with very little alteration, have
“ been found to accommodate themselves to
“ the progress of science, discipline, and civil
“ economy, in more refined ages ^u. ”

To go at all into detail relative to the plan on which, in this distinguished University, education is now conducted, would be foreign to the design of the present volume ; suffice it to say, that, at Oxford, any benefits that may be supposed derivable from the *lecture-system* of instruction, may be obtained by the student, who is, at the same time, reaping the more solid advantages, which, at least as far as respects classical literature and the mathematics, are secured by the use of *text books*, and the instructions of *College-Tutors*. Every College is as it were a University within itself, in which, while order is preserved and discipline maintained by proper officers^x, students are instructed in all the liberal sciences by Tutors, who must be persons of approved learning and probity, and of sound religious principles. The University at large is also provided with *Public Professors* of *Divinity*, *Hebrew*, *Greek*, *Civil Law*, *Medicine*, *Modern History*, *Botany*, *Natural Philosophy*, *Astro-*

^u Chalmers's Colleges, Introd. p. 13.

^x A list of the University Officers, Professors, &c. will be found in the Appendix.

nomy, Geometry, Ancient History, Anatomy, Music, Arabic, Poetry, Anglo Saxon, Common Law, and Chemistry. There are also five Public Lecturers, namely, a *Clinical Lecturer*, and *Readers* in *Anatomy, Arabic, Experimental Philosophy, and Mineralogy.* To these may be added the Radclivian *Astronomical Observer*: and it may be farther observed, that Lectures (some of them free to all students) in various departments of science have been founded, and endowed, in several of the Colleges. We may likewise here mention, that two travelling Fellowships of Medicine, founded by Dr. Radcliffe, with several Law Fellowships and Scholarships, founded by a Mr. Viner, are at the disposal of the University.

Four *Terms* are kept in the year, namely *Michaelmas Term*, which begins on the 10th of October, and ends on the 17th of December; *Hilary Term*, which commences on the 14th of January, and terminates the day before Palm Sunday; *Easter Term*, the first day of which is the tenth after Easter Sunday, and the last, the day before Whit-Sunday; and *Trinity Term*, which lasts from the Wednesday after Whit-Sunday till the Saturday after the Act^y, both days inclusive.

^y The *Act*, or time of completing the superior degree in the several faculties, which always takes place on the Monday after the 7th of July, is generally attended with "many solemnities and festivities."

For the degree of *Bachelor of Arts*, sixteen terms^z must be kept; and for a *Mastership in Arts*, twelve more. Seven years afterward the degree of *Bachelor in Divinity* may be taken; and, in four more, that of *Doctor in Divinity*. If a Master of Arts chooses to proceed in Law, he may become a Bachelor in that faculty at the end of three years, and a Doctor at the end of four years more. The degree of Bachelor in Civil Law may be taken, without proceeding through Arts, in seven years, and that of Doctor at the end of four additional years. A Master of Arts may graduate as Bachelor in Medicine one year after taking the former degree, and as Doctor in the same faculty, in three years more. But for some of the terms, here mentioned as necessary to be kept before taking certain degrees, a dispensation is usually allowed.

Previously to taking a Bachelor's degree in Arts, the candidate must, in the first place, (after the beginning of his sixth, and before the end of his ninth term,) publicly *respond*^a before the Masters of the Schools: secondly,

^z Sons of British and Irish Peers, *when matriculated as such*, are allowed to stand for a Bachelor's degree at the end of three years.

^a The exercise called *responsions*, which is performed thrice a year, consists of an examination in the classics, in the rudiments of logic, and in Euclid's Elements.

at the end of two years from his matriculation, be created *General Sophist* : thirdly, *attend*, at least twice, *the Readings of the Determining Bachelors* : and, fourthly, undergo a *Public Examination* ^b in the rudiments of the Christian Religion, the Classics, Rhetoric, Logic, Moral Philosophy, the Elements of Mathematics, and of Natural Philosophy. And here let it be remarked, that, how well soever the candidate might acquit himself in other respects, any deficiency with regard to the rudiments of the Christian Religion, (in which are included an accurate knowledge of the Gospels in the original Greek, of the 39 Articles, and of the evidences of religion both natural and revealed,) would infallibly preclude him from obtaining his degree^c.

Every Bachelor of Arts is to *determine* in the Lent after he has taken his degree^d. This

^b The *Public Examiners* are four in number ; they must be at least Masters of Arts, or Bachelors of Civil Law ; are nominated annually by the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, and approved by Convocation ; and must all be present during the Examinations.

^c Much useful information relative to the University, its usages, &c. may be found in a volume entitled the “ UNIVERSITY CALENDAR,” which, as also an Almanack, adorned with a capital engraved view of some public building, &c. connected with the University, is published annually.

^d The number of determining Bachelors this year (1817) was 143.

exercise should consist in reading two dissertations, composed in Latin prose, on classical or philosophical subjects ; but for one of the dissertations may be substituted a copy of Latin verses on any subject approved by the Masters of the Schools.

Candidates for a Bachelor's degree in Law, Medicine, or Divinity, must dispute on two separate days before the Professors of the respective faculties. The candidate in Divinity must also preach a Latin sermon at St. Mary's before the Vice-Chancellor. Candidates for a Bachelor's degree in Law, who have not proceeded through Arts, must, like all other under-graduates, respond before the Masters of the Schools, and be publicly examined^e. For a Doctor's degree in any of these faculties, three distinct lectures must be read in the Schools^f.

Three *Prizes*, of twenty pounds each, are annually given by the Chancellor of the University, for the best compositions in Latin verse, Latin prose, and English prose. An an-

^e For an account of the Examinations, &c. see pp. 282—288.

^f Candidates for all degrees, who, at the time of their graduation, possess a benefice or benefices, rated in the King's books at 40l. per annum, or who possess an annual income, derivable from any source but an academical one, of 300l. must, as it is termed, go out *Grand Compounders*.

nual prize for a copy of English verses (not exceeding 50) on ancient sculpture, painting, and architecture, was bequeathed by the late Sir Roger Newdigate, who, during the last year of his life, himself gave such a prize. The subjects for these prizes are commonly proposed by the Vice-Chancellor at the end of Michaelmas term, and the prizes themselves are awarded by the Vice-Chancellor, the Proctors, the Public Orator, and the Poetry Professor. At the *Commemoration of Founders and Benefactors*, the successful compositions are publicly recited in the theatre.

The *Discipline* kept up in the several Colleges is very exact. Every student must, at least till he has taken his first degree, reside in some College or Hall. He must have a Tutor, perform all exercises with punctuality, observe all statutes, and be obedient to the Head of the House. He must never be seen abroad without his academical habit^s, and

^s The first dresses of students are supposed to have been made in imitation of those worn by the Benedictine Monks, who were the chief restorers of literature. Of some of the *ordinary* habits worn at present, a brief description may not be unacceptable. A *Master of Arts* wears a gown of Prince's stuff, and a hood of black silk, lined with crimson; the gown is remarkable for the semicircular cut at the bottom of the sleeve. *Bachelor of Arts*, Prince's stuff gown looped up at the elbow, and terminating in a point;

must not be out of College at a later hour than nine in the evening.

Such students as are not upon the different foundations, are divided into the four classes of *Noblemen*, *Gentlemen Commoners*^h, *Commoners*, and *Servitors*.

The number of Academians of all classes is now about 3000, for the reception of whom there are twenty Colleges and five Halls. These and the Public Buildings of the University will be found described, and,

black hood lined with fur. *Nobleman*, black silk gown with full sleeves; a tippet like that worn by the Proctors attached to the shoulders. *Gentleman Commoner*, silk gown plaited at the sleeves. *Commoner*, gown of Prince's stuff, no sleeves, a black strip appended from each shoulder reaches to the bottom of the dress, and, towards the top, is gathered into plaits. *Student of Civil Law*, plain silk gown, with lilac hood. *Scholar*, plain stuff gown with full sleeves. *Servitor*, gown like the Commoner's, but without plaits at the shoulder. Square black caps are worn by all ranks; but those of Noblemen and of Gentlemen Commoners are of velvet. A gold tassel also distinguishes the cap of nobility. The cap worn by the Servitor has no tassel; but those of every other rank are distinguished by black ones. The *Proctors* wear the gown of a Master of Arts, with ermined hood and velvet sleeves.

^h A class called Fellow Commoners is recognized at Worcester College. At All Souls and New Colleges no students are admitted except those on the foundation; at Corpus Christi only six Gent. Commoners, and no Commoners; at Magdalen none but Gentlemen Commoners are admitted.

it is hoped, faithfully described, in the "WALKS." It may be well to mention, that the buildings of each College or Hall consist principally of the *Chapel*, the *Library*, the *Hall* or Refectory, the *Lodge*, or rooms appropriated as the residence of the Head, *Apartments for Fellows and Students*, and the *Common Room*.

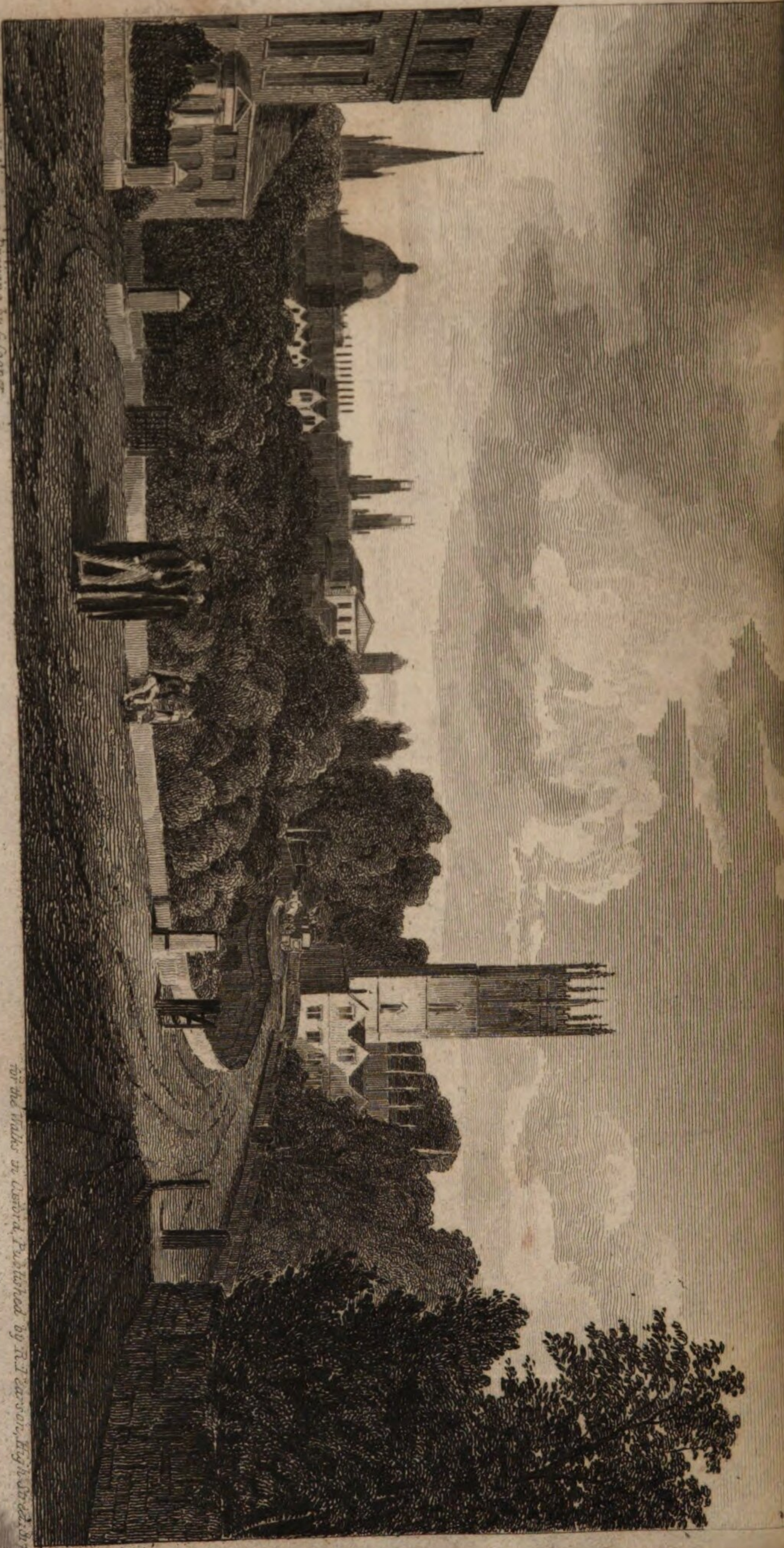
The *Limits* of the University extend about five miles round the City in every direction.

WALKS IN OXFORD.

The University of Oxford is one of the oldest in the world. It was founded in the year 1209, and has since that time been the seat of learning and research. The University is divided into four colleges, each of which has its own distinct character and history. The colleges are: Balliol, Merton, New College, and University College. Each college has its own hall, where the students dine, and its own library, where they study. The University is also divided into several faculties, each of which has its own distinct character and history. The faculties are: Theology, Law, Medicine, and Arts. Each faculty has its own distinct character and history, and its own distinct methods of teaching. The University is also divided into several schools, each of which has its own distinct character and history. The schools are: The School of Divinity, the School of Law, the School of Medicine, and the School of Arts. Each school has its own distinct character and history, and its own distinct methods of teaching.

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WALKS IN OXFORD



Engraved by G. H. Williams from a Drawing by G. Cooper.

ENTRANCE TO OXFORD, FROM LONDON.

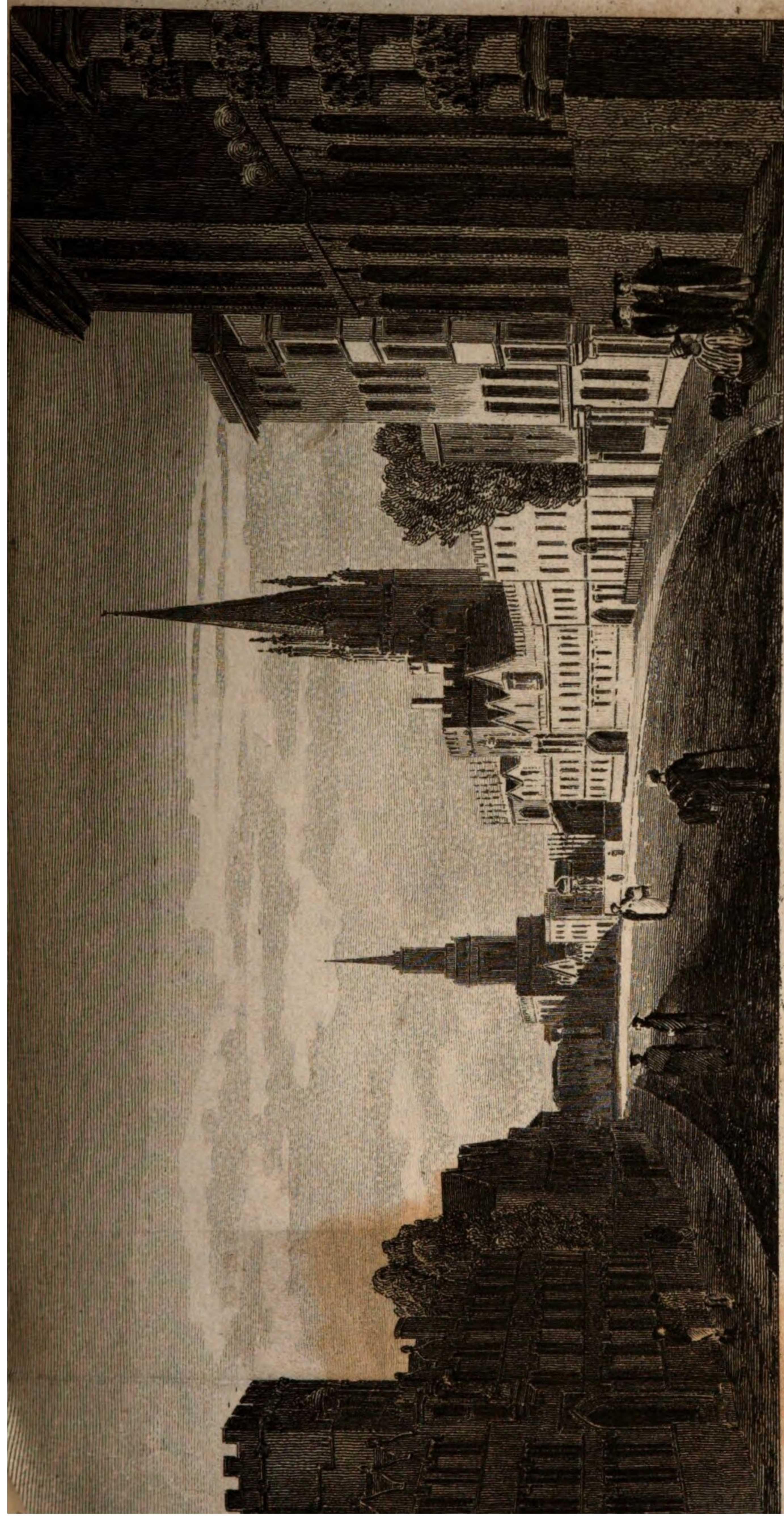
For the Walks in Oxford. Published by R. J. Curzon, High Street, 1877.

Walks in Oxford.

ON an eminence of scarcely perceptible elevation, at the confluence of the rivers Isis and Cherwell, in the bosom of a delightful valley, surrounded by luxuriant meadows, and, at greater distance, environed by gently swelling hills, which smile in all the pride of cultivated beauty, and are richly diversified by hanging wood, stands the fair City, through which, and the celebrated University contained within its limits, it will be the object of the following sheets faithfully to guide the curious stranger.

Till of late years, even the great roads leading to this venerable Seat of the Muses were, in the best weather, rough and heavy; in winter almost impassable; but now, from what point soever the traveller advances upon Oxford, he has the satisfaction of finding his approach facilitated by spacious roads, kept in excellent repair. The principal entrances to the City are all likewise good; that from the metropolis is magnificent, and naturally claims priority of description. Two great roads lead from the British capital to Oxford; one of which runs by Henley-on-Thames, and the other by High or Chipping Wycombe. They both converge upon the small church of St. Clement, in the eastern suburb; whence an

advance of a few yards in a westerly direction places the stranger upon a bridge of rather uncommon form, but of peculiar elegance, named, from the adjoining College, Magdalen bridge. From this point, the eastern prospect of the City is singularly rich and captivating. In front, on the right, is the before-mentioned College with its lofty tower, and on the left, the Botanical Garden with its handsome portal. Beyond, steeples of almost every varied form are seen shooting up in different degrees of elevation, above the rich intermixture of trees and buildings presented by the City. To the bridge, a short street succeeds, bearing the name of Bridge Street, which soon, losing its own appellation, becomes under the name of High Street, confessedly one of the most magnificent of which any European city can boast. Sweeping along in a gentle curve, of a most expansive width, well paved, excellently flagged, and bordered by a picturesque assemblage of public and private edifices, it is indeed perhaps without a rival. In viewing it, eye does not repose on splendid uniformity, but on an enchantingly varied *whole*; and when, satisfied with viewing the entire perspective, we commence an examination of individual beauties, we perceive with delight, that of such the graceful curvature of the street presents a new one at almost every step. The Colleges of Queen's and All Souls, with the Churches of St. Mary and All Saints, ornament the northern side of the street; while the venerable front of University College dignifies and adorns the southern. As we advance towards the west, the private dwellings become more stately, and the increased number of richly furnished shops proclaims our near approach to the heart of



Engraved by G. Hollis, from a Drawing by G. Cooper.

HIGH STREET.

for the Walks in Oxford. Published by R. Pearson, High Street, 1817.

the City. At length, St. Martin's Church, and the colonnade of the old Butter Market, present themselves to close the perspective.

At this point three other streets, from the south, west, and north, respectively, also terminate; forming, by their union with High Street, the celebrated *Carfax*, a name familiar to every one in the smallest degree conversant with the academical annals of Oxford. Here, till the year 1787, stood "a very fair and beautiful Conduit," of which, in a subsequent part of our volume, a brief description will be given. And hither, as the most central, and therefore most suitable point, we shall repair, previously to the commencement of our several *Walks* through the Colleges and other Public Buildings of the University and City; to all of which we offer our services faithfully to conduct the stranger in Oxford: stipulating however, that he shall confide wholly to us the planning and ordering of each perambulation; and that if, at any time, we appear to forget him, he shall on no account be offended; as our fault will be involuntary, and may, we trust, find its apology in the interesting nature of the contemplations that will have led to its commission.

The Colleges to which we purpose introducing our stranger on his

First Day's Walk,

are those of LINCOLN, JESUS, EXETER, BRASEN-NOSE, and ALL SOULS.

Proceeding from Carfax along High Street, and turning up the first opening on our left-hand, we see before us, a little beyond the Church of All Saints,

LINCOLN COLLEGE^a,

which, in the southern face of the Chapel, presents to the advancing visitor its most attractive feature. This side, ornamented by a parapet and most elegant Gothic bow window, has but lately been laid open to the street, by the removal of a number of houses belonging to the College, in order to connect it with All Saints Church, which forms a part of its original foundation. This must certainly be reckoned among the greatest modern improvements. And under the auspices of the present Rector, Dr. Tatham, who when a junior member of the University displayed his skill in architecture and zeal for the splendor of Oxford, in his *Oxonia explicata et ornata*, we may hope to see other parts of the College equally improved. In the front of this College are two gateways; the farther of which, worked under a plain square tower, leads into the larger of two courts; in which courts, with the exception of an edifice of later construction in the grove, the whole buildings of the establishment are comprised. These buildings are low, and of plain architecture; still, as specimens of the more ancient mode of constructing Colleges, they possess some portion of interest.

In the larger quadrangle are contained the Hall, the Library, the Common Room, and the apartments of the Rector. On the walls of the

^a This College has sometimes been made to usurp, from Lincoln's fair minster, the honour of being regarded by his Satanic Majesty with a look of peculiar malignity. "Some," says Fuller, "fetch the original of this proverb, *He looks as the Devil over Lincoln*, from a stone picture of the Devil, which does, or lately did, over-look Lincoln College; though it is conceived that the saying originally related to the Cathedral Church in Lincoln."

latter are carved a *beacon* and a *tun*, the rebus of Bishop Beckington, at whose expence the Lodgings were constructed; on other parts of the quadrangle appear *three bucks trippant*, commemorative of Archbishop Rotheram, another benefactor, whose arms these were.

The HALL, situated on the eastern side of the court, is a well-proportioned room, handsomely wainscotted, and decorated with the arms and portraits of the Founders, and some of the principal Benefactors.

During the unhappy periods of the Usurpation, the LIBRARY of this College shared the fate of several others, in being despoiled of many rare and valuable Manuscripts. Subsequent benefactions, however, particularly one of 500*l.* by Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, of the duplicates of a Library, presented in 1755 by M. St. Amand to the Bodleian, and of many estimable Greek and Latin MSS. collected by the Rev. Sir George Wheler during his travels in the Levant, have again replenished its shelves. The books are now, after two or three removals, deposited in an apartment, neatly fitted up, on the northern side of the court. Besides the arms of different benefactors, three portraits ornament the walls of the Library; namely, of Bishop Flemmynge, Founder of the College; of Archbishop Rotheram, the next great benefactor; and of Lord Crewe, to whose almost princely munificence many excellent charities and many noble benefactions bear ample testimony.

Bishop Flemmynge was born at Crofton, near Wakefield, in Yorkshire. He was of a good family, and early in life became a student of University College; where he greatly distinguished himself as a scholar. While yet a young theolo-

gian, he embraced the opinions of Wickliffe; and, being naturally of an ardent and impetuous temper, displayed a more than ordinary zeal in the propagation of them. Ere long, however, he abandoned the reforming cause, and signalized himself as an equally if not more strenuous vindicator of the doctrines of the Romish Church. Strange as this versatility may appear, there is every reason for believing Flemmynge to have been a sincere convert to the latter; for when he founded his College, at which period he must have relinquished almost every hope of farther preferment, the end which he chiefly had in view was the formation of a school of divines, who were to employ their talents in opposing the progress of the Wicklivian heresy. Having taken Holy Orders, Flemmynge, in the year 1406, obtained a prebendal stall in the cathedral of York; and in 1420 was advanced to the episcopal bench as Bishop of Lincoln, to which see he received consecration at the hands of the Pope. He also, about ten years afterwards, distinguished himself greatly at the Council of Sienna, convened for the purpose of devising means to oppose the progress of the reformers. Soon after which, Pope Martin V. proposed his translation from the Bishopric of Lincoln to the Archiepiscopal see of York; but to this measure, notwithstanding our Prelate's firm support of the then prevailing faith, the King, with the Dean and Chapter, opposed so strenuous a resistance, as to induce the Pope to relinquish his design. Four years before Bishop Flemmynge's death, which took place in 1431, he had obtained from King Henry VI. a licence to found in the Church of All Saints, Oxon. a College for a Warden or Rector, seven Scholars, and

two Chaplains ; to unite with that Church those of St. Mildred and St. Michael ; and to form the whole into one Collegiate Church, by the name of the Church of All Saints ; the Society or College within which was to be styled, *The College of the Blessed Virgin Mary and All Saints Lincoln.*

Death prevented Bishop Flemmynge from proceeding in his benevolent design much farther than the purchase of a site for the intended buildings ; and although some additional benefactions were received, the foundation may be said to have languished till the year 1474. In that year Bishop Thomas Scott, (better known by his surname De Rotheram, acquired from the place of his birth,) being on a visitation of his diocese of Lincoln, to which at that time Oxford belonged, was present at a discourse delivered by John Tristroppe, the third Rector on Bishop Flemmynge's foundation, on whom it had fortunately devolved to preach the visitation sermon. In performing this duty, the preacher made so powerful an appeal to the feelings of his illustrious auditor in favour of the College, that the Bishop, greatly affected, rose up, and gave a promise of rendering effectual assistance. This promise he performed, (with a liberality that has entitled him to the honour of co-foundership,) by adding five additional fellowships, bestowing on the College two advowsons, and drawing up for its government a body of statutes.

It is pleasing to reflect, that this, with so many other richly endowed establishments, founded in the dark ages of Popery, and chiefly to support the errors and superstitions of the Church of Rome, are now, under the controlling hand of

Providence, seminaries of useful learning and sound Christian theology.

The buildings of the smaller court, although of far more recent date, possess, with the exception of the Chapel, little claim to the stranger's notice; but the Chapel is a structure of which the visitor of taste will not rest satisfied with a hasty and superficial inspection. Its venerable exterior, embattled, and exhibiting a range of handsome pointed windows, while it appears to additional advantage from being contrasted with the other buildings of the court, seems also to indicate greater antiquity than the Chapel can in reality boast. It was built in the year 1631^b, at the expence of Dr. John Williams, then Bishop of Lincoln, afterwards Archbishop of York, a prelate of great mental powers, and of high literary attainments: memorable likewise as being the last Ecclesiastic who was Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England.

The interior of the Chapel does not harmonize in style with the exterior; yet it possesses great neatness and elegance, and is rich in decorative appendages. A handsome cedar screen, formed by fluted Corinthian columns into three divisions, and ornamented by fine carving, is placed between the ante-chapel and the part appropriated to divine worship. The ceiling of the latter is also of cedar, and, besides the arms of benefactors, exhibits a profusion of other carving,

^b The College had previously a Chapel dedicated to St. Mildred, which in 1656 was converted into the Library. But, like many other of the older Colleges, this of Lincoln had no Chapel for several years after its foundation, the Society attending divine Service at the churches of St. Mildred, All Saints, or St. Martin's.

festoons, palms, &c. The windows are completely filled with painted glass, purchased in Italy by the before-mentioned Dr. John Williams. In the four windows on the southern side of the Chapel are full-length figures of the twelve Apostles; and in those on the opposite side, an equal number of Prophets, some of which, and especially the three figures over the entrance, are paintings of no ordinary merit. The painted glass of the great eastern window is arranged in twelve compartments. In the lower six of these are represented an equal number of events in Jewish history, typical of the six leading circumstances of our blessed Saviour's mission. The first subject is the *Creation of Man*, typical of the *Birth of Jesus*, which is represented immediately above it. Then follow in succession the miraculous *Passage of the Red Sea*, the *Institution of the Passover*, the *Elevation of the brasen Serpent*, the *Deliverance of Jonah from the belly of the Whale*, and the *Translation of Elijah*, respectively typical of the *Baptism*, *Last Supper*, *Crucifixion*, *Resurrection*, and *Ascension* of the *Blessed Redeemer*; all of which are delineated in the compartments above the several types.

Of this College, so little attractive in its exterior, Dr. John Radcliffe, to whom the University is indebted for some of its most useful and ornamental edifices^c, was formerly Fellow. And had not his munificence flowed in this channel, the members of Lincoln must have regretted that some occasion of disgust should have diverted so much of it from his own College; as it is well known, that it was once his intention to have extended and greatly embellished its buildings.

^c The Library which bears his name, the Infirmary, and the Astronomical Observatory.

Retracing our steps through both the courts, we now proceed to

JESUS COLLEGE,

the front of which stretches in long line before us on the western side of the street, contributing, with the opposite College of Exeter, and the Chapel of Trinity College in the distance, to form a very pleasing perspective. Considered individually, however, the front of Jesus College has little attraction^d; its only ornamental features being a gateway of rustic work, and the eastern window of the Chapel; the latter of which is pointed, and exhibits some delicate tracery.

On entering the first quadrangle of a College, outwardly of so little promise, the tourist will be agreeably surprised to find a neat assemblage of edifices, surrounding a tolerably spacious court, and deriving additional interest from the Chapel on the north, and the Hall on the west. The second or inner quadrangle is of a still superior character. The buildings on three of its sides are uniform, and are distinguished by neatness of appearance. Their style is pleasingly simple. Each of the three stories of which they consist is lighted by a regular series of square-headed windows, each window being composed of two narrow round-topped lights. Around the whole quadrangle runs an ogee-battlement, the effect of which is by no means pleasing, although, from the circumstance of University and Oriel Colleges being similarly decorated, it was probably a favourite architectural ornament of the time. An embattled pentagonal projection from the eastern

^d This side of the quadrangle was re-built in 1756.

side of the square exhibits a large and handsome oriel window belonging to the HALL, a room which, although sufficiently spacious, possesses few embellishments beyond the paintings that adorn its walls. Among these are portraits of Queen Elizabeth, of Charles I. (by Vandyke,) of Charles II. of Sir Eubule Thelwall, (represented as an infant at his mother's side,) and of Sir Leoline Jenkins, a gentleman of great learning, whose loyalty to the unfortunate Charles I. and inflexible adherence to the Church of England, brought on him persecution and imprisonment, and ultimately obliged him to seek refuge in a foreign land. Having survived the reign of fanaticism, and the existence of a power founded on rebellion, and cemented by blood, Sir Leoline became first a Fellow, and afterwards Principal of this College. He was subsequently preferred to other high offices, and was also chosen to represent the University in Parliament. His death took place in 1685. His remains were interred in the Chapel of the College over which he had presided, and to which he had been a liberal benefactor. He it was who built the

LIBRARY, which is situated over the Common Room on the western side of the court. Its original founder was however Sir Eubule Thelwall, of Bathafern Park, Denbighshire, another liberal benefactor, who is said to have expended on the buildings of the College, at different times, not less than 5000*l*. Among the books in this Library are those of the celebrated Edward Herbert, Baron of Cherbury, in Salop.

The CHAPEL, situated in the north-eastern corner of the first court, was erected chiefly by a subscription of Cambrian gentry, for the education

of whose sons the College was originally founded by Hugh ap Rice, or Price. This gentleman's father was Rees ap Rees, a wealthy burgess of Brecknock, in which town Hugh was also born about the year 1500. Of his personal history, although he lived in a comparatively recent period, little farther is known than that he graduated at Oxford in 1525 as Doctor of Civil Law, that he was afterwards a Prebendary of Rochester, and subsequently Treasurer of St. David's. His death took place in August 1574, and, as it is supposed, at Brecknock; where, in the church of St. John the Evangelist, he is also thought to have been buried. Wishing to provide for youth of the Principality of Wales the means of an academical education, Dr. Price, at a late period of life, petitioned Queen Elizabeth to found a College for a Principal, eight Fellows, and eight Scholars, which he might endow with 60*l.* per annum. His prayer was granted. Her Majesty issued a charter, dated June 27, 1571, in which the Society is designated *Jesus College, within the City and University of Oxford, of Queen Elizabeth's foundation*; but if, as is probable, the worthy Founder calculated on obtaining for his infant establishment the liberal support of royalty, his expectations were grievously disappointed. The Queen gave some timber from her forests of Shotover and Stow, but she gave nothing more. Dr. Price expended on the buildings more than 1500*l.* and, besides conveying to the Society his estates in the county of Brecon, valued at 60*l.* per annum, left by will, in the hands of Sir Eubule Thelwall, a sum of money, which, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, had accumulated to 700*l.* The income arising from his estates however rapidly decreased,

and the very existence of the institution appeared to be threatened, when fortunately a succession of benefactors arose, through whose liberality its revenues were quickly improved into a respectable condition.

The Chapel, as originally constructed, having become inadequate to the accommodation of the increased numbers of the Society, it was found necessary to lengthen it; and it is now divided by two screens into a body, chancel, and ante-chapel. With the exception of the roof, which is wrought into highly ornamented compartments, it does not boast of much decoration. Over the altar is a painting, the gift of Lord Bulkeley, representing St. Michael's victorious conflict with the Devil, copied from Guido. Among other monuments which the Chapel contains, are those of Sir Eubule Thelwall, Sir Loline Jenkins, Bishop Lloyd, and Dr. Jonathan Edwards; the last-named of whom, once Principal of the House, wrote a good deal in defence of the Trinity.

A few curiosities preserved in the BURSARY of this College are usually inspected by curious visitors. They are, first, a bowl of wondrous capacity, eminently indicative of Cambrian hospitality. It was presented by a late Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, is of silver gilt, will hold no fewer than *ten gallons* of the inspiring liquor, and weighs 278 oz. 17 dwts. The accompanying ladle weighs $13\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and will hold half a pint. Secondly, a stirrup of enormous magnitude, said to have been left here by Queen Elizabeth. Thirdly, a curious metal watch. Fourthly, a copy on vellum of the College Statutes, beautifully written, in imitation of printing, by a Mr. Parry, of Shipston on Stour, (late

a Fellow of the Society,) of whose skill in the caligraphic art many curious specimens are also preserved in the Bodleian Library.

From the gate of Jesus College, the best exterior view is obtained of

EXETER COLLEGE,

the front of which, immediately opposite, is a regular, handsome structure, extending to the length of 220 feet, lighted by ranges of uniform windows, and adorned by a central gateway and tower of some magnificence. The very conspicuous ornament, however, which these form is, unfortunately, not in harmony of style with the other parts of the front, which are ancient. To a basement of rustic, in which is wrought the finely arched gateway, succeeds a plinth, from which rise four Ionic pilasters, supporting a semicircular pediment, within which, on the outer face of the tower, are the Founder's arms, and on the inner face, which differs only in this trifling particular, those of Narcissus Marsh, Bishop of Armagh, and George Treby, Esq. Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas.

The general appearance of the quadrangle, to which we are admitted by this gateway, is very pleasing. The buildings appropriated to residence are three stories high, embattled, and lighted by windows of the ancient form^d. On the north

^d By the words "ancient form," both here, and wherever else they may occur, we mean that of the windows described in our account of the inner quadrangle of Jesus College, and consisting of two or three narrow pointed or round topped lights, placed beneath square heads.

are the Chapel, and the lodgings of the Rector, the latter of which were rebuilt about twenty years ago, in a style of judicious conformity with the surrounding buildings. The southern side of the quadrangle is chiefly taken up by the Hall, an edifice of considerable size, and of so ecclesiastical an aspect, that, were it not for the information implied in a sentence inscribed over the door of the opposite and somewhat similar building, we should inevitably take it for the Chapel. The sentence in question directs us to "seek first the kingdom of God," and there is much wisdom in thus placing it over the portal of the House of God. Scriptural precepts cannot too frequently meet the eye, in connection with edifices set apart for the ordinances of religion.

No provision for a place of worship having been made by the Founder of this College, a licence to build one was obtained by the Society at a pretty early period, in consequence of which a former Chapel was erected. The present edifice was consecrated in 1624, after a Sermon from Dr. Prideaux, the Rector, whose text on the occasion, "*Domus mea domus orationis*," is inscribed on each of the eight windows by which the Chapel is lighted. Instead of the usual division into Chapel and Ante-chapel, this structure is formed into two aisles, (the only instance of the kind amongst the private Chapels in Oxford,) one of which is appropriated to divine worship; the other is used occasionally for divinity lectures. The ceiling is painted to imitate those groined roofs which, with their delicate intersections, so frequently canopy our more ancient sacred edifices. Over the screens are the arms of Dr. Hakewill, who, when only a Fellow of the house, contributed twelve hundred

out of the fourteen hundred pounds which the Chapel cost.

The HALL^f, a fine embattled structure on the southern side of the quadrangle, displays in front a range of five handsome windows, under obtusely pointed arches, besides which, in a projection at its eastern end, is a lofty oriel window, divided by munnions and transoms into eighteen trefoil headed lights^g. An ascent of several steps leads through an ornamented door-way into the interior of the refectory, the southern side of which has also a range of pointed windows looking into Brasen-nose lane. Round each window is a border of coloured glass, which has a good effect^h. The portraits are numerous; at one of which, representing the Founder, Walter Stapledonⁱ, Bishop of Exeter, we must be allowed a short pause.

The Bishop was of a good family in Devonshire, and in the year 1307, was installed with unusual

^f By the workmen employed in excavating the ground for the foundation of this Hall, a stone coffin was dug up, in which were the remains of a man with a crown on his head, and at his side money, together with other things reckoned valuable in those days. In memory of this occurrence, a man's head, crowned, was set up on the southern wall of the cellar beneath the Hall, near the spot in which the coffin was found. *Peshall's Oxford.*

^g This window was splendidly ornamented with ground and painted glass at the sole expence of the present Sir Thomas Dyke Ackland, Bart. whose crest appears in the upper part of each light. And in the two centre compartments are emblazoned, in one the arms of Ackland, and in the other those of the College. The former are also displayed on the screen at the entrance of the Hall, the building having been erected under the patronage of one of that family, about the same time with the Chapel, 1618. His portrait is over the fire-place.

^h The whole of the interior has been lately repaired, and finished in a very handsome and tasteful style, particularly the roof, under the direction of Mr. Repton, jun. pupil to Mr. Nash, who suggested the improvements.

ⁱ Painted by the late W. Peters, R. A.

pomp and splendor into the Bishopric of Exeter. So magnificent indeed was the scale of expence on which the ceremonies of his inauguration were conducted, that it is said a whole year's revenue of the see would have proved insufficient to defray the cost of the concluding entertainment. As a statesman, Bishop Stapledon was equally distinguished for splendid abilities, and for incorruptible integrity. His fidelity and attachment to Edward II. remained unshaken, at a time when derelictions of loyalty had become too frequent even to excite surprise; nay, when the very wife of the unhappy Sovereign had traitorously conspired against her King and husband: and the reward of the good Bishop's loyalty was death! death at the hands of a lawless and infuriate rabble! In the year 1326, at the very moment in which he was exerting himself to fulfil the trust reposed in him by his royal master, of keeping the peace of the metropolis by repressing seditious tumults, he was seized by the mob near the northern door of St. Paul's cathedral, inhumanly beaten, dragged to the standard in Westcheap, and there beheaded, along with his brother Sir R. Stapledon, and two of his domestics. Such, in those dark and troublous periods of English history, was but too often the recompence of public virtue. In the year 1314, Bishop Stapledon obtained a charter for founding a Collegiate Society, for whose accommodation he engaged Hart Hall, or, as it was often termed during the abode of his Society within it, Stapledon Hall; which latter appellation, on the removal of the Society to some tenements which the Bishop had purchased for them on the site of the present College, was transferred to their new residence. The Society so removed consisted of a

Rector and twelve Fellows, including a Chaplain. The name of Exeter College originated in the year 1404, on the occasion of Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter, founding two new Fellowships.

Another portrait in the Hall represents Sir William Petre, a distinguished public character in the reign of Henry VIII. and of the four succeeding sovereigns; one who, next to the Founder, was the greatest benefactor that this College ever had; and who, although he participated largely in the plunder of monasteries, was yet fortunate enough to acquire and retain the favour of Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth, as completely as he had that of their predecessors Henry VIII. and Edward VI. Sir W. Petre founded eight new Fellowships, in addition to the former establishment. Three others have been since added; one by King Charles I. for the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, and two by Mrs. Elizabeth Shiers; so that the present foundation consists of a Rector and twenty-five Fellows^k.

Among the remaining portraits is one of Charles I. who, after the breaking out of the civil war, made Oxford his principal residence, and found within its walls that steady and respectful loyalty for which the Universities have ever been distinguished. A contribution of plate was levied from

^k Sir W. Petre was son of John Petre, a rich tanner, of Torbryan, in Devonshire. He was first of Exeter College, then Fellow of All Souls, A. D. 1523. He was afterwards Principal of Peckwater Inn, (now part of Christ Church,) one of the Visitors of Religious Houses, when they were to be dissolved; Secretary of State and of the Privy Council to Henry VIII. Edward VI. and Mary, (in whose time he was Chancellor of the Order of the Garter;) Master of the Requests, and of the Privy Council, to Queen Elizabeth; and seven times Ambassador in foreign countries.

the different Colleges by the King, during his stay here, to be coined into money for his immediate supplies. The plate was surrendered by Exeter College with some reluctance, and a receipt, with promise of re-payment for the amount, is still preserved¹, which, it is needless to say, was never discharged. They had before presented him with 300*l*.

Other portraits of the more remarkable persons are those of Narcissus Marsh, who died Primate of Ireland, 1713: J. Conybeare, Rector of Exeter College, 1730, Dean of Christ Church, 1732, and Bishop of Bristol, 1750, grandfather of the present Professor of Poetry: and T. Secker, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1758.

The first LIBRARY of this College appears to have been erected in 1383; but the present one was built in 1778, after an elegant though plain design, furnished by the Rev. William Crowe, Public Orator of the University. It is situated in the College garden, a little to the eastward of the quadrangle, and contains an extensive and valuable collection of both printed books and MSS. Among the former is a choice collection of Aldine classics. Of these the greater part were given, besides other books, by Joseph Sanford, B. D. once a

¹ Received of the Rector and Fellows of Exeter College, in Oxford, in plate, for his Majesty's service, by them presented,

	<i>lb.</i>	<i>oz.</i>	<i>dwt.</i>
In white plate	208	4	18
In gilt plate	38	0	3
	246	5	1

Signed by Sir W. Parkhurst and T. Vouchnell, Esq. Officers of the Mint.

member of this Society, and afterwards Fellow of Balliol. As a bare mention of that gentleman's name is all that appears in Mr. Chalmers's account of the College, we give the following extract respecting him from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, part ii. page 212.

“ His rooms at Balliol were in the middle staircase, on the east side of the quadrangle : he used to read at the end of a gallery, without fire, in the coldest weather. On every Friday, in all weathers, he never missed walking to some house, four or five miles off, on the banks of the Cherwell, where he used to dine on fish. I suppose there is no old servant left at Balliol to tell you the name of the place. On his application to the Bishop for ordination, he was introduced to the Chaplain, to whom he was a stranger, and who, as usual, told him he must examine him ; and the first question proposed was, *Quid fides ?* to which Sanford replied in a loud tone, (and increasing it at each answer,) *Quod non vides.* The second question was, *Quid spes ?* to which Sanford answered, *Futura res.* The third was, *Quid charitas ?* to which he roared out, *In mundo raritas.* Upon which the Chaplain, finding that he had an extraordinary character to deal with, left him, and went to inform the Bishop what had passed below, with a person he knew not what to make of, who had given in his name, Joseph Sanford, of Balliol ; which made the Bishop laugh, and exclaim, ‘ You examine him ! why he is able to examine you and our whole bench ! pray desire him to walk up : ’ when the Bishop made an apology for the Chaplain, and said he was sorry Mr. Sanford had not applied to him in the first instance. In an evening it was his constant practice to walk his mile

up and down Mr. Fletcher's shop, after he had taken his tea at Horseman's coffee-house, in the High-street, where he used to meet Mr. Cracherode, Dr. Smallwell, and other Christ Church men, who generally used to accompany him to the Turl. He was a profound scholar, and rendered Dr. Kennicott great assistance in his great work of the Hebrew Bible. His extensive library he gave to Exeter College, by a nuncupative will, witnessed by Mr. Fletcher. Dr. Eveleigh, of Oriel, who I think married a daughter of his nephew, Dr. Sanford, formerly Fellow of All Souls, presented a portrait of him to Exeter College: he is represented with a folio under his arm, which is the first edition of the Hebrew Bible, a book of the greatest rarity, which he bought for a trifle of David Wilson, a bookseller in the Strand; and as soon as he had ascertained his treasure, he never laid the book down, but took it himself to his lodging, and the next morning set out for Oxford, although he had not finished the business which brought him to London, and kept the book in his hands the whole journey, until he had safely lodged it in his room at Balliol. He was so much pleased with this acquisition, that, on Mr. Fletcher's next visit to London, he sent a guinea by him to the bookseller, in addition to what he had first paid him. He died September 25th, 1774, aged 84 years; and was buried in the middle aisle of the parish church of St. Mary Magdalen, Oxon. in which church a monument, with a Latin inscription, has been raised to his memory. He was equally well known for his learning, extensive library, and singularity in dress."

Gent's Mag. Oct. 1816.

In this Library stands also a large and handsome Orrery, the donation of Thomas Blackall, Esq. of Great Haseley, in the county of Oxford, A. D. 1757.

Previously to the year 1708, the old Chapel was the depository of the literary treasures of Exeter College. In that year a fire, which broke out in a neighbouring apartment, consumed nearly the whole interior of the building, and, most unfortunately, the major part of the books contained within its walls. The Bodleian Library, one part of which was but twelve yards distant from that of Exeter College, was in great danger from this fire. As the wind was westerly, the most serious apprehensions were entertained for its safety. Fortunately, however, of the latter there was very little; and assistance being speedily and effectually rendered, a catastrophe so truly lamentable as the destruction of the finest library in the world was happily averted. The books consumed were however soon replaced, and, together with large additions which they received from various subsequent benefactors, occupied for a time their old situation.

Conformably to the plan of this work, we shall record in our Appendix the names of some of the more eminent men produced by each College; but we must here be permitted to select, from the very copious list of great names which Exeter College can exhibit, that of a divine, whose life, while it exemplifies in a very striking manner, the success which industry and perseverance may hope to command, affords also a melancholy illustration of the instability of human fortune. Dr. John Prideaux, of whom slight mention has been already made, was the child of poor parents, resident at

Stowfort, in Devonshire. Disappointed in an endeavour to obtain the humble appointment of parish-clerk, at the neighbouring village of Ugborough, he left his native county, made his way to Oxford, and became a menial in the kitchen of the very College, over which it was afterwards his fortune to preside. In this servile occupation he so acquitted himself, as to attract the notice of his superiors, by whom he was removed to a situation in which he had better opportunities of acquiring the knowledge after which he panted. The excellent natural abilities which he possessed were now most assiduously cultivated; he became a scholar of the first eminence, and speedily met with that preferment which is the appropriate reward of eminent talents, united to personal worth. A Canonry of Christ Church, the Regius Professorship of Divinity, and the Headship of his College, were successively bestowed upon him. In the latter capacity, so widely extended was his fame as a preceptor, that students flocked from various parts abroad to place themselves under his tuition; and it became necessary to build for their accommodation the house immediately behind the Rector's lodgings, on the northern side of the quadrangle. Dr. Prideaux held his Rectorship from 1612 to 1642; and in the intermediate time filled the honourable office of Vice-Chancellor. In the year 1641, Charles I. advanced him to the prelacy as Bishop of Worcester; but this was a preferment merely nominal. The Presbyterian party had now gained the ascendancy; the Bishop's revenues were sequestered; and so scanty was the pittance allotted to him out of their ample amount, that he was obliged to sell even his books for a subsistence. His distress was even yet more severe. He was

one day met by a friend, in the street of the village at which he resided, walking with something rolled up in his gown, as if with a view towards concealment. His friend enquiring what he had got there, the venerable diocesan, with good-humoured jocularity, replied, that, like an ostrich, he was obliged to make an occasional meal upon iron, discovering at the same time some fragments of that metal, which he was going to sell at the blacksmith's for the means of purchasing himself a dinner. About a year after the murder of his royal patron, Bishop Prideaux's sufferings, which he had borne throughout with a fortitude and resignation truly Christian, were also terminated by death.

Coming out of the quadrangle, and turning round the south-western angle of the College, we now proceed along Brasen-nose Lane^m, into Radcliffe Square, of a view in which Lord Orford remarks, that it presents "such a vision of large edifices, unbroken by private houses, as the mind is apt to entertain of ancient cities which exist no longer." On the north of this magnificent Square are the Public Schools, and on the west the beautiful College of All Souls; the southern side is formed by St. Mary's, the pride of Oxford churches, and the western side is bounded by the venerable front of Brasen-nose College. In the centre of the Square the Radclivian Library rears its classic dome, proudly emulating its neighbours of the older time. The whole does indeed present a most superb "vision of large edifices." Not a single domestic dwelling has been

^m At the eastern extremity of this lane, just within the angle of Exeter College garden, is a very lofty and fine spreading chesnut tree, much noticed by strangers.

suffered to intrude on the sacred area. The eye luxuriates in an undisturbed contemplation of some of the most sublime efforts of ancient and modern art; while the heart swells with grateful admiration of the piety, the love of learning, the wisdom, and the munificence of the revered fathers to whom Oxford is indebted for them. A particular description will hereafter be allotted to each edifice; but for the present we must confine our attention solely to one, namely, to

THE KING'S HALL AND COLLEGE OF BRASEN-NOSE,

most of the ancient buildings of which yet remain; although we have to regret, that in the alterations, dictated by necessity or by convenience, too little attention has sometimes been paid to the original character of those buildings. Towards the northern end of the long irregular range of front which this College presents, a massive square tower rises over the entrance into the principal quadrangle. At the southern extremity of the front appears the western end of the chapel, ornamented by a window of good design, the tracery of which is chiefly formed into a Catherine wheel.

Previously to the heightening of the buildings on each side, the gateway tower must have made an august appearance. Even now, though deficient in comparative elevation, it possesses considerable grandeur of appearance, and is certainly next to that of Christ Church, the finest gateway tower in Oxford. In its inferior division is the finely arched portal, the gate of which, as an illustration of the singular name borne by the College, exhibits a brasen human face, furnished with

a nose of most extravagant dimensionsⁿ. The middle division of the tower is ornamented in excellent taste by four ranges of cinque-foil headed blank arches, two large windows, and a battlement; from within which rises a beautiful embattled oriel window, flanked by vacant niches under coronal canopies. The summit of the tower, and the whole line of front, display also the usual finish of an embattled parapet. The interior face of this fine tower is ornamented in a similar style, but not quite so richly.

The principal quadrangle is of considerable extent, but of very irregular architecture. So little prepossessing indeed is its appearance, that, after enjoying from its north-western corner a view of the interesting group of objects presented by the gateway tower, the Radcliffe Library, and St. Mary's spire, the tourist will find nothing to detain him from the Hall, except perhaps a piece of statuary in the centre of the court, representing Samson, armed with a jaw-bone, in violent personal conflict with a Philistine, whom he is on the point of smiting to the earth^o.

The HALL is a room of ample proportions, on the southern side of the court. Over the outer door are two busts, said to have been dug up by the

ⁿ So early as the year 1278, an academic Hall stood on part of the site of the present College. It also bore the same appellation, most probably from a huge brasen knocker, in the form of a nose, on the portal. At Stamford too, one of the four Colleges had the same name, from the face of a lion or leopard on the main door of the building. When Henry VIII. resorted to the expedient of debasing the silver coin, it was humourously said, that "testons" (sixpences) were gone to Oxford to study at Brasen-nose."

^o This piece of sculpture is, by the Guides, called Cain and Abel; but the jaw-bone wielded by the victor appears to us decisive of its being intended for Samson and one of his Philistine antagonists.

men employed in excavating the foundation of the College; but the story needs confirmation. They represent King Alfred, and John Scotus Erigena; the former of whom was the truly illustrious restorer of learning at Oxford, and the latter, one of the most eminent of her early scholars. The bust of Alfred is particularly well sculptured, and in excellent preservation; the features full of expression. Within the Hall are many portraits; among which two ancient ones, contained in a bay window at the upper end of the room, naturally claim attention first, from their representing Bishop Smyth and Sir Richard Sutton, who were associated in the beneficent work of founding the College.

The first of these benefactors performed a very distinguished part in public life during the reign of Henry VII. He was the fourth son of Robert Smyth, of Peel-house in Widdowes, parish of Prescott, Lancashire. Of his early years little that can be relied on is known, nor is it even certain to which of the Oxford Colleges he belonged. Of his having studied at this University, there cannot, however, be any doubt, since it is on record, that before the year 1492 he had graduated here as Bachelor of Law. His first promotion was to the Clerkship of the Hanaper; to which office were added, in pretty rapid succession, the Deanery of St. Stephen's, Westminster, the Rectory of Cheshunt, the Bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry, and the Presidentship of the Prince of Wales's Council at Ludlow. In 1495 he was translated to the diocese of Lincoln; over which he presided till his death, which took place at Buckden Castle on the 2d of January, 1513-14.

He was also, in the year 1500, Chancellor of the University.

Sir Richard Sutton, co-founder with the Bishop, was the younger son of Sir William Sutton, Knight, of an ancient family, seated near Macclesfield in Cheshire. Sir Richard followed the profession of law, and in 1498 was nominated one of the Privy Council. In 1513 he held the Stewardship of Sion monastery, Middlesex. He was also frequently chosen one of the governors of the Inner Temple. Uniting with Bishop Smyth in the benevolent design of adding another to the ten noble Colleges of which this renowned seat of learning could even then boast, Sir R. Sutton obtained from University College, in the year 1508, a ninety-two years' lease of Brasen-nose and Little University Halls, with their respective appendages. To these, for which, at the expiration of the lease, an estate was given to University College as an equivalent, were afterwards added Salisbury, Edmund, Haberdashers', Black, Staple, and Glazen Halls^p, together with St. Mary's Entry. On the site of nearly all these stands the College of Brasen-nose; or, to give it its full title, the *King's Hall and College of Brasen-nose*; the original Society of which, by a charter granted to the Founder, Jan. 15, 1511-12, was directed to consist of a Principal and sixty Scholars, who were to be instructed in the sciences of logic and philosophy, and afterwards in divinity. In the revised code of statutes however, given in 1521-22,

^p When Halls became numerous, the most trifling circumstances of accidental distinction were allowed to give them a name. Some of these epithets were sufficiently ludicrous. We read of Ape, Beef, Gutter, Mutton, Perilous, Physic, Pill, and Pittance Halls.

by Sir R. Sutton, the surviving Founder, the Society is affirmed to consist of a Principal and twelve Fellows, natives of the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, in which diocese the counties palatine of Chester and Lancaster were at that time comprehended. Towards the endowment of the College both Founders contributed very liberally; and numerous benefactions having been since received, the revenues of the establishment have become sufficiently ample to support a considerable additional number of Fellows, Scholars, and Exhibitioners.

Various other portraits adorn the walls of the refectory; namely, an imaginary one of King Alfred, one of Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, of Sarah Duchess of Somerset, of Dean Nowell, of Principals Radcliffe, Yarborough, Yate, and Cleaver, of Mrs. Joyce Frankland, of Lord Mordaunt, and of George Marquis of Buckingham. Mrs. F. who resided chiefly at the memorable *Rye House* in Hertfordshire, and was a liberal benefactress to both our English Universities, is represented holding in her hand a watch of similar appearance to those now termed hunting-watches. The Hall is likewise decorated with busts of the Founders, whose armorial bearings, along with those of other benefactors, are also emblazoned on its windows. It may not be uninteresting to add, that before the present handsome and ample fire-place was presented by Lord Curzon, that is, till about the year 1760, the Hall was warmed by a fire made on a hearth in the centre of the floor^q.

^q This was also the case in other Colleges, but the practice was not perhaps retained so long in any.

The inner quadrangle is but small; it lies to the southward of the principal one, and is entered by a passage from the south-eastern corner of the latter. It is principally occupied by the Chapel and the Library, and on a first entrance strikes the eye with some portion of grandeur. A nearer view has not however the effect of confirming the favourable impression. Not only do the different buildings exhibit a diversity of style, but even in the several parts of the same building a want of correspondence is perceptible. Previously to the building, between the years 1656 and 1667, of the present CHAPEL, the devotions of the Society were performed in an Oratory over the Buttery, on the southern side of the great quadrangle. Speaking of this Oratory, Mr. Chalmers remarks, that A. Wood very erroneously thought it was never consecrated. What positive evidence may exist of its having been actually consecrated, we do not know; but we have certainly always understood, that mere upper rooms which may have chanced to be used as places of worship, and which might afterwards be converted to secular uses, have rarely, if ever, received episcopal consecration.

Numerous and glaring violations of architectural congruity are observable in the present Chapel, the plan of which is said to have been furnished by Sir Christopher Wren; whose youth, at the time, has been urged in extenuation of the many departures from established rules observable within the edifice. The excuse is plausible; and, for our own parts, we could almost wish he had ever continued an equally *young* architect, rather than have introduced into Oxford his favourite style of constructing churches.

Considered in detail, the Chapel before us does certainly afford abundant ground of censure ; yet, singular as it may appear, viewed as a whole, it not only makes a favourable impression, but even possesses an air of grandeur. Its roof, beautifully imitative of those groined stone roofs, for the construction of which our early architects were so famous, its uniform lines of stalls, its lateral ranges of pointed windows, its highly embellished altar, and its glowing eastern window, all combine to produce an impressive and very pleasing effect. The latter is executed in Pearson's best manner, from drawings by J. H. Mortimer, a celebrated pupil of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and who, in 1779, had the high honour of receiving from the King an unsolicited appointment to a Royal Academician's place. Among the sepulchral memorials in the ante-chapel is a bust, esteemed a very striking likeness of Dr. Shippen, a late Principal of the College, to which is appended an epitaph written by Dr. Frewin, an Oxford physician. A monument, executed by Bacon, has also been lately placed by the Principal and Fellows, to the memory of Bishop Cleaver, late Principal of the College. This Chapel was built in consequence of a subscription so liberal, as to prove also adequate to the erection of a new

LIBRARY, whither we now lead the way. It is situated over an arcade, which is now converted into rooms, between the Chapel and the southern side of the inner quadrangle. The books and MSS. are numerous : among the latter are collations of the classics, with illustrative notes, by Christopher Wasse, an eminent Greek scholar, and one of the boasts of Cambridge at the latter end of the 17th century. Of this gentleman it

was that Bentley, with wondrous self-complacency, affirmed, "When I am dead, Wasse will be the most learned man in England;" a prediction rendered nugatory by the previous death of Wasse. The collations and notes in question are attached to the classical part of a valuable collection of books, formerly belonging to Principal Yarborough, and which, the Principal having died intestate, were presented to the Library by his heirs. Here is also preserved a poem, in old French, written about the middle of the 14th century, by the herald of Edward the Black Prince, whose achievements it recites in uncouth verse. A custom, which before the invention of printing was generally prevalent, obtained in this Library to a perhaps later period than in any other; we mean that of attaching the books by chains to the shelves; a practice discontinued here only in the year 1780, when the interior of the Library was rebuilt by Wyatt, in a style highly ornamental, and similar to those of Oriel and New Colleges.

Besides the buildings contained in the two quadrangles already described, a set of apartments^r, appropriated to the reception of eight students, and a large commodious dwelling-house fronting High Street, are also comprehended in the College edifices. The latter was built in 1770 as a residence for the Principal: but, were a projected plan for rebuilding the College carried into execution, on the magnificent scale laid down in Williams's *Oxonia*, this house and sundry adjoining buildings, the leases of which are yet unexpired, would be taken down, in order to make

^r Called the New Buildings.

way for constructing on the line of High Street, which would thus receive an accession of magnificence, a new and splendid southern front.

Opposite to us, as we repass the gate of Brasenose, lies the next and the last object of our first day's *Walk*, the College of

ALL SOULS,

Collegium Omnium Animarum Fidelium defunctorum de Oxon.; so called from an obligation under which the Society lay, to offer up prayers for the good estate of King Henry VI. and of the Founder, during their lives; and for the souls not only of the King and the Archbishop after their decease, but of all subjects who had fallen in the war with France, and of all the faithful deceased.

Into this College we shall, as is usual, introduce our stranger from the High Street; but let him first step across the way, and examine with us the southern front of this fair daughter of *Alma Mater*.

Here the venerable predominates; for although the irregularity of its architectural features is too great to admit of its being viewed with unmixed satisfaction, an air of antique dignity still sits upon this aspect of the College, and heightens our regret for the injury which it has sustained from the innovations of modern repair. The door-ways are dissimilar in size and in decoration; the windows have been modernized in complete defiance of uniformity; one part of the parapet is embattled, the other plain; and only one of the gateways is surmounted by a tower. This tower is, however, an interesting feature. It rises to a respectable height, is embattled, and ornamented

by well-executed statues of Henry VI. and of Archbishop Chichele. Along the front is a range of those grotesque waterspouts, in which many of the ancient buildings of Oxford are so affluent; and nearly adjoining to it on the east, a good dwelling house, the residence of the Warden.

Passing through the tower gateway into the first court, the scene improves upon us. The eye first catches, in front, a part of the Chapel, and a superb dial, on whose ample surface the flight of time is marked with peculiar accuracy; the maker having drawn one whole and two half rays, for the greater divisions of the hour, and having marked the minutes, fifteen in number, on each side of the rays. Sir Christopher Wren, when a Fellow, constructed this dial, and presented it to the College, which is besides indebted greatly to him for the interior arrangement of its Chapel.

The buildings of the first court, which although low, and for the most part plain, are regular, and uniformly embattled, consist chiefly of the chambers of the Society.

Proceeding through a passage in the eastern side of this square, we find ourselves in a small court, the sweetly retired air of which is particularly pleasing.

The pointed windows and graduated buttresses which distinguish the building on the north belong to the Hall, into which we now beg permission to lead the way.

Although in point of size this room yields to some of the other College refectories, its proportions are excellent, and it is richly furnished with subjects of decoration. On entering, the eye of the stranger will rest upon a noble statue in white marble, of a Judge, (Blackstone,) whose Com-

mentaries on English law have justly entitled him to the epithet "celebrated," and will transmit his name with distinguished honour to remote posterity. Of this statue, which has great merit, Bacon was the sculptor, and, as a remuneration for his labour, received from the Society four hundred and fifty guineas. Among the other ornaments of the Hall are various paintings, busts, and a series of casts from the antique. At a picture over the chimney-piece we would pause a little, for the purpose of introducing our tourist to Archbishop Chichele, the munificent Founder of the College. This excellent Prelate occupied the archiepiscopal chair of Canterbury at a time in which the church, as then established, was peculiarly disturbed. Lollardism, as the doctrines and opinions of Wickliffe were termed, was spreading with great rapidity over the land. It consequently became the Archbishop's peculiar duty to exert himself in the support of an ecclesiastical establishment, in which he occupied so distinguished a rank, and to which the Wicklivian tenets were so decidedly inimical. A task of so much delicacy and difficulty could not be performed without exciting the enmity of those against whom its operation was directed, and the Archbishop has accordingly been branded with the name of persecutor. But with how little justice he was thus stigmatized, may be inferred from the virulent martyrologist Fox, who, although ever ready to impugn his conduct, and vilify the memory of Catholic ecclesiastics, has found nothing to allege against our venerable diocesan. Archbishop Chichele was born at Higham Ferrars, educated at Winchester, and, by William of Wykeham, made one of the first Fellows of that Prelate's

newly-founded College at Oxford. Chichele's promotion in the church was rapid ; and, as was generally the case with churchmen of talent, at a period in which laymen seldom received such an education as to fit them for becoming statesmen, he was much employed by his royal masters in affairs of legislation, and in diplomatic negotiations.

In 1407 he was sent by King Henry IV. on an embassy to the Pope^s, who at Sienna consecrated him Bishop of St. David's. Hence he was translated to the metropolitan see of Canterbury, over which, during the long period of twenty-nine years, he presided with singular dignity and ability. Equally prudent and spirited, he ever shewed himself a judicious guardian of the interests of the church, as well as a firm supporter of the rights of her ministers: although favourable to the spiritual authority of the Bishop of Rome, he uniformly opposed their temporal usurpations. He nevertheless received the offer of a Cardinal's hat, but declined to accept it; and, after a long, active, and useful life, had just petitioned for a release from the oppressive cares of his high office, when it pleased the Almighty to release him at once from every earthly care. He died 1443, and was interred on the north side of the choir of his cathedral church. Besides founding the College of All Souls, he established and supported in this city the Hospital of St. Bernard; afterwards, through additional bounty, converted into the College of St. John.

In the picture which has drawn from us this biographical sketch, the Archbishop is repre-

^s Besides the embassy to Pope Gregory XII. the Archbishop was employed in two other papal missions, and was thrice sent ambassador to the court of France.

sented standing under a canopy, and receiving from the architect a plan of the street-front of his College. The dull bluish colour of the piece has an unpleasing effect; but the drawing is good, the attitudes of the several figures are easy and spirited, and their countenances generally expressive.

The first benefit which Chichele conferred upon Oxford was the founding, in 1436, of a College, dedicated to St. Bernard, for scholars of the Cistercian order^t; having completed which, the Archbishop, whose first intentions had not perhaps extended beyond what he had now achieved, happily resolved to follow the example of Wykeham, (and he was the first who did so,) in promoting the advancement of learning, by founding a College for secular students, on a liberal and extensive plan. Pursuant to this resolution, he began to make the necessary purchases of tenements and of ground for a site; having completed which, the foundation-stone was solemnly laid on the 10th of February, 1437. In seven years the buildings were completed, at the expence, including books and other College requisites, of 4302*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*^u By the charter, in which, at Chichele's request, King Henry VI. assumed the title of Founder, the Society was to consist of

^t See our account of St. John's College, and of the religious foundations in Oxford before the dissolution.

^u The wages of the workmen, who were the most skilful that could be procured, were as follows:

Carpenters and sawyers . . .	6 <i>d.</i> per day.
Masons	8 <i>d.</i> ditto
Labourers	4½ <i>d.</i> ditto
Master carpenter	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> per week.
Image makers and carvers .	4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ditto, besides bed and board.

The windows were glazed at 1*s.* per foot.

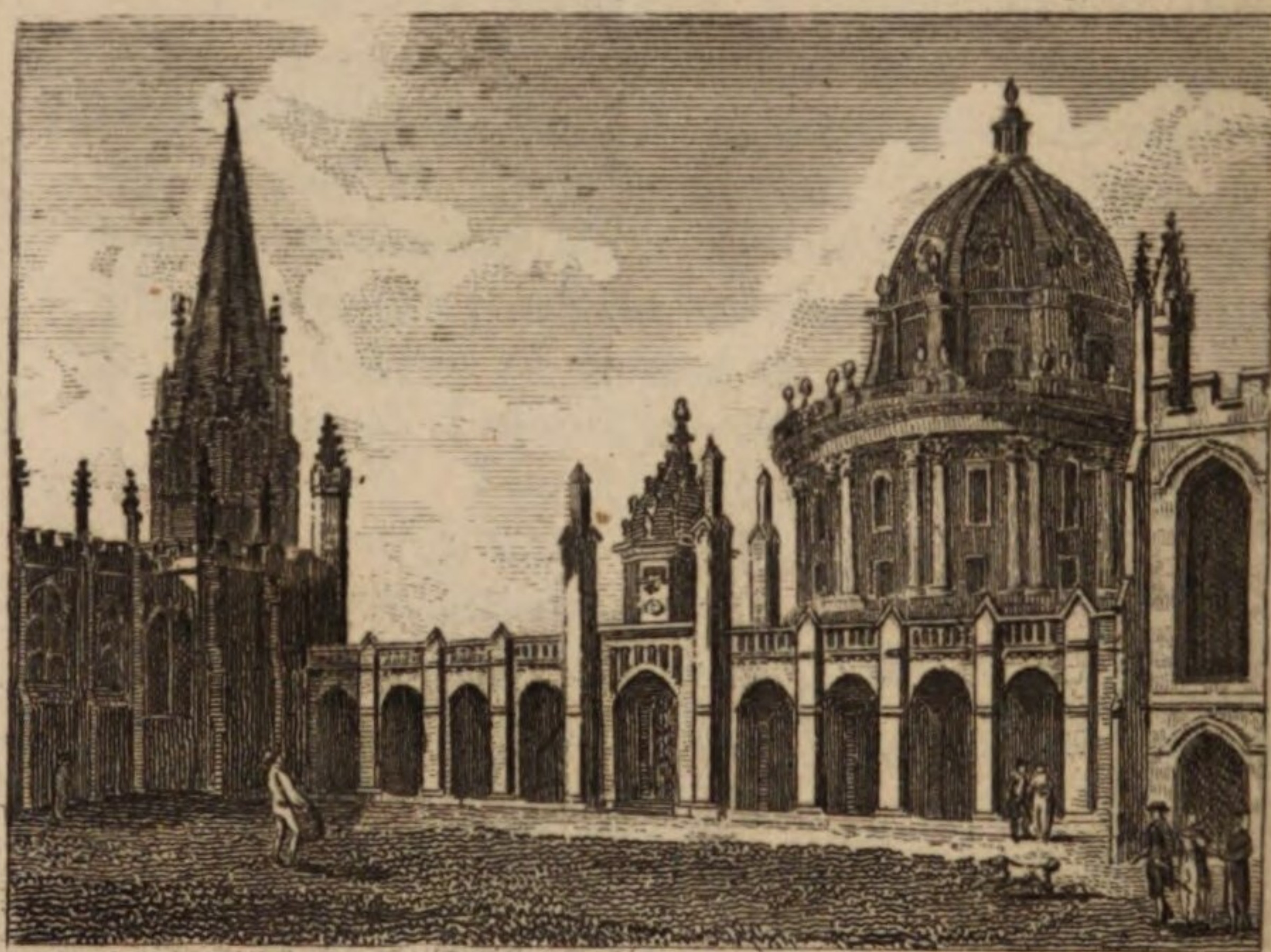
a Warden and twenty Fellows, the latter of whom might be increased to forty. Of these, sixteen were to study the civil and canon law; the remainder philosophy, the arts, and theology^x.

Over this picture is a large one by Sir James Thornhill, representing the *Finding of the Law, and king Josiah rending his robe*^y.

On the opposite side of the Hall is a bust which the antiquarian tourist will regard with peculiar interest, when he finds that it represents the “accurate Leland,” as that eminent topographer is emphatically styled. This accomplished antiquary was one of the brightest stars in our literary hemisphere, during the reign of the Eighth Harry; who, although not handed down to us as a distinguished patron of letters or of learned men, bestowed upon Leland encouragement of the most liberal kind. The admirable work which, under that monarch’s auspices, Leland began and completed, is well known; a work which, if due allowance be made for the quaint phraseology of the age, will be found no less elegant than accurate. As a faithful record of the condition of towns, the state of property, and the appearance of the country, at the time in which it was written, it cannot be too highly estimated. It is a fountain from which all succeeding topographers and tourists have drawn so plenteously, that we question whether there be in the whole Itinerary a dozen

^x By a clause in this charter, the Society were empowered to buy lands to the annual value of 300*l*. a sum much greater than had ever before been allowed to any foundation. Charters, however, granted by Charles I. and George II. have increased the Society’s power of making purchases to 1050*l*. per annum.

^y 2 Kings xxii. 11.



Drawn & Engraved,

Part of All Souls inner Quadrangle &c.

by J. Fisher del.

lines that have never been quoted. As the bust before us shews a countenance emaciated, furrowed with wrinkles, and bearing every indication of premature decay, it probably represents Leland at that calamitous period, in which the affliction of losing his royal patron having been superadded to the extreme grief with which he had witnessed the barbarous destruction of conventual libraries, his corporeal and intellectual faculties sunk into ruins beneath the stroke. After languishing for some time in a state of hopeless insanity, he expired at the early age of thirty-nine.

Another bust represents Linacre, a celebrated physician of the 15th century, first Professor of Greek at Oxford, one of the founders of the College of Physicians, London, and founder of the Physic Lectures at Merton College.

In addition to the embellishments already noticed, the Hall contains portraits of the Founder, of Colonel Codrington, and of Sir Nathaniel Lloyd; having enumerated which, and just hinted to our friend, that, if he be *indeed an antiquary*, he will find in the roof of the College-buttery^z some gratification for his taste, we proceed into the grand quadrangle, in which the triumph of appropriate college-architecture may almost be deemed complete.

We would recommend our stranger to take his first station in front of the Common Room, between the two splendid towers that grace the eastern side of the square; and then to give himself up to the delighted emotion, with which, if he possess a taste for the beauties of architecture, he

^z In the buttery is a bust of Hawksmoor the architect.

cannot but contemplate an assemblage, to equal which search would perhaps be vain.

On the right hand and on the left are long ranges of building, embattled, pierced with pointed windows, and at regular intervals supported by slender graduated buttresses, which terminate in lofty knotted pinnacles. The western side of the court is formed by an arcade of light, though rather plain, architecture, having in the centre a gateway, through which is the entrance from Radcliffe Square. From the angles of the gateway spring four lofty spiral pinnacles, flanking a turret of much elegance, nearly in the shape of an imperial crown. The spaces between the ribs of the crown are filled up with masonry, the ribs themselves richly studded with floral knots, and the point at which they all unite is surmounted by a well-sculptured acorn. Just beyond the gate, the proud dome of the Radcliffe Library rises in graceful magnificence, seeming as if placed there on purpose to give a splendid finish to the scene; while, over the left hand corner of the area, the delicately taper spire of St. Mary's Church shoots up into the air, displaying, as if in conscious pride, the singularly beautiful cluster of pinnacled and canopied enrichment that ornaments its base. It is here that Oxford (in the words of her poet, who probably had this very prospect in his mind when he wrote the stanza) may preeminently be seen to

—— lift her head sublime
Majestic in the moss of time;
Nor wants *she* Grecia's better part,
'Mid the proud piles of ancient art;
Nor decent Doric to dispense
New charms 'mid old magnificence;

While here and there soft Corinth weaves
Her dædal coronet of leaves ;
While, as with rival pride, her tow'rs invade the sky.

Proceed we now to the north side of the square, through a door, in which admission is gained into the LIBRARY; a room of the most ample dimensions, measuring in length one hundred and ninety-eight feet, and in breadth, exclusive of the recess, thirty-two and a half. Opposite to the entrance is a fine marble statue of Colonel Christopher Codrington, the gentleman to whom All Souls is indebted for her noble repository of the treasures of literature. The Colonel, though a Barbadian by birth, was educated at Christ Church, and thence elected to a Fellowship of All Souls. Here, while participating in the bounty of the Founder, he imbibed also a similar munificence of spirit; and although on leaving the University he entered on the bustling activity of a military life, he ceased not to cherish the remembrance of his beloved College. Some time after the commencement of his military career, his courage and fidelity in the service of William III. were recompensed by the Captain-generalship of the Leeward Islands. On the 7th of April, 1710, Colonel Codrington died in his native island of Barbadoes, where, in the church of St. Michael, his remains were first deposited; but being afterwards disinterred, they were brought across the Atlantic, and now rest beneath the hallowed pavement of the College Chapel. Besides a collection of books, estimated at 6000*l.* the Colonel bequeathed to All Souls the sum of 10,000*l.* to be expended in building and furnishing a suitable Library; in consequence of which munificent be-

quest, the present noble room was erected, and opened in the year 1756^a.

The bookcases, richly furnished with general literature, and containing, besides numerous rare manuscripts, many scarce and valuable foreign books, are ranged in two tiers, the upper one of which is accessible by a gallery. Over this tier are placed, alternately with vases, busts of some of the more eminent Fellows of the Society, executed in bronze by Sir Henry Cheere; who was also the sculptor employed upon the statue already mentioned.

Doric and Ionic pilasters, fluted, and painted of a dark olive green colour, divide the bookcases from each other.

Around the room is a continuous bench, before which, for the convenience of study, reading desks are placed at proper intervals. Over the principal doorway is a fine bust, by Roubilliac, of the Founder of the College; and in a glass case, behind the statue of Codrington, is a planetarium, kept in motion by machinery, wound up once in eight days. On a table in the vestibule of the Library the virtuoso may regale upon a rich morsel of antiquity. This is a tripod altar found at Corinth, and in 1771 presented to this College by Anthony Lefroy, Esq. It is by connoisseurs deemed unique, and bears on its pedestal the following inscription:

^a Although Colonel Codrington's noble bequest in aid of letters has given him a far more permanent record in "life's book" than any literary effort of his own could have done, he is not quite unknown as a writer. Four of his poems are in the *Musæ Anglicanæ*.

ARAM. TRIPODEM.
OLIM. MATRI. DEUM.
IN. TEMPLO. S. CORINTHI.
CONSECRATUM.

In the windows of a room attached to the Library are some interesting specimens of ancient stained glass; so ancient indeed, as to be reckoned coeval with the foundation. These specimens consist chiefly of figures, ill drawn, but possessing in the draperies all that dazzling brilliancy of colour which constituted the chief merit of the old school of glass painting. Another curiosity in the room is a large engraving, which by means of a sliding board, inscribed with their names, shews the exact elevation of the more remarkable mountains, cities, &c. in the world. During the visit which, in 1814, the Prince Regent, with the Sovereigns his illustrious guests, paid to the University, a public breakfast was given to them in this Library: whence we now proceed to the

CHAPEL, which, although modernized within, retains unaltered its venerable exterior.

This is of the kind of architecture generally denominated Gothic, a barbarous term; instead of which, following the example of the Society of Antiquaries, we shall adopt the term English, or pointed, in our description of edifices, constructed in what we have ever thought the only style possessed of that solemn and majestic character which ought to distinguish the temples of the Most High. Much as we admire in proper situations the Grecian orders, we should we confess have pleasure in finding them wholly excluded from religious structures; and it is with genuine satis-

faction that we hail a returning taste for our ancient mode of building churches. That style of sacred architecture, which Sir Christopher Wren was the chief agent in rendering popular, and which the worthy Dr. Aldrich was but too successful in introducing among the venerable fanes of Oxford, seems at length to have had its day. Many of the churches and chapels lately erected in England are respectable imitations of our ancient ecclesiastical edifices; and in the two principal cities of Scotland, three places of worship (two for Scottish Episcopalians, and one for Roman Catholics) are now erecting, which, when completed, will deserve to rank among the most beautiful modern specimens of the style in question.

On entering the ante-chapel of All Souls, the mind is forcibly impelled to a consideration of the shortness of human existence. The sepulchral memorials are very numerous, and many of them possess an interest, which leads us to regret the necessity imposed by our limits of passing them over without farther notice.

Proceeding through Sir Christopher Wren's elegant screen into the choir, we find our regards attracted to the roof, which is painted in compartments, and although rather profusely gilt, possesses much of a sombre grandeur. Unlike the majority of College Chapels, this of All Souls is not illumined by

“storied windows richly dight;”
yet those which it does possess may be with truth described as

“casting a dim religious light.”

It has indeed always struck us, that, even in the

brightest day, a peculiarly solemn and grateful light is diffused through the interior of this fine Chapel.

With the exception of the western one, executed by Eggington, these windows were painted in *chiaro scuro*, by Lovegrove of Marlow. Eggington's window is painted in compartments, each of which represents an empty niche. It harmonizes well with the others, and may be seen to great advantage from the north side of the choir. Alternately with the side windows are full-length figures, painted in high relief, of the four Fathers, Jerome, Ambrose, Augustine, and Gregory, called in the Statutes, "Soci Patroni;" King Henry V.; Reginald Pole, Archbishop of Canterbury; King Henry VI.; the Founder, Chichele; Thomas, Duke of Clarence; and Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester; and on each side of the altar, painted in a similar way, is a gigantic vase, ornamented with bas-relief representations of the institution of the two Sacraments. All these are from the pencil of Sir James Thornhill, as is also a large painting over the altar of the Founder.

Beneath the latter picture is one by Mengs; the subject what painters, in allusion to the words addressed by our Saviour to Mary Magdalen after his resurrection, style, a "Noli me tangere." This piece has undoubtedly merit; but it has we think been praised too highly, and with too little discrimination. The attitudes of the Saviour and of Mary are certainly fine; the colouring of both figures approach to excellence, and the Redeemer's countenance beams forth a union of mild benevolence and dignified composure; but we confess ourselves to have been unable to discover that exquisitely fine expression of joy, mingled with astonishment, and chastened by reverential awe, by

which the face of Mary has so often been said to be distinguished. It may almost seem invidious to remark, that a tree in the back ground is an absolute deformity.

The altar itself, which is of a fine clouded marble, was presented, along with its furniture, by Dr. Clarke; who also gave his commodious dwelling house, for the use of future Wardens. He was coadjutor with Sir Christopher Wren and Sir James Thornhill, in giving to this Chapel, about the commencement of the 18th century, a thorough interior renovation.

To the eastern side of the grand quadrangle we would now in the last place direct attention. This, and indeed the whole general effect of the buildings which compose the square, may best be viewed from the great western entrance. Speaking of this quadrangle, even the captious and prejudiced Lord Orford allows, that its architect has produced "a picturesque grandeur not devoid of sublimity;" though who that architect was his Lordship shews himself entirely ignorant, by attributing to Gibbs what was in reality the work of Hawksmoor^b.

It is the eastern side of the court, whence arise those sister towers which are justly the pride of All Souls, and which deserve to be considered among the finest architectural ornaments of the University. They are of three gradations, and diminish as they ascend. The first or lowest division of each rises to a considerable height above the adjoining buildings, and is supported at each angle by double graduated buttresses. Around its

^b The architects employed by Chichele were John Druel, (Archdeacon of Exeter,) and Roger Keys; both of whom became Fellows of the Society, and the latter afterwards Warden.

summit runs an elegant perforated battlement, and from its corners spring four lofty knotted pinnacles. From within the battlements rises another and far more slender division of the tower, to which, though really square, an octagonal appearance is given by the position of its angular abutments. In each face of this division is a long and narrow pointed window, through which, with its opposite, when viewed from any of the four cardinal points, the light appears, and communicates a wonderful airiness of effect. From this second stage, a turret of still smaller dimensions rears its elegant head, crowned by a parapet of open work, which, with four delicate pinnacles, enriched with crockets, gives an inexpressibly light and graceful finish to these peerless towers.

From what point of vicinage soever Oxford is contemplated, these spiry structures enrich the prospect; but to the stranger, who wishes to enjoy at once a near and a picturesque view of them, we would recommend that which presents itself on emerging from a gateway leading from New College-lane to St. Peter's in the East^c.

^c Relative to the date of foundation, &c. additional benefactors, number of Fellows, eminent members of the College, &c. information will be found in our Appendix, to which we refer the reader: but we should, we fear, scarcely be forgiven, were we altogether to omit the mention of a singular custom which formerly obtained in this College, of celebrating what was termed the Mallard Night. Tradition says, that when preparing to lay the foundation of the original buildings, the workmen found in a sewer, or drain, a *mallard* of enormous size; in commemoration of which singular circumstance, the festival of the Mallard was formerly held on the night of every 14th of January. This observance exists no longer; but on one of the College *gaudies* there is still sung in memory of the occurrence a "*merry old song, set to ancient music.*" We will not offend the delicacy of our readers by transcribing the whole of

this *merry lyric*, but as a gratification of their curiosity we present them with a single stanza :

Therefore let's sing and dance a galliard
To the remembrance of the Mallard :
And as the Mallard dives in pool,
Let us dabble, duck, and dive in bowl.
Oh by the blood of King Edward,
Oh by the, &c.

It was a swapping, swapping Mallard.

Guiltless however of humour as is this song, the story of the Mallard has been productive of much amusement. The Rev. Mr. Pointer, having, in his short history of Oxford, rashly hazarded a doubt respecting the true species of this highly-honoured bird, and even gone so far as to insinuate his belief, that it was not a huge drake, but a middling-sized goose, speedily received from Dr. Buckler the punishment due to so heinous an offence. The doctor's work was entitled, a "Complete Vindication of the Mallard
"of All Souls from the injurious suggestions of the Rev. Mr.
"Pointer." This production, which, for genuine humour and delicate irony, has, it is said, rarely been equalled, drew from Messrs. Bilstone and Rowe Mores a rejoinder, also replete with exquisite humour, entitled, "Proposals for republishing a complete history
"of the Mallardians," in which was to be given, "a true history
"of *Pentrapolin a Calamo*, usually styled, by way of eminence, the
"Buckler of the Mallardians."

OUR

Second Day's Walk

will be directed to the Colleges of WORCESTER, ST. JOHN'S, BALLIOL, TRINITY, WADHAM, and MAGDALEN.

Proceeding down the Corn-market, we leave on our right, the venerable tower of St. Michael's church, and, a little beyond, turn to the left up George-lane; at the extremity of which another lane, deriving its appellation from the establishment which we are approaching, goes off to the northward, and quickly brings us to the easy and delightful eminence on which stands

WORCESTER COLLEGE,

the youngest daughter, save one, of *Alma Mater*.

The principal buildings of this College are of very recent date, and of modern architecture: the whole, when completed, will form the first example in Oxford of a departure from the old quadrangular arrangement of collegiate edifices. At present only the eastern and northern sides are finished; the southern being still formed by part of the old buildings of Gloucester Hall^a. On the west, which will continue open, are

^a This was an ancient Academic Hall, originally founded in the year 1283, as a seminary for Benedictine monks of the abbey of St. Peter at Gloucester. When Henry VIII. made Oxford a Bishop's see, Gloucester Hall, which had of course shared the fate of other monastic establishments, was converted into the episcopal residence. In the year 1559, Sir Thomas White, Founder of St. John's College, purchased it, and once more converted it into a place of study, giving it the name of St. John Baptist's Hall; by which name however it but rarely went, being still, according to Wood, in all writings called by its original name.

gardens hanging on a charming slope towards the Isis, and affording a delightful view over the rich plain to the westward of the city.

The eastern range of building is elevated on a terrace, and is a regular elegant pile two stories in height, with a projecting centre, crowned by a pediment, lighted by three large round-headed windows, and decorated with Ionic pilasters. A lofty piazza is continued along the whole front of this pile, in which are contained the Chapel, the Hall, and the Library.

In the new buildings on the north are contained the Provost's apartments, and chambers for part of the Society. The LIBRARY is of more than ordinary magnitude. Along its whole extent, and both ends, a gallery is carried. Among the books are many valuable works on architecture, particularly a copy of Palladio, formerly belonging to Inigo Jones, with whose manuscript annotations, written in Italian, its pages are plentifully stored. But a far greater curiosity is a religious treatise, sumptuously bound, and ornamented with pearls, said to have been presented by a person on whom its contents had first impressed a serious belief of the truths of Revelation, and who, in acknowledgment of the inestimable benefit, caused it to be thus superbly decorated.

The Library walls are unadorned, except with the portraits of Sir Thomas Cooke, Bart. Founder of the College, and of Dr. Clarke, one of its chief benefactors.

In the year 1701, the former gentleman, whose seat was at Bentley Pauncefort, near Bromsgrove, in Worcestershire, devised by will to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Oxford, three other Prelates, the Vice-Chancellor,

and all Heads of Houses for the time being, the sum of 10,000*l.* in trust for the endowing of a College, or for adding to some existing establishment such a number of Fellowships and Scholarships as the funds bequeathed might be found adequate to support. A preference in election was always to be given to scholars from the grammar schools of Bromsgrove or Feckenham, the latter of which had been founded, and the former additionally endowed, by the testator. If no candidates presented themselves from either of these schools, the preference was to devolve upon youth from the free schools of Worcester, Hartlebury, Kidderminster, and other places in the county of Worcester. During a considerable interval which occurred between the date of this liberal bequest, and the decision of the trustees relative to its appropriation, the principal sum accumulated to 15,000*l.* when, at length, the erection of the then deserted Gloucester Hall into a College being resolved on, the premises of that establishment were purchased from St. John's College, to which they belonged. In July, 1714, Queen Anne, in compliance with a petition presented by the trustees, issued her letters patent, sanctioning the proposed measure, and appointing the style of the newly incorporated Society to be *The Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of Worcester College, in the University of Oxford.*

Dr. Clarke, the subject of the other portrait, was a liberal benefactor not only to this College, but also to several others in the University. To the former, he bequeathed his estates at Purton and Hill Marton, for the founding of six Fellow-

ships of 45*l* each, and three Scholarships of 25*l* each, annually.

The HALL, which, like the Chapel, projects eastward from the Library, is a spacious handsome room; part of the western end of which is divided from the entire length by two fluted Corinthian columns of very elegant form and proportions.

The CHAPEL is of equal size with the Hall. It is fitted up with singular plainness, boasting of no other ornament than the elegantly figured compartments of its stuccoed roof.

Leaving Worcester College, we now skirt along the northern side of Gloucester Green, and, by a narrow lane, obtaining access into the charmingly retired street of St. Giles, cross over to its eastern side, on which stands

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

A terrace before the College affords the best view of its front; the principal feature of which, the gateway tower, although not very elevated, contributes most essentially to the simply majestic appearance of this venerable looking College.

The chief ornaments of the tower are, an oriel window, flanked by two empty canopied niches, and a statue of St. Bernard, placed above the oriel, in a third niche, wrought in a style of higher enrichment. The gate is ornamented with the arms of the Founder.

The appearance of the first quadrangle is on the whole highly respectable, although some of the windows have rather injudiciously been sashed, instead of being allowed to retain their original

casements. The buildings which surround this court are embattled: they consist of the Chapel and Hall on the north, of the President's lodgings on the east, and of apartments for the Society on the two remaining sides. On the walls are sculptured the arms of the sees of Canterbury and Winchester, and of Sir William Cordall.

The CHAPEL of this College is the first which we have yet visited, furnished with a *choir*. The organ was constructed by Byfield in the year 1768: it is placed over an elegant screen of the Corinthian order, between the choir and the ante-chapel. The altar, which is likewise of the Corinthian order, is greatly enriched, and is furnished with an altar-piece of tapestry, on which is wrought a representation, copied from one of Titian's pictures, of our Saviour and the two disciples at Emmaus. In the countenances of the figures, the artist is said to have introduced portraits of the Pope, of the reigning Kings of France and Spain, and of himself.

The eastern window is very fine. It was put up in the reign of James I. and is said to have cost the very great sum of 1500*l*.

Numerous monumental tablets in the chapel and ante-chapel record the names and virtues of sundry benefactors, presidents, and others connected with this important foundation; among which we shall only notice that of Dr. Rawlinson, a liberal benefactor to the University, and particularly to this College; to which, as a mark of affection, he bequeathed his heart^b. This is in-

^b He left the bulk of his estate, of at that time nearly the annual value of 700*l*. to this College, of which he had been a Gentleman Commoner. Dr. Rawlinson was one of the greatest book-collectors of his time. The sale of his library, prints, &c. occupied sixty-

closed in a silver vessel, within a black marble urn, placed against the north wall of the Chapel, and bearing an inscription, with this singular beginning, *Ubi Thesaurus, ibi Cor.*

Adjoining to this Chapel, on the north, is a smaller one, (built in 1662, by Dr. Richard Bayley, the President,) the roof of which is finely wrought in the ancient manner, and decorated with the arms of the ill-fated Archbishop Laud, whose remains, and those of the loyal and intrepid Archbishop Juxon, repose in contiguous vaults beneath the pavement of the principal Chapel.

The next object to which we would direct our stranger's attention is the HALL, an ancient room, and not unworthy of the opulent establishment of which it is an appendage. It was the original refectory of St. Bernard's College^c, is large and well-finished, has a finely arched roof, a neat wainscoting, an ample chimney-piece of variegated marble, and a handsome screen of Portland stone. The walls are decorated with many portraits; between two of which, those of Archbishops Laud and Juxon, hangs a likeness of the Founder, Sir Thomas White, of whom a short account will not, we would hope, be unacceptable.

He was born in the year 1492 at Reading, in Berkshire, and at the early age of twelve was bound apprentice in London. His master, whom he had faithfully served during the space of ten

eight days. It is a little remarkable, that his brother, a very learned non-juring prelate, was similarly tinctured with the *Bibliomania*. The residence of the latter was in chambers at Gray's Inn, where he so completely filled his four apartments with books, that he was obliged to have his bed moved into the passage. His friends used familiarly to call him Tom Folio.

^c See the account of All Souls College, and of the religious foundations in Oxford previously to the dissolution.

years, dying, left him a hundred pounds, which, added to a slender paternal bequest, enabled him to commence on his own account that business, by the successful prosecution of which he soon acquired considerable wealth. Riches brought in their train the chief civic honours. In 1546 he served the office of Sheriff, and in 1553 was chosen Lord Mayor; for his services in which capacity, during the insurrection of the misguided Sir Thomas Wyatt, the honour of Knighthood was conferred on him by Queen Mary. Sir Thomas White died in the year 1566 at Oxford, and within the walls of the College which his own munificence had founded.

Of many other noble charities of this worthy citizen, the archives of several of our large towns and cities afford ample evidence; but the only instance of his beneficence which it falls within our province to record, is the very signal one to which St. John's College owes its origin.

On the 1st of May, 1555, Sir Thomas, who had fortunately been prevailed on to relinquish a previously formed design of founding his College at Reading^d, obtained from Philip and Mary a licence, empowering him to found, by the style of *St. John Baptist College in the University of Oxford*, a College for a President and thirty Scholars, more or less; the members of which were to

^d In Dr. Plot's History of Oxfordshire, a traditionary story is related of Sir Thomas White's having been "warned in a dream, " that he should build a College near a place where there was a "triple elm growing from one root;" and that after a short search, "he met with something near Gloucester Hall that seemed to "answer his dream, where, accordingly, he erected a great deal "of building: but afterwards finding another elm near St. Bernard's College, more exactly to answer his dream, he left off at "Gloucester Hall, and built St. John Baptist's College."

study divinity, philosophy, and the arts. By the same charter, the site of the new foundation was appointed to be that of St. Bernard's College, which, as we noticed in our account of All Souls, was founded in 1436 by Archbishop Chichele. The Archbishop instituted it as a seminary for scholars of the Cistercian order, in which they might reside in a body, follow their own rules, and be governed by their own peculiar statutes. At the dissolution, its revenues were swept away along with those of other monastic foundations; but the premises were granted to Christ Church, from whence they were conveyed by purchase to Sir Thomas White. For some time the new Society inhabited the original edifices, which had been left standing, and are by Wood said to have resembled those of All Souls. In 1557 another charter was obtained from the same sovereigns; shortly after which, Sir Thomas gave to his foundation a body of statutes, wherein the Society was fixed to consist of a President, fifty Fellows and Scholars, three Chaplains, three Clerks, and six Choristers.

Thus did a private individual, himself perhaps almost wholly uneducated, and the greater part of whose life had been spent in the painful acquisition of wealth, nobly emulate the example of those illustrious prelates and legislators, to whom the University of Oxford had previously been indebted, and provide, with rarely equalled liberality, for a farther diffusion of the benefits of learning, and the blessings of religion^e.

^e Sir Thomas was a member of the Merchant Taylors' Company, under whose auspices has long flourished one of the most respectable of our public classical seminaries, well known by the name of Merchant Taylors' School. A principal motive of Sir Thomas in

Numerous other portraits adorn the walls of this spacious refectory; among which may be particularized a full length, by Ramsay, of his present Majesty^f. A painting of St. John the Baptist, by Guercina, which formerly hung over the chimney piece, has been removed to the Library; and a singular representation of St. John, from the celebrated picture of Raphael, stained in *scagliola*, now occupies its place.

From the Hall we proceed to the inner quadrangle, which, although marked by an evident want of uniformity in style, possesses much of that captivating splendour of effect, for which Inigo Jones so generally laboured. Successful, however, as he has been in this instance, his work has been often and loudly arraigned at the bar of architectural criticism. And certainly not without cause; although we do think, that if a mixture of the Grecian style, with that commonly termed Gothic, could in any case be defensible, it would be in this. The contrast produced by an opposition of the extreme plainness of the northern and southern sides, to the almost redundant richness of the eastern and western divisions of the qua-

foundling St. John's College was to provide for the advancement of youth educated in this school; which is therefore annually visited, and the upper form examined, by the President and Fellows of the College, previously to the election for supplying the vacant Fellowships, no fewer than thirty-seven of which must, by the statutes, be reserved for such as have received their education in the said school.

^f On the 30th of August, 1636, after King Charles I. Queen Henrietta, the Elector Palatine, Prince Rupert, and several of the Nobility, had been entertained at dinner in the Library by Archbishop Laud, Chancellor of the University, a play was represented before them in the Hall, by the students; after which their Majesties proceeded to Christ Church, where they witnessed the representation of another play.

drangle, although not wholly creditable to the judgment of the architect, is eminently gratifying to the eye of the beholder. Pleased we certainly are with the entire result, although it is perhaps in Sterne's way, "without knowing why, or caring wherefore."

The eastern and western sides of the quadrangle correspond in almost every particular. They present a fine elevation of two stories, the upper one of which rests on a light and lofty arcade, composed of round arches springing from airy columns, and is surmounted by an embrasured parapet, of an elevation sufficient to impart greater dignity of appearance than long ranges of building only two stories high usually possess. The windows are of the narrow double pointed kind under square heads; and, in order to relieve the blankness of the intervening space, the architect has judiciously introduced, between them and the parapet, a continuous moulding, charged with a series of sculptured heads. Beneath the tier of windows are knots of foliage and flowers disposed in compartments. Immediately above the columns of the piazza are placed eight busts, intended to represent the four Cardinal virtues, the three Christian graces, and Religion. In the centre of each façade is a magnificent gateway, composed of the three Grecian orders, and enriched with much decorative sculpture. The Doric order appears in a couple of fluted columns which grace each side of the gateway arch; above these rise couplets of columns of the Ionic order; over which sweeps a semicircular pediment, bearing in its tympanum a rich armorial coat, and surmounted by a crown; lastly, over the portal, be-

neath a triangular pediment, the Corinthian order is introduced in a couple of Corinthian columns, which serve as supporters to the pediment. Between the two latter, which, as well as the Ionic ones, are fluted, is a niche, containing, on the eastern side of the quadrangle, a bronze statue of Charles I. and, on the western side, one of Henrietta his Queen. Both these were the work of Fanelli, a Florentine artist, and were presented by Archbishop Laud. During the Rebellion they were taken down, and concealed. They possess considerable merit; but a too great bend given to the King's right knee communicates a degree of awkwardness to his Majesty's posture.

The upper story of both the southern and eastern sides of this quadrangle is appropriated to the LIBRARY, which no visitor of St. John's College should omit to inspect. It consists of two spacious and elegant rooms, in which is contained an extensive and valuable collection of works, both printed and MS. Among them are the books and manuscripts comprised in a valuable donation of Archbishop Laud, at whose expence the eastern division of the Library was constructed; the bookcases in which are richly ornamented, and with much ingenuity so disposed as to form the room into a gallery. Besides its literary treasures, the Library contains several objects of curiosity and interest. Among these are some curious paintings, on copper, of the Apostles, (attributed to Carlo Dolce;) a very fine carved eagle[§], by Snetzler of Oxford; a miniature picture of Charles I. beautifully executed; another of his Queen; a collection of Greek, Roman, and English

§ This originally belonged to the Chapel.

coins, being part of those formerly belonging to Dr. Rawlinson; some curious missals; and a book of Common Prayer, at the end of which is a manuscript account of the last moments of King James I. At the upper end of the southern division of the Library is a large bay window^h, ornamented with a portrait of the Founder, and, among other coats of arms, those of Sir Thomas himself, and of the Merchant Taylors' Company, of which he was a member. Portraits on canvas of Archbishop Laud, Chief Baron Eyre, &c. constitute additional embellishments of this elegant repository of literature.

The portal in the centre of the eastern side of the inner quadrangle leads to the GARDENS, which formerly constituted a very favourite promenade of the Oxonian fashionables. The terrace indeed, the wilderness, the artificial mount, and the alcove, for which, a century ago, they were so noted, are no longer to be seen; but the skilful hand of Brown has bestowed upon them graces of a far more attractive description. They are of considerable extent, and in an eminent degree combine the picturesque and beautiful.

From St. John's College our route now leads in a southerly direction, along St. Giles's-street, and past the church of St. Mary Magdalen; leaving which on our right hand, and, a little beyond, making a sharp turn to the left, round a handsome stone edifice belonging to Balliol College, we have before us the whole of Broad-street, in a perspective that is fully and finely terminated by the majestic portico of the Clarendon Printing Office.

^h This window is one of a series of handsome bay windows, exhibited by the eastern or garden front of the College.

A train of interesting recollections is here excited by the affecting consideration, that along the very path which we are now pursuing, the venerable martyrs Ridley, Latimer, and Cranmer, were led from the gloomy dungeon, in which they had been long immured, to the stake erected for them by the cruel bigotry of Mary. And a little onward, in the middle of the high way before the gate of Balliol College, they sealed their testimony with their blood. The exact spot on which these illustrious fathers of the Reformation suffered, was formerly indicated by a flat stone; but this has been removed some years. Yet surely a spot of so high interest, a spot that will be for ever sacred in the eyes of those who rejoice to find the Church of England restored to the pure and apostolical form in which she existed before the errors of popery obtained admission into her creed, should be consecrated to lasting remembrance, by the erection of an appropriate and durable memorial^b. The front of

BALLIOL COLLEGE

occupies a considerable portion of the northern side of Canditch. Both extremities of the front are modern. These were built at different periods, and unfortunately without any reference to the character and style of the original structure; without regard even to a common line of direction, in any two of the various parts which compose the

^b In the College wall, just opposite to the dismal scene, there is a stone, distinguishable enough by its size, but more distinguished by a tradition, that it was used on the occasion, and derived its colour from the fire lighted for this last sacrifice to superstition.

anomalous front. Even the more ancient part of the structure displays, in its modernized and dissimilar windows, too evident proof of the little attention that has sometimes been paid to keeping up the architectural character of these venerable edifices. Consequently, although, individually considered, the additional piles of building, particularly that on the west, are by no means inelegant, the general appearance of the extensive line of front is too strikingly irregular to be pleasing. The gateway, as is generally the case in the older Colleges, is wrought beneath an embattled tower. The peculiar beauty of this, the most ancient of all our academical towers, at once caught the attention, and soon gained the admiration, of Wyatt, who, if he could not always imitate, could always discern, the genuine graces of Gothic architecture. Whenever he looked up to its antique battlements, he would lament that such a tower should be so placed; so little honoured by new repairs on one side, and so much dishonoured by old ruins on the other; the beauty of which heightens our regret at the want of conformity exhibited in other parts of the edifice. Immediately over the archway, between two empty canopied niches, is placed an oriel window; and in the upper story of the tower, between two narrow windows, is a third niche, also vacant. Over the gate are the arms of the De Balliol family. Want of uniformity is also a drawback upon the interior appearance of the quadrangle, which, nevertheless, possesses several interesting features. The view of the Hall is pleasingly antique; that of the Chapel displays with fine effect its highly ornamented entrance, and a range of pointed windows; while in the north-western corner of the court, an oriel win-

dow, belonging to the Master's lodgingsⁱ, exhibits, in the lightness and delicacy of its stone-work, proof of the exquisite taste and skill of English architects three hundred years ago^k.

The interior of the HALL has recently been modernized with studied plainness. Excepting in the single instance of the College arms, even heraldic sculpture or painting forms no portion of its ornament; although formerly the Society could not assemble round the table of refection, without being excited to a grateful remembrance of benefactors, whose armorial bearings met the eye in almost every direction^l.

A few years ago the talents of the celebrated Wyatt, whose melancholy and premature death was a source of deep regret to every lover of the arts, were exerted in a renovation of the interior of the College LIBRARY. The style of the alterations is that commonly termed Gothic, and the manner in which they have been executed, shews Wyatt to have been a master of his art. He has in truth made the room a fit casket for the literary treasures of which it is the depository.

Although, in common with those of other Colleges, the Library of Balliol was rifled by the bigotted and tasteless visitors of Edward VI. yet, even in Anthony à Wood's time, it was considered one of the most valuable in the University. Among its stores are some remains of the magnificent donation of Grey, Bishop of Ely, who,

ⁱ Some curious ancient paintings are preserved in these lodgings.

^k In this window are the arms of Bishop Grey, one of the chief contributors to the Library.

^l A large tankard, still preserved among the College plate, was once the property of John Kyrle, Pope's celebrated "Man of Ross."

besides contributing towards the expence of building the Library, bestowed on it an invaluable collection of nearly two hundred manuscripts, (many of them splendidly illuminated,) which he had purchased in this country, and in Italy: many of them have been robbed of their most splendid decorations, in the usual manner, and for the usual purpose, without regret, or even regard for the consequences; but many too have escaped the mischievous effects of such pious or rather impious spoliation. The Virgil is fine, and the Tully is magnificent. The windows of this Library are enriched with the arms of benefactors, brought from the old Library windows.

From this splendid accumulation of the written wisdom of ages, we now turn to the hallowed pile in which lessons are taught of that superior wisdom, which cometh from above.

Although the present CHAPEL, which occupies a part of the northern side of the quadrangle, was built only about three hundred years ago, the College appears to have had a regular place of worship at so early a period as the year 1327. The chief ornaments of the present Chapel are the paintings with which the windows are filled. Those of the side windows, consisting chiefly of representations of different events recorded in Scripture, portraits of saints, &c. possess, in many cases, no inconsiderable degree of merit. One of them in particular, the second from the altar, on the southern side, contains a spirited delineation, by Bernard Van Linge, of King Hezekiah's sickness and recovery. But the merits of the other windows are thrown quite into the shade by the superior excellence of the paintings in the great eastern window, on which are glowingly repre-

sented the *Passion, Resurrection, and Ascension of our Blessed Saviour*. This fine window was given by Dr. Stubbs, in 1529; since which time nearly three centuries have elapsed, without impairing in any very sensible degree the richness and brilliancy of its colouring¹.

In addition to the buildings contained in the quadrangle, of which we have thus taken a brief survey, there are, in an area on the north west, belonging to the College, certain detached edifices, called Cæsar's Lodgings; and at the western extremity of the main front, a structure of considerable magnitude, already slightly noticed, containing a number of convenient apartments. Cæsar's Lodgings derived their appellation from Henry Cæsar, (brother to Sir Julius,) who was of this Society in the reign of Elizabeth, and was afterwards Dean of Ely. The last mentioned structure was built at the expence of Mr. Fisher, late Fellow of Balliol, whose name, with an inscription as singular as it is obscure, appears on a tablet on the northern side;

VERBUM NON AMPLIUS FISHER.

By a literal, but it should seem a mistaken, compliance with the very words which the old gentleman used when he was consulted on the occasion, and which he uttered with a certain impatience, natural enough to such a person at such a time of life, at the mere thought of eulogizing himself, "FISHER . . . verbum non amplius . . . FISHER."

Ere we quit the precincts of this ancient establishment, (for Balliol takes the third, or perhaps

¹ The Founder of Wadham College is said to have been very desirous of obtaining this window for his own Chapel, and to have offered for it two hundred pounds.

the first place, as far as it depends upon the best proofs that there can be of such a matter; priority of authentic document and antiquity of original structure, in order of foundation, among the Oxford Colleges,) we must introduce our tourist to an acquaintance with its noble Founder and Foundress.

John de Balliol (father of the King of Scotland of that name) was one of our most opulent and powerful barons in the reign of Henry III. and one of that monarch's most devoted adherents. He was the fourth in descent from Guy de Balliol, who came into England with William the Norman, and to whom William Rufus made a grant of the forests of Teesdale and Marwood, and of the rich lordships of Middleton and Gainsforth, in the county of Durham. John de Balliol's residence was in the very centre of these large possessions, at Bernard castle, which had been built by his great grandfather Bernard de Balliol. Some time previously to his death, in 1269, John de Balliol had commenced the maintenance, by Exhibitions at this University, of sixteen poor Scholars. His presumed farther intentions of building and endowing, for their accommodation, a College on the plan of that of Walter de Merton, then recently founded, being frustrated by his death, the task of completing the benevolent purpose devolved upon his relict, the Lady Devorgille, daughter of Alan, Lord of Galloway, in Scotland. This noble lady, whose pious desire of fulfilling the wishes of her deceased husband fortunately met with the concurrence of De Balliol's executors, commenced her labours by purchasing a house in Canditch, on part of the ground now occupied by the College. In this were first placed

the sixteen scholars, who, in 1282, received from their benefactress a body of statutes, which are said to bespeak her extreme care to train up the students to habits of economy and order, to excite in them a thirst for knowledge, and to inspire them with pious sentiments, that we venture to incorporate the substance of them into our narrative.

The Scholars were enjoined to be regularly present at the celebration of divine offices on Sundays and the chief holydays; to say a benediction daily before and after meals, and at the same time to pray for the soul of her husband, and for her procurators; the latter of whom they were especially directed to obey in all things which the Lady Devorgille had ordered for their good. Thrice a year they were to provide for the saying of solemn masses for the souls of her husband and predecessors, and for her own health and safety, &c. A temperate manner of living was strictly enjoined to the richer Scholars; and if any of them murmured at the restriction of extravagance, they were to be dismissed, without hope of being restored. Latin was to be the language ordinarily spoken, and disputations of sophisms were to be held weekly, subject to the moderation of the Principal.

In 1284 the Lady Devorgille purchased a tenement, called St. Mary's Hall, which, in contradistinction to the first purchase, called Old Balliol Hall, afterwards received the appellation of New Balliol Hall. With a donation of lands in the county of Northumberland, the benefactions of the Lady Devorgille now terminated; but although the College was thus founded, and to a certain extent endowed, yet the provision for each Scholar continued during many years exceedingly

scanty. The revenues of few Colleges have indeed fluctuated more than those of Balliol; but happily those times have passed away; so that now, after all the vicissitudes of fortune, the circumstances of the Society may already be said to have recovered, and may at no distant period be expected to flourish.

Among the numerous benefactions that have been made in aid of the original endowment, we must be allowed to particularize two. In the year 1666, Dr. John Warner, Bishop of Rochester, gave “part of the profits of his manor of Swayton, in Lincolnshire, for the maintenance of four “Scholars of the Scottish nation, to be chosen “from time to time, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of Rochester.” When they had taken their degree of M.A. they were to return to their native country in “*Holy Orders*, “*that there may never be wanting in Scotland some “who shall support the ecclesiastical establishment “of England.*” The other donation was by a John Snell, Esq. of Ayrshire, who, dying in Holywell, Oxford, August 6, 1679, bequeathed the manor of Upton, in Warwickshire, “valued at “450*l.* a year, which, after a certain number of “years, and money expended thence, was to be “applied for the benefit of not more than twelve, “nor under five Scholars; to be chosen from “Glasgow College, from such as had spent three “years there, or two at the least there, and one “or two in some other College in Scotland^m.” In making this bequest, the testator had in view the same object as Bishop Warner, namely, *the support of Episcopacy in Scotland.*

In a History of Glasgow, written by Mr. Den-

^m Chalmers's History of Oxford, p. 52, 53.

holm, an intelligent Schoolmaster of that city, the two bequests are thus noticed. "The College
" have also a right, in virtue of a mortification of
" an estate in Warwickshire, made in 1688, by
" Mr. Snell, to present ten students to Balliol
" College, Oxford, after having studied some
" years at the University of Glasgow. Another
" foundation of 20*l.* per annum, at the same Col-
" lege, to each of four Scotch students, is also
" given to the Glasgow exhibitioners; so that four
" of them have a stipend of 90*l.* per annum, for
" ten years."

Immediately adjoining, on the west of Balliol, stands

TRINITY COLLEGE,

which has in its southern front an extensive area, ornamentally disposed into a grass-plot and shrubberies, and divided from the street by a neat iron palisade. An elegant wrought iron gate introduces us into the area, across which a broad gravelled avenue leads up to the entrance into the first quadrangle. Over this entrance rises a tower, which the architect has made to assume the appearance of a steeple belonging to the Chapel, which immediately adjoins the tower on the east, both together constituting the chief front of the College. The Chapel is built quite in the modern style; but its exterior is so classically elegant, that, greatly as we venerate, and decidedly as we prefer, the style erroneously denominated Gothic, we have, we confess, never been able to pass this edifice without stopping to admire it. Its front exhibits a range of well-proportioned windows, with semicircular heads and intermediate pilasters, and is crowned by a light balustrade, on which, at regular dis-

tances, urns are placed. A corresponding balustrade enriches the summit of the tower, on the corners of which four statues supply the place of pinnacles. Over the archway in the lower story are the arms of the Founder; on the south side and on the north side those of Dr. Bathurst.

After passing through this archway, the stranger finds himself in a quadrangle of but moderate extent, and, except on the side formed by the Chapel, of no very elegant appearance, but coeval in its original construction with some of the earliest buildings in the University. The present structures that range around it are the Chapel, the Hall, the Library, the apartments of the President, and the line of building which unites the two quadrangles.

The HALL, a fine old room in the English style, is on the western side of the quadrangle. The foundation is very ancient; but it was repaired or rebuilt in Dr. Kettel's time. A new roof with battlements has since been added to Dr. Kettel's work, and the interior has been also ceiled and wainscotted anew. The screen is of the Doric order, which, as well as the entablature at the upper end, is decorated with the arms of the several benefactors, who contributed to the new improvements. At the upper end of the room hangs one of the four or five portraits of their Founder now in the possession of the Society, all of which are supposed to be copies from a picture by Holbein, in the collection of the Earl of Guildford, at Wroxton. He is portrayed at three quarters' length, habited in a black gown, faced with lucerne spots, a dress also common to all the other portraits of him.

The birth place of this very judicious and

liberal Founder was Deddington, a small town within the county, and sixteen miles north of the city of Oxford. His parents, who were of the middle rank of life, and in respectable circumstances, first placed him at the grammar school of the neighbouring town of Banbury, whence he removed to Eton, and, as it is generally supposed, thence to Gray's Inn, at which he entered himself a student at law. At the early age of twenty-seven he was made Clerk of the Briefs at the Star Chamber; and in 1535, Warden of the Mint. But the office, in which he acquired by far the greater part of his princely fortune, was that of Treasurer of the newly established Court of Augmentations. This, which was at once an honourable and a lucrative appointment, he enjoyed for the space of five years. Of the magnitude of Sir Thomas's fortune some idea may be formed, when we state, that he is said to have possessed "up-
wards of thirty manors, in the counties of Ox-
ford, Gloucester, Warwick, Bedford, Hereford,
and Kent; besides other considerable estates,
and several advowsons." And all these riches were accumulated without reproach, unless indeed the mere accumulation be considered in the light of one; for Mr. Warton remarks, "he behaved
with such distinguished integrity, that not a sin-
gle instance occurs upon record to impeach his
honour." Sir Thomas, being himself firmly, and on principle, attached to Roman Catholicism, lived during the reign of Edward VI. in retirement. By Queen Mary he was again distinguished, but he had no part in the sanguinary counsels which have tinged the annals of her reign with so deep a gloom. The Princess Elizabeth was confided to his care, and, greatly to his honour, he

uniformly behaved to his illustrious prisoner with the most respectful deference.

On the 29th of January 1559, about a year after Elizabeth's accession to the throne, Sir Thomas died, (Mr. Warton thinks of a pestilential fever,) at his house in Clerkenwell. His remains were first deposited in the church of St. Stephen, Walbrook, but were afterwards removed, along with those of his second wife, and of his daughter, to the Chapel of his College. Mr. Warton sums up a long and discriminating character of Sir Thomas, in the following words; "If it be his
"crime to have accumulated riches, let it be re-
"membered, that he consecrated a part of those
"riches, not amid the terrors of a death-bed, nor
"in the dreams of old age, but in the prime of
"life, and the vigour of understanding, to the
"public service of his country; that he gave them
"to future generations, for the perpetual support
"of literature and religion."

The site chosen by Sir Thomas for his new foundation was that of a monastic establishment, called Durham College^a; the yet standing premises of which he purchased; and, having obtained from Philip and Mary a licence and charter, dated the 8th and 28th of March, 1554-55, founded a College by the title of *Collegium Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis in Universitate Oxon. ex Fundatione Thomæ Pope Militis*, the Society of which consisted of a President^b, a Priest, twelve Fellows, and eight (afterwards increased to twelve) Scho-

^a See our account of the ancient monastic foundations of Oxford, in a subsequent part of the volume.

^b Attached to the office of President is the Rectory of Garsington, in this county, where the Founder made provision for building a quadrangular edifice, (now no more,) to which in times of pestilence the Scholars might retire and prosecute their studies.

lars. About two years afterwards, the endowment, which was very ample, having been completed, and formal possession given to the Society, the Founder gave them a code of statutes, in which, aware of the utility of classical literature, he directed it to form an important branch in the course of study pursued in the College. He also made provision for a teacher of Humanity, who was enjoined to explain critically Cicero, Plautus, Terence, Virgil, Livy, and other Latin authors, and to use every endeavour to inspire his youthful auditors with a taste for the purity and graces of the Latin language. How faithfully and ably the views of Sir Thomas Pope, and of other Founders, whose sound judgment induced them to lay a similar stress on the expediency of introducing youth, during their academical course, to a thorough acquaintance with ancient literature, have been seconded by the persons in whom the carrying of those views into effect has been vested, will strikingly appear, by a reference to the great number of eminent classical scholars, whose names Oxford inscribes on the rolls of her fame.

The buildings in which the Society was at first placed were, as we have already intimated, those of Durham College; some remains of which may still be observed, amidst all the succeeding alterations, on the eastern and western sides of the first quadrangle; and although low, and perhaps not very convenient, they continued to accommodate the Society during something more than a century; when, namely in 1667, the buildings of the new or garden court were commenced, under the auspices of Dr. Bathurst^c, the President, who had

^c This liberal benefactor died in June, 1704, aged 83. The

also previously bestowed a thorough repair on his own lodgings.

One of the portraits in the Hall represents this great benefactor to the College, who presided over it during the long period of forty years. Here is also a portrait of Mr. Thomas Warton, painted by Mr. Penrose of New College, who, in this piece, has preserved a very striking likeness of one of the most distinguished ornaments of this College; a man of whom it has been said, by one who never bestowed praise but where he thought it well deserved, and whose judgment rarely erred, "Few men have combined so many qualities of mind; a taste for the sublime and the pathetic, the gay and the humorous, the pursuits of the antiquary and the pleasures of amusement, the labours of research and the play of imagination."

The Hall has been also recently decorated and enlivened by some additional portraits; among which are an original of Archbishop Sheldon, who was a member of this College, presented to the Society by the ingenious Dr. Ford, of Melton Mowbray; a portrait of Mr. Rands, as benefactor to the College; one of Dr. Kettel; another of the Lady Elizabeth, the Founder's third wife; a curious painting on wood; and, very lately, a valuable one of that distinguished Minister, Lord North, who was also a member of this College.

occasion of his death was singular. While enjoying his favourite, and, since he had become blind, only amusement of walking in his garden, he had the misfortune to break his thigh. For some time he refused to allow the limb to be set, declaring that there was no marrow in the bones of an old man; and when at length he was induced to undergo the operation of reducing the fracture, it was too late to preserve his life.

The LIBRARY, which constituted a part of the ancient buildings of Durham College, and is said to have been the first in the University, was appropriated by the religious of that Society to the same use. The first present of books was made by the Founder himself to his new foundation; since which time the liberality of numerous benefactors has rendered the collection both choice and ample. Among the printed volumes is an extensive collection of topographical works. In the Library windows are preserved many curious fragments of old painted glass, some of them very beautiful, particularly in the window at the upper end of the room, in the centre of which is also a tablet of elegant design executed by Flaxman, and consecrated by an affectionate sister to the memory of her beloved brother, Thomas Warton. The Library also contains a portrait of the Founder, a small portrait of Queen Mary on wood, with some other decorations and curiosities.

On the southern side of the quadrangle is the CHAPEL, a truly elegant place of worship, the exterior of which has already been described. Its interior also possesses considerable magnificence; though, alas! the pictorial splendours for which the windows of the former Chapel were so remarkable, that in Aubrey's^d opinion "the admirable Gothic painted glass" was superior even to that of New College, have for ever vanished^e.

^d Aubrey was of this College.

^e "In August, 1642, the Lord Viscount Say and Sele came (by order of the Parliament) to visit the Colleges, to see what of new popery they could discover in the Chapels. In our Chapel, on the back side of the screen, had been two altars, (of painting well enough for those times, and the colours were admirably fresh and lively.) That on the right hand as you enter the Chapel was dedicated to St. Catherine; that on the left was of the taking our

These exquisitely "storied windows" were ruthlessly destroyed during the Usurpation, and now the rays of the sun dart with untempered brightness through ample windows of plain glass. The screen, which divides the ante-chapel from that part of the structure in which divine worship is celebrated, is composed of cedar, and adorned with rich and elegant carving by Grinlin Gibbons. Over the screen of the old Chapel was an organ, by which, previously to the surrender of Oxford to the parliamentary troops, the musical part of the service was accompanied. Under the pavement of the present ante-chapel is a vault, in which, according to the inscriptions above, rest the remains of Dr. Bathurst, Mr. Howe, Dr. Dobson, Dr. Huddesford, and, though last, not least, the learned and accomplished Thomas Warton. The altar piece, which is of the same costly wood as the screen, is decorated with carving executed by the same masterly hand, and additionally ornamented by a piece of coloured needle work, wrought and presented by Miss Althea Fanshawe, of Shiplake Hill, near Henley. The subject of this lady's work is the *Resurrection*, copied from a painting by Messrs. Jervais and Forest, after designs by West, now in the window over the altar of St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. The fidelity and spirit with which the fair artist has copied the splendid original, render it impossible to view

"Saviour off from the cross. My Lord Say saw that this was done
 "of old time, and Dr. Kettel told his Lordship, 'Truly, my Lord,
 "we regard them no more than a dirty dish-clout;' so they re-
 "mained untouched till Harris's time, and then were coloured over
 "with green. The windows of the Chapel were good Gothic paint-
 "ing, in every column a figure; e. g. St. Cuthbert, St. Leonard,
 "St. Oswald. I have forgot the rest. 'Tis pity they should be
 "lost." *Aubrey's MSS.*

without regret the perceptibly diminishing vividness of the colours. On the ceiling, surrounded by a profusion of elaborate work in stucco, is a painting of the *Ascension*, executed by Peter Berchett, a French artist. In the wall opposite to each end of the altar is a coved recess, in the northern one of which is placed the elegantly constructed monument of the Founder. Upon it lie the effigies of Sir Thomas and of the third Lady Pope, (for Sir Thomas was thrice married,) but much of the beauty of the monument is obscured through its situation in a recess. Among the plate belonging to the Altar is a chalice of silver gilt, highly ornamented with antique sculpture. This was purchased by the Founder at the dissolution, from the suppressed abbey of St. Alban's, the venerable abbey-church of which Sir Thomas is also said to have been the means of saving from that destruction, to which so many fine monastic edifices were doomed.

Although Dr. Aldrich is generally considered to have furnished the original plans of this Chapel, yet Sir Christopher Wren, as appears from his letters, was chiefly consulted on the occasion, and much of the beauty of it is to be ascribed to his taste and skill; and report says, that it was built in imitation of the Duke of Devonshire's domestic chapel at Chatsworth. That uncertainty should attach to so recent a circumstance is, as Mr. Chalmers remarks, rather singular, and leads us to quote on the subject Mr. Warton's own words, in his life of Dr. Bathurst. After observing that it is to the spirited influence and liberality of Dr. B. Trinity College is indebted for so "attic" an edifice, and stating, that, besides expending 2000*l.* ^f himself on the exterior of the

^f Wood says only 1700*l.*

building, the Doctor obtained from many persons of the first rank large contributions towards defraying the expence of the interior, Mr. W. proceeds ; “ I am inclined to think that Dr. Aldrich, “ with some degree of conformity however to the “ suggested pattern, gave the plan, and adjusted the “ design. This seems the more likely, because the “ building is entirely in the style of the parish “ church of All Saints in Oxford, which Dr. Aldrich is known to have designed.”

It now only remains for us to view the buildings of the inner court, and to take a peep at the gardens. The former, which are wholly occupied by the apartments of the Fellows and Students, form only three sides of a square, the fourth being open to the gardens. They were designed by Sir Christopher Wren ; but, unless through the accidental circumstance of being the first instance in the University of the adoption of classic architecture, they are not remarkable for any thing beyond just proportions, and commodiousness of interior arrangement.

The GARDENS are extensive : they are divided into two unequal portions by a fine walk, which, running eastward, is terminated by a handsome gate of wrought iron, opening into the way to the Parks, and surmounted by the Founder's arms. Of these gardens, the northern division is laid out in the airy style of modern landscape gardening, while the southern exhibits in its wilderness, its narrow winding walks, its trim hedges,

^g In sawing asunder one of the large blocks of stone for building the piers of this gate, a living toad is said to have been found embedded in the centre of the mass. Accounts of such phenomena are not unfrequent ; but more complete evidence than has yet been given of their actual occurrence is certainly desirable.

and its superabundance of formal yew, the fantastic taste of Queen Anne's time.

Emerging from Trinity by the front avenue, and proceeding eastward, we first pass, on our left, an old building belonging to the College, formerly appropriated to the reception of students, by the name of Kettel Hall^h; a name which, as well as something of a collegiate aspect, it still retains. Beyond, on the right, are the Ashmolean Museum, the Theatre, and the Clarendon Printing Office; opposite to the last of which, a street diverging to the north conducts us to

WADHAM COLLEGE,

the front of which, a little retiring from the street, ranges along the eastern side of the way, opposite to the gardens of the College that we have just quitted. This front is of a simple but very pleasing character. Over a gateway in the centre rises a tower of moderate height, and a bay projection, which, crowned by a pediment, forms the termination of each lateral range, gives a neat finish, and a compactness to the whole façade. On the south, adjoining to the College, but with its front advanced to the street, is a good stone building of three stories, erected in 1694, as an additional accommodation for the members of the

^h This, which is now a private dwelling, derived its name from Dr. Ralph Kettel, by whom it was built, and who was President of the College during the long period of 44 years. His death, a principal cause of which is supposed to have been grief at the devastations committed, and the changes introduced, by the fanatics of the civil war, aggravated too by personal insults, took place in the year 1643. Many interesting particulars concerning the Doctor are contained in "Letters from the Bodleian Library," recently published.

Society. The addition of a corresponding edifice on the north was meditated, and a view of it engraven for the Oxford Almanack; but the design, for a time at least, was subsequently relinquished.

The spacious quadrangle, into which the gateway immediately leads, is particularly distinguished by the neatness and uniformity of its buildings, which yet remain exactly as they were originally constructed. Their style is that of most of the older Colleges of Oxford, and, like some others, they also exhibit one of those glaring violations of architectural consistency, which, for the sake of effect, the architects of that dayⁱ often hazarded. In the centre of the eastern side of the quadrangle is introduced a portico, fantastically decorated with columns and pilasters of the classic orders. Besides these ornaments, so much misplaced, the portico exhibits statues of King James I. and of Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham, the Founder and Foundress of the College. Between Wadham (who is represented in armour, with a model of the College in his hand) and his Lady is placed a tablet, with a Latin inscription, recording the date of the foundation, and various other particulars concerning it.

The buildings on three sides of the quadrangle comprise chambers for the Society, and apartments for the Warden; on the eastern side are the Hall, and part of the Chapel.

Few Colleges can boast of a refectory superior either in point of size or of embellishment to the

ⁱ Who the architect of this College was, is not quite certain; but he is thought to have been one Thomas Holt, of York, who was also architect of the Public Schools, the tower of which displays on its inner face a similar departure from the principle of correct taste.

HALL of Wadham. Twenty portraits decorate its walls; besides which, two, on glass, representing King Charles I. and his Queen Henrietta, are contained in a noble window at the upper end of the room. Among the paintings on canvas, those of chief interest are likenesses of the Founder and Foundress. The former, Nicholas Wadham, was a scion of the ancient Devonshire family of Wadhams, but was himself a gentleman of Somersetshire, being styled of Edge and Merrifield, or, as Fuller writes it, Myrefield. Of his personal history little has been gathered, even by the persevering industry of Wood, by whom he is said to have been admitted a Gentleman Commoner of either Christ Church or Corpus Christi, about the year 1548. With a laudable, and in those days happily not uncommon, spirit of liberality, determining to appropriate a portion of his wealth to some useful public work, he is said to have first projected the establishment, at Venice, of a College for the benefit of his Roman Catholic countrymen. From this design, however, he was fortunately diverted by a friend, and induced to make choice of Oxford, as the depository of his bounty. But it was not permitted Wadham himself to carry his benevolent purpose into execution. Just as he had matured his plan, he died; and had not his lady (who was herself the daughter of one of Rhedycina's more distinguished benefactors^k) been possessed of a congenial spirit, Oxford might have wanted this fair jewel in her crown of Colleges. With the aid of trustees, this excellent lady was enabled, during nine years that she survived her husband, completely to fulfil his liberal and judi-

^k Sir William Petre.

cious intentions. She purchased from the magistracy of Oxford, for 600*l.* a plot of ground, on which a famous Augustinian priory had formerly stood; and, the site having previously been cleared from the fragments of ruin by which it was encumbered, caused the foundation stone of the College to be laid, with much ceremony, on the 31st of July, 1610. By the royal licence, which Mrs. Wadham obtained on the 20th of December, 1611, she was empowered to found, for the usual academical studies, a College, the Society of which was to consist of a Warden, sixteen Fellows, and thirty Scholars, graduate or non-graduate, more or less, as the statutes might prescribe. By these statutes, which, in the following year, were confirmed by the legislature, the Society was settled to consist of a Warden, fifteen Fellows, fifteen Scholars, two Chaplains, and two Clerks.

In about three years the buildings were completed, at the expence, plate and kitchen requisites included, of 11,360*l.* the whole of which was defrayed by the Foundress.

Another interesting portrait in the Hall is that of the learned and ingenious, though perhaps somewhat too speculative, Bishop Wilkins, Warden of the College during the Usurpation; whose name, and that of the establishment over which he presided, will be for ever associated with that of the Royal Society. This distinguished scientific body originated here. The meetings of its first members were held, according to Bishop Sprat, in an upper room over the gateway, during six or seven years that preceded the removal, in 1659, of Dr. Wilkins to the Headship of Trinity College, Cambridge. The Doctor, who seems to

have taken a very active part in the establishment of the Society, had for his coadjutors, (according to the before-mentioned Bishop Sprat, one of its first members,) Sir Christopher Wren and Sir Henry Petty; Drs. Wallis, Goddard, and Bathurst; and Messrs. Boyle, M. Wren, and Rooke. Thus small were the beginnings of a Society, which afterwards boasted of having, at the same time, a Newton for its President, a Halley for its Secretary, and many of the first literary and scientific characters in Europe, with several royal personages, among its ordinary members. Even after the Society was fixed at Gresham College, under Lord Brouncker, the first President, a branch, the records of which are still preserved in the Ashmolean Museum, remained at Oxford.

The only remaining portrait in the Hall at which we shall pause is a fine one, by Hoppner, of Dr. Wills, late Warden of the College, who, at his death in 1806, bequeathed to this foundation, and to other establishments connected with the University, nearly the whole of a very ample fortune. The Doctor's bequests were so liberal in themselves, and so judiciously apportioned, that we cannot refuse ourselves the satisfaction of enumerating them here. In augmentation of the Warden's salary, Dr. Wills left 400*l.* per annum; to improve the Warden's lodgings, 1000*l.*; to two Fellows, students or practitioners in law or medicine, two Exhibitions of 100*l.* each; to two Scholars, students in the same faculties, two Exhibitions of 20*l.* each; to a Divinity-Lecturer in the College, to read lectures on the Thirty-nine Articles, 20*l.* per annum; to one superannuated Fellow, 75*l.* per annum¹; to another superan-

¹ By a singular and somewhat cruel clause in the statutes, the

nuated Fellow, 50*l.* per annum ; to a preacher for four sermons yearly in the Chapel, 11*l.* 10*s.* ; to the best reader of lessons in the Chapel, books to the value yearly of 5*l.* or 6*l.* ; to the Vice-Chancellor for the time being, interest of money arising from the sale of an estate in Lincolnshire ; to the Bodleian Librarian 2000*l.* ; to the Theatre and the Clarendon Press, 2000*l.* jointly ; to the Infirmary, 1000*l.* three per cents ; as a fund, to accumulate for the purchase of livings for the College, the residue of his fortune, after the payment of some legacies to very distant relations, &c.

From the Hall we shall conduct our tourist to the LIBRARY, a large and elegant room, which, projecting eastward from the south-eastern corner of the quadrangle, forms the southern side of a second or garden court ; of which the Chapel, and the eastern side of the square, are the remaining sides.

The shelves of this Library are well stored with books ; among which are those composing the collection of the late Dr. Bisse, Archdeacon of Taunton, consisting of 2000 volumes, valued, according to Wood, at 1700*l.* ; numerous specimens of early typography ; and, among other books contained in a valuable bequest of Mr. Richard Warner, that gentleman's well known Shakespearian collection, comprising every edition of Shakespeare's works, and every piece in illustration of those works which the collector could possibly procure.

At the eastern extremity of the room is a large window, which, contrasted with the narrow pointed ones on each side, makes a very handsome ap-

Fellows of this College are obliged to vacate their Fellowships at the end of eighteen years from the expiration of their regency.

pearance. It is likewise pointed, and is ornamented with two small portraits of Wadham and his lady.

The CHAPEL is a large, well-proportioned, and very handsome edifice, with an ante-chapel of yet more extended dimensions; and which, contrary to usual custom, is set at a right angle with the choir. The paintings with which the lateral windows of this Chapel are furnished rarely obtain the notice which they really deserve, their merits being eclipsed by the superior beauty of the great eastern window, in which is glowingly represented the history of our blessed Redeemer, in types and their accomplishments. The artist, by whom the paintings in this fine window were executed, was Bernard Van Linge, to whom also are attributed the paintings in the southern range of windows, the lower compartments of which, as well as the corresponding divisions in the northern range, are filled with figures of prophets, apostles, &c. Over the altar is a singular and perhaps unique performance, by Isaac Fuller, usually denominated a *painting on cloth*, and said to have been executed thus. In a spirit not much unlike that of the painter, who, throwing aside the brush, undertook to paint first with his fingers, and next with his toes, Fuller took for his medium cloth of an ash colour, wrought in his shades with a brown crayon, threw in his lights and heightening with a white one, and then pressed the dry colours with a hot iron, which, by causing an exsudation from the cloth, fixed in the colours so firmly, as to render them proof against even the rudest touch. The subject of this singular piece is the Lord's Supper, with Abraham and Melchisedeck in a compartment on

the northern, and the Children of Israel gathering manna on the southern side of the main design. That time has impaired the distinctness of the figures in this performance, will scarcely be a subject of regret to him who calls to mind the perfection to which the British school of painters have now brought every legitimate branch of their noble and fascinating art.

The floor of the Chapel is paved with black and white marble. Its walls exhibit a monument to the memory of Sir John Portman, and no other; but around the walls of the ante-chapel, a mournful series of speaking marbles records the talents and virtues of many departed worthies, whom this College with pride enumerates among her most distinguished members.

In the COMMON ROOM is a portrait of Bishop Wilkins, and another, painted and presented by Sonman, of a female servant belonging to the establishment, who attained to the wonderful age of one hundred and twenty years.

From a situation in the GARDEN, a little to the south-east of the Library, a strikingly picturesque view may be obtained of the eastern aspect of the College, the prominent features of which are the fine eastern window of the Library, part of the Hall, the ante-chapel, with its munnioned windows headed with tracery, and its ornamental niches, and lastly, the Chapel itself, the exterior of which is a chaste and pleasing specimen of the English style. Five large and handsome pointed windows, with a buttress between each, range along its northern and southern fronts; while a still larger one of the same description nearly fills up the eastern end, from the angles of which

buttresses of considerable depth project diagonally, and are carried up into lofty pinnacles enriched with crockets.

The gardens themselves are extensive, and, being laid out in the modern way, constitute an elegant and highly agreeable appendage to the College.

Pass we now with our stranger along Holywell, and down the Long Walk, to the south-eastern extremity of High Street, where, on a delightful spot of ground, gently rising from the banks of the winding Cherwell, stands

MAGDALEN COLLEGE,

one of the most extensive and most opulent foundations in the University, and the last which we purpose visiting in our second day's tour.

The entrance from the city is by a modern gateway of the Doric order, ornamented by a statue of the Founder, but in other respects little worthy of the College to which it belongs. The court into which it immediately leads, although confined in its dimensions, and irregular in its form, is replete with objects to interest and gratify the curious visitor, especially if he possess a taste for antiquities, in which Magdalen College peculiarly abounds. On the north is part of the President's lodgings^a; on the east a noble gateway tower, and the venerable western front of the Chapel, present themselves; and on the south is a low embattled range of building, occupied as cham-

^a In these lodgings is preserved a picture of Cardinal Wolsey, thought to be an original, who was once a Fellow of the College.

bers by a part of the Society. The front of the Chapel naturally claims to be first examined. Although somewhat injured by a heavy octagonal turret at its north-western angle, this front presents an elevation of much beauty, in the English style, composed of a central and two lateral divisions, separated by buttresses. The former exhibits a highly enriched entrance porch, with a large and handsome pointed window above it. Each of the latter presents an elegant pointed window of inferior size. Beneath the parapet, which is embattled, a moulding is carried, thickly set with grotesquely carved heads, with which many other parts of the College are also lavishly adorned. Into the battlement of the porch are wrought five small canopied niches, each of which is filled by a sculptured figure, of exquisite workmanship for the age that produced it. The first figure on the left hand represents St. John the Baptist; the remaining ones, King Henry III. kneeling, St. Mary Magdalen, William of Wykeham, and the Founder, also kneeling.

Beneath the gateway tower mentioned before was originally the entrance into the great quadrangle, now long disused. The tower itself constitutes a principal ornament of the court, and strikingly exemplifies the magnificent spirit and fine taste of the venerable prelate under whose auspices it arose. Trees and shrubs of luxuriant growth conceal much of the lower part, and but just allow a glimpse of the finely pannelled gate which closes the portal in the inferior story. Above the gate is a superb oriel window, embattled, and very lofty, belonging to a room called the Founder's chamber. On each side of this window are richly canopied niches, containing statues of the Founder,

Henry III. St. John the Baptist, and St. Mary Magdalen. An embrasured parapet and lofty crocketed pinnacles adorn the summit of the tower, to which additional strength and beauty are given by double buttresses at the angles.

In the south-eastern corner of the court still remains an old stone pulpit, from which a sermon, now preached in the Chapel, used to be annually delivered on the festival of St. John the Baptist. On this occasion the court was strewed with grass and rushes; branches of trees were also fixed upon the walls of the surrounding buildings, about the pulpit, and among the seats and benches placed within the area for the accommodation of the chief members of the University, all of whom regularly attended the sermon.

The principal quadrangle, to which we obtain admission through a passage in the western side of the first court, is very spacious. It contains the Chapel, the remaining exterior of which is in the same style as the part already described, the Hall, the Library, the remaining portion of the President's lodgings, and apartments for the Fellows and Demies. Around the whole quadrangle a venerable cloister extends, adding an almost chilling solemnity to the general grandeur of the scene.

About twenty-three years after the Founder's death, a series of hieroglyphical sculptures was placed around the interior of this cloister, where they still remain; constituting an object of much attraction to strangers and casual visitors. Relative to the import of these hieroglyphics, which were originally coloured, conjecture has frequently busied itself; but at length, a pretty general acquiescence seems to have taken place in the solution

contained in a Latin MS. entitled *Ædipus Magdalenensis*, now in the College Library. The tract was written about the end of the 17th century, at the request of Dr. Clarke, the President, by one of the Fellows named William Reeks; and as the writer unquestionably displays much ingenuity in his attempt to develope the hidden meaning of the hieroglyphics in question, we shall make no apology for presenting our readers with a translated extract from his manuscript.

“ Beginning from the south-west corner, the two
 “ first figures we meet with are the *Lion* and the
 “ *Pelican*. The former of these is the emblem of
 “ *Courage* and *Vigilance*; the latter, of *paternal*
 “ *Tenderness* and *Affection*. Both of them together
 “ express to us the complete character of a good
 “ governor of a College. Accordingly they are
 “ placed under the window of those lodgings
 “ which belong to the President, as the instructions
 “ they convey ought particularly to regulate his
 “ conduct.

“ Going on to the right hand, on the other
 “ side of the gateway, are four figures, viz. the
 “ *Schoolmaster*, the *Lawyer*, the *Physician*, and
 “ the *Divine*. These are ranged along the out-
 “ side of the Library, and represent the duties
 “ and business of the students of the house. By
 “ means of learning in general, they are to be
 “ introduced to one of the three learned profes-
 “ sions; or else, as hinted to us by the figure with
 “ *Cap and Bells* in the corner, they must turn out
 “ *Fools* in the end.

“ We come now to the north side of the qua-
 “ drangle; and here the three first figures repre-
 “ sent the history of *David*, his conquest over the
 “ *Lion* and *Goliath*; from whence we are taught,

“ not to be discouraged at any difficulties that
 “ may stand in our way, as the *Vigour of Youth*
 “ will easily enable us to surmount them. The
 “ next figure to these is the *Hippopotamos*, or
 “ *River-Horse*, carrying his young one upon his
 “ shoulders. This is the emblem of a good tutor,
 “ or Fellow of a College, who is set to watch over
 “ the youth of the society, and by whose pru-
 “ dence they are to be led through the dangers
 “ of their first entrance into the world. The
 “ figure immediately following represents *Sobriety*
 “ or *Temperance*, that most necessary virtue of a
 “ collegiate life. The whole remaining train of
 “ figures are the vices we are instructed to avoid.
 “ Those next to *Temperance* are the opposite
 “ vices of *Gluttony* and *Drunkenness*. Then fol-
 “ low the *Lucanthropos*, the *Hyæna*, and *Panther*,
 “ representing *Violence*, *Fraud*, and *Treachery*;
 “ the *Griffin* representing *Covetousness*, and the
 “ next figure, *Anger* or *Moroseness*. The *Dog*,
 “ the *Dragon*, the *Deer*, *Flattery*, *Envy*, and *Ti-*
 “ *midity*; and the three last, the *Mantichora*, the
 “ *Boxers*, and the *Lamia*, *Pride*, *Contention*, and
 “ *Lust*.

“ We have here, therefore, a complete and in-
 “ structive lesson for the use of a society dedi-
 “ cated to the advancement of religion and learn-
 “ ing; and, on this plan, we may suppose the
 “ Founder of Magdalen speaking, by means of
 “ these figures, to the students of his College.”

The HALL, which we enter from the south-east-
 ern corner of the quadrangle, is an extensive and
 elegant room, adorned with many portraits, and
 decorated with much fanciful carving. In its
 windows are various coats of arms, and sundry
 honorary inscriptions, commemorative of the

Founder, and of other persons of eminence connected with the College. These were chiefly brought from the windows of the chamber mentioned in our account of the old gateway tower. Among the portraits are whole lengths of the Founder, Prince Rupert, Henry Prince of Wales, Archbishop Boulter, Doctor Butler, and Mr. Freman; with half lengths of Bishops Warner, Hough, and Wilcocks; of Dr. Hammond; and of Addison. Of the first of these a short account can scarcely be unacceptable.

William Patten, surnamed, from the place of his birth, (according to the general practice of the superior clergy and great men of those days,) Waynflete, was the eldest son of Richard Patten or Patin, Esq. the representative of an ancient family in the county of Lincoln. After receiving preliminary instruction at Winchester, he came to Oxford, and, although his name does not appear in the list of Fellows, became, Dr. Milner thinks, a student of New College. Others however, among whom is Dr. Chandler, have been inclined to fix upon Merton College, where he is also placed by Hollingshed, as the scene of Waynflete's academic studies. In these studies Waynflete's proficiency was very great, as may be inferred from his being chosen at a comparatively early age Head Master of Wykeham's celebrated Winton School, where he collected an unusually valuable classical library, and acquired great reputation as an instructor. So widely extended indeed was his fame in the latter capacity, that, in 1440, he was earnestly solicited by King Henry VI. to remove along with some of his Scholars^b to

^b He carried with him five Fellows and thirty-five Scholars.

that monarch's newly-founded College at Eton. Waynflete consented, and three years afterwards was appointed Provost of that establishment; an office which he retained till the year 1447, in which he was advanced to the Bishopric of Winchester. His talents for public business, which were of a very superior order, being seconded by great political sagacity, now rendered him a truly valuable counsellor to his royal master. And Henry appears to have been fully sensible of his value. He entrusted him with several important commissions, and at length, in 1456, bestowed upon him the dignified appointment of Lord High Chancellor. This office Waynflete retained four years, and then resigned it. Both during his Chancellorship, and previously, he had uniformly shewn himself a diligent and faithful, as well as upright and able servant of the government. Neither did his loyalty to his sovereign partake of the unstable character of that of too many public men, at this unfortunate period of English history. The declining fortunes of his royal master had not the effect of weakening the attachment or abating the zeal of the grateful servant; and when at length the cloud, which had long impended, burst over the unfortunate monarch with resistless force, when the fatal defeat at Northampton had thrown Henry, a captive, into the hands of his ambitious rival, Waynflete, by whom the King had been attended to Northampton, strove not to catch from the ascending star of York a beam of favour, but, bidding adieu for ever to public life, retired to his diocese; where he employed the remaining years of a life extended far beyond the usual term of human existence, in providing for the wants, both temporal and spiritual, of those

around him, and in maturing plans for securing the benefits of learning to his country's children in succeeding ages. After presiding over the diocese of Winchester during the lengthened period of thirty-nine years, he died August 11, 1486, and was interred in a sepulchral chapel within the cathedral of that city. In this chapel, which, through the pious and grateful care of the Society of Magdalen College to keep it in perfect repair, is considered the most beautiful in the whole cathedral, is Waynflete's monument; on which appears a figure of the Bishop, in full pontificals, reclined, and holding within his hands the figure of a heart, which, in allusion to the Psalmist's expression, "My soul is always in my hand," he is represented emblematically offering up to the Almighty.

So early as the second year of his episcopate, Waynflete obtained from Henry VI. a licence to found, and to endow with 100*l.* per annum, a HALL, for a President and Scholars; which was accordingly done on land that belonged to St. John the Baptist's Hospital, within the east gate; and was partly occupied by Bostar, Hare, Pencrych, and Nightingale Halls, and partly lying waste. This foundation was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen; but as a HALL it was not destined long to exist. Its members, consisting of a President, thirteen Master Fellows, and seven Bachelor Fellows or Scholars, were, however, settled in it in the month of August, 1448.

Shortly afterwards, the Bishop obtained permission to convert the whole extensive premises belonging to the before-mentioned Hospital of St. John, and lying at the eastern extremity of Oxford, into a College; in consequence of which

the fraternity of Hospitallers surrendered their entire possessions to the Society of Magdalen Hall; by which Society they were to be supported during the remainder of their lives. This surrender having taken place, Waynflete, on the 12th of June, 1458, placed in his new College a President, three Master Fellows, and three Bachelor Fellows. These, two days afterwards, were joined by the President and Fellows of the Hall, who had previously made a surrender of their own house to the College. In this manner was Magdalen College completely established; and in May, 1473, the new buildings, the architect of which was William Orchyarde, were commenced under the direction of the Founder himself, who lived to see them nearly completed. By the statutes, given by the Founder in the year 1479, the College was to consist of forty Fellows, thirty Scholars, called *Semi-communarii* or Demies, four Chaplains, Priests, eight Clerks, and sixteen Choristers; and was to be called *Seinte Marie Magdalene College*, to the honour and praise of Christ crucified, the blessed Virgin, St. Mary Magdalen, St. John Baptist, St. Peter and St. Paul, St. Swithine, and other patrons of the cathedral of Winchester.

Besides the paintings already mentioned, there is in the Hall a full-length of St. Mary Magdalen, charmingly executed, as is supposed, by Guercino. Here is also a carving of King Henry VIII.

Being by its statutes obliged to entertain the Kings of England and their eldest Sons, when they visit the University, Magdalen College has not unfrequently been favoured with royal visits^c; on

^c The stand this College made against James II. in 1687 will

which occasions entertainments were generally given, and disputations performed, in the Hall. But into any particulars of these our limits not permitting us to enter, we shall proceed to the

LIBRARY, which, although an extensive room, is not well proportioned, and, except in its literary stores, affords but little to detain the tourist. We may indeed remark, *en passant*, that it contains portraits of Waynflete and of Bishop Warner, to the former of whom it was indebted for a donation of eighty volumes, and to the latter for books and ornamental work to about the estimated amount of 1400*l*. Besides these, other benefactors have contributed to increase the collection.

The CHAPEL of this College is deservedly ranked among the finest in the University. Of its exterior we have already given some description; its interior, although, from the altar piece and the screen being Corinthian, it exhibits an injudicious mixture of the English and Grecian styles, still retains much of its pristine character. But of the magnificent furniture which the pious munificence of Waynflete had bestowed, it was, alas! at the Reformation almost wholly despoiled.

be ever memorable, when the ill-advised monarch took Oxford in his way to Bath, for the purpose of compelling the Society to choose for their President Dr. Parker, then Bishop of the diocese. To detail the proceedings of his Majesty, and of the Society, throughout the whole of this trying affair, would not consist with our limits; we must therefore content ourselves with referring the reader to the second volume of Oxoniana, in which he will find a pretty full account of the whole transaction; an account, from the perusal of which it is impossible to rise, without feeling equal respect for the firmness with which the Society adhered to the obligation imposed on them by their statutes, and admiration at their duteous and respectful behaviour to a Sovereign, who so unadvisedly endeavoured to force them to break through that obligation.

Strange, that a period at which the light of the Gospel, after an interval of many centuries in partial obscuration, once more shone forth upon us in unclouded lustre, should have also been marked by the rise of a barbarous and fanatical spirit, which, accounting the exquisite works of art, wherewith the piety and liberality of our ancestors had adorned the temples of the Most High, only as so many reliques of superstition, would gladly have involved them in one common and total destruction!

Among the principal alterations which the Chapel has received, were those effected in the year 1635, when it was newly stalled, wainscotted, paved with black and white marble, furnished with a new organ, a screen, and new painted windows. Some of the last mentioned were destroyed not long after by the Parliament soldiers, who, in the true spirit of fanatical Vandalism, laid the windows flat on the ground, and then, by jumping on them, reduced them to shivers.

In the year 1740, a screen and pannelling, both Grecian, the latter of which conceals the formerly beautiful eastern wall, were put up. In 1793, a new roof, by Wyatt, after the antique, was erected.

Each side of the choir exhibits a range of windows, five in number, filled with representations, in *claro obscuro*, of the Apostles, Fathers, Saints, &c. Of these, eight were removed from the antechapel, in the year 1741, and two new ones, one on each side next to the altar, added by Price junior. In the great western window is a representation, also in *claro obscuro*, of the *Last Judgment*, executed after a design of Christopher Schwartz. This was restored in 1794, by Eginton, from the damaged state in which it had

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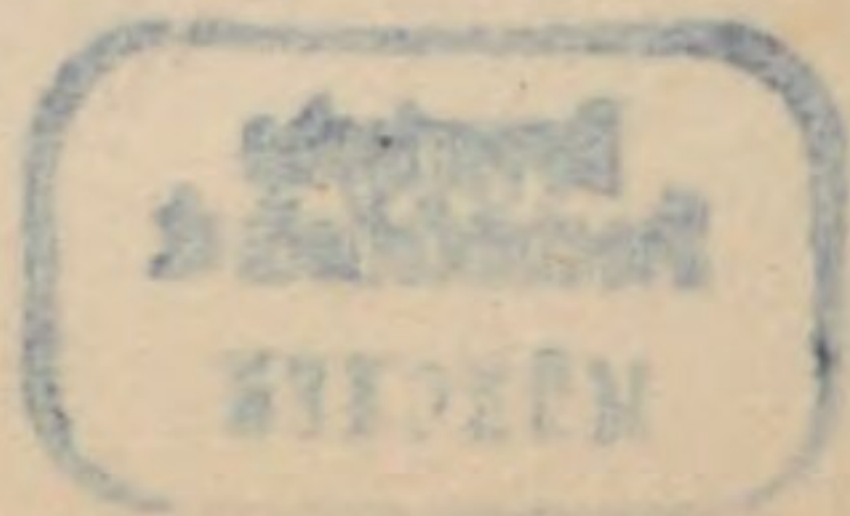


lain ever since the high wind in 1703. Of the two paintings over the altar, the upper one was executed by Fuller; and that beneath it, as is generally allowed, by Moralez, a Spanish artist of great celebrity during the sixteenth century, and usually styled, by way of eminence, *El Divino*. To the former of these, which represents the last judgment, the general opinion seems to have been more unfavourable than is consistent with strict justice; the latter has obtained its due meed of praise, and is well known through the medium of Sherwin's fine engraving. It is a representation of Christ bearing the cross, and was brought from Vigo by the last Duke of Ormond. It was presented to the College by Mr. William Freman, of Hamels in Hertfordshire. To this gentleman the College is also in part indebted for the fine toned organ^d, on which, twice every day, namely, at ten, and between three and four o'clock^e, the choral service of the Chapel is accompanied.

The ante-chapel is lighted by eight windows, containing finely executed portraits of St. John the Baptist, St. Mary Magdalen, Kings Henry III. and VI. Bishops Wykeham, Waynflete, and Fox, and Cardinal Wolsey. In addition to these, the ante-chapel windows also contain representations of our Saviour's Baptism, and of the Ado-

^d The former organ was taken down, during the Usurpation, as an engine of superstition; and, by Cromwell's order, for his own amusement, set up in the great gallery at Hampton Court. At the Restoration it was replaced in the Chapel, where it remained, till superseded by the present instrument; on which it migrated to the church of Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire, where it is said still to remain. Mr. Freman also contributed to the music of the College steeple, by a present of two additional bells to the former peal of eight.

^e On Sundays and Holydays, however, morning service begins at eight o'clock.



ration at the Sepulchre; besides numerous coats of arms, and other ornamental appendages. The two fine columns which support the roof of the ante-chapel will scarcely escape the notice of even the most careless observer; besides which, the room possesses another source, a melancholy source, of attraction, in its numerous monuments. Of these many are well sculptured; but our limits will permit us to particularize only one^f, by Stone, to the memory of two sons of the brave and loyal Sir Thomas Lyttelton. These young gentlemen, both of whom were students of this College, were bathing in the river Cherwell: one of them was in danger of drowning, and cried out; the other flew to save him, but perished with him in the attempt.

Returning into the great quadrangle, we find, on its northern side, a passage leading into a court, at the opposite extremity of which stands the pile called the New Building. This forms one side of an intended new quadrangle, in completion of which (and who that venerates antiquity will hear it without a sigh!) the demolition of three sides of the fine old cloistered quadrangle, is said to have been contemplated. Towards this design a building fund is understood to have been long accumulating; but we venture to hope that it will find another destination: as Mr. Chalmers justly remarks, “the opening to the east and west present “picturesque scenes of such striking beauty, that “taste at least will be amply gratified by finishing the ends of the present new building, and

^f For this tomb, Stone, who was an artist of high repute in those days, received 30*l*. The frightful porch by which the beautiful southern front of St. Mary's church is so lamentably disfigured, was also the work of Stone.

“taking down the north side of the old quadrangles.” The pile of new building here referred to extends to the length of three hundred feet, forming a handsome elevation of three stories. The front rests upon a piazza, the roof of which is tastefully wrought in stucco. The rooms, which are disposed in three lofty ranges, are nearly uniform in size, and are appropriated almost wholly to the accommodation of the Fellows.

The only other buildings attached to the College that yet remain to be noticed consist of some rooms on the east of the Hall, and of what is termed the Chaplain's court^h, on the southern side of which stands the noble Tower, that forms so conspicuously beautiful an object on entering Oxford by the London road, and so greatly ennobles every distant prospect of the city. For a union of real solidity with great lightness of appearance, this structure yields to few of the many elegant towers, erected by English architects, previously to the commencement of the sixteenth century. It is divided into four stories; in each side of the lower three of which is a pleasingly simple pointed window. In each face of the upper story are two lofty windows of more elaborate workmanship. Above these the Tower displays much ornamental sculpture, and is crowned by an open wrought battlement. From the angles of the Tower project slender turrets of an octagonal form, which, being carried up a considerable

^g History of the Colleges and Halls, p. 209.

^h On the fifth of August, 1719, a fire broke out in the Demies' Common-Room, in this part of the College. It was discovered about two in the morning, and was fortunately got under without doing any farther damage than burning the compass of a room in three stories.

height above the parapet, terminate in richly crocketed pinnacles, between each of which is inserted another pinnacle of equal height, but of more delicate proportions. Tradition ascribes the erection of this fine Tower to Cardinal Wolsey, who, in his 23d year, was Bursar of the Collegeⁱ.

The PLEASURE-GROUNDS belonging to Magdalen College constitute one of its most agreeable appendages. They acquire also a peculiar interest from the feelings with which, as we wander among their shady recesses, we call to memory the names

ⁱ At the hour of five on the morning of May-day, the choristers of the College assemble on the top of this tower, and sing the following Hymn :

Hymnus Eucharisticus Deo Tri-uni.

Te Deum Patrum colimus,
Te laudibus prosequimur,
Qui Corpus cibo reficis,
Cœlesti mentem gratia.

Te adoramus, O Jesu !

Te, Fili unigenite !

Tu, qui non dedignatus es
Subire claustra Virginis,

Actus in crucem factus es

Irato Deo victima ;

Per Te, Salvator unice,

Vitæ spes nobis rediit.

Tibi, Æterne Spiritus,

Cujus afflatu peperit

Infantem Deum Maria,

Æternum benedicimus !

Tri-une Deus, hominum

Salutis Autor optime,

Immensum hoc Mysterium

Ovanti lingua canimus.

This is done in lieu of a requiem, which, before the Reformation, was performed in the same place for the soul of Henry VII. The rectory of Slimbridge, in Gloucestershire, is charged with an annual payment of ten pounds for the performance of this service.

of many illustrious persons, who, while the genius, the talents, and the virtues, which, when matured, did equal honour to themselves and to the place of their education, were receiving early culture, breathed the same air, and sought the same tranquil retirement. Here Addison strayed, while musing on the stern virtues and misfortunes of his Cato; here Collins wooed the ardent and mystic Muse, whose brightest smiles were ultimately his; and hither Horne retired to meditate on heavenly themes.

The Paddock or Grove lies chiefly on the north-west of the College. It is pretty closely planted with noble elm trees, and stocked with a considerable number of deer.

The Meadow, insulated by streams of the Cherwell, lies to the eastward of the Paddock. Around it, on the river's bank, is carried the umbrageous and pleasingly varied walk, so well known by the name of *Magdalen College Water-Walks*.

Many points of this walk afford rich and beautiful views of the surrounding country. At its entrance stood, till the year 1789, a venerable oak of immense size, supposed to have vegetated there nearly six hundred years. On the 29th of June in that year it fell to the ground with a tremendous crash. Its height was 71 feet, its girth 21, and its cubic contents were 754 feet. A chair made from some of the timber is preserved in the President's lodgings.

Third Day's Walk.

COMMENCING from the usual point our *Third Day's Walk*, in which we propose visiting HERTFORD, ORIEL, UNIVERSITY, QUEEN'S, and NEW COLLEGES, we first direct our steps along High Street, and, passing St. Mary's Church, turn to the left immediately beyond it, continuing to walk in a northerly direction, till we arrive at

HERTFORD COLLEGE,

which received the name of a College in the year 1740, when King George II. granted a charter of incorporation for a Principal, four senior Fellows or Tutors, and eight junior Fellows or Assistants. From a very early period, and up to the year 1740, this place of learning was called Hert Hall, and could boast of having within its walls many distinguished members. The celebrated Mr. Fox received his education here, under the tuition of Dr. Newcome, afterwards Primate of Ireland. The College became virtually dissolved in the year 1805, in consequence of the Chancellor of the University not appointing a Principal to succeed Dr. Bernard Hodgson, then lately deceased; and the buildings for the most part have gone gradually into decay, except the Principal's House, Chapel, and Hall, which are in a tolerable state of repair. The College is now vested in the Crown by Escheat; but an Act of Parliament has lately passed, enabling his Majesty to make a grant of the property to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University, in trust, for the

Principal and other members of Magdalen Hall, which is intended to be pulled down, to enable the President and Fellows of Magdalen College to carry into execution their projected magnificent improvements. As soon as the dilapidated buildings at Hertford are restored, the Society of Magdalen Hall will remove, and become established at the site of Hertford College.

Over the gateway, which was built in 1688, is the LIBRARY, to which belongs a very valuable collection of books, bequeathed in 1777, along with 1000*l.* India Stock, as an endowment for the office of Librarian, by John Cole, Esq. of East Barming in Kent. The Library has been considerably enriched since that time by other contributions.

On the eastern side of the quadrangle is the HALL, which was originally built about the year 1560, as a refectory for the Society of Hart, or Hert, properly Hertford Hall. This was an ancient academic Hall, situated between Black Hall on the east, and le Micheld Hall on the west, and occupying a considerable portion of the site of the present College. So early as the commencement of the reign of Edward I. one Henry Punchard made a conveyance of the said Hall to Joan Stocwell; from whom, through the hands of two intermediate possessors, it came to Elias de Hertford; whose letting it out as a place of study was the occasion of its being called Hertford Hall. From the son of this possessor it came into the hands of John de Dokelyngton, from whom Bishop Stapledon purchased it; and having connected with it Arthur Hall, obtained a royal licence to appropriate both to the accommodation of twelve students. On the completion of Exeter College these students were removed thither; but Hert Hall

still continued a place of study, under the government of a Principal appointed by the College.

In the year 1740, Dr. Richard Newton, who had then been thirty years Principal of the Hall, obtained from King George II. a charter for erecting it into a College for a Principal, four senior Fellows or Tutors, eight junior Fellows or Assistants, eight probationary Students, twenty-four actual Students, and four Scholars, to be styled the *Principal and Fellows of Hertford College in the University of Oxford*.

The benevolent gentleman, to whom Oxford was thus indebted for her twentieth College, was born in Yardley Chace, Northamptonshire. After a preparatory course of instruction at Westminster School, he was elected to a Studentship at Christ Church, in which College he became a highly esteemed tutor. In this capacity, after his institution to the Headship of Hert Hall, he superintended the education of the late Duke of Newcastle, and of the Duke's brother Mr. Pelham. Except the Rectory of Sudbury in Northamptonshire, the only preferment which Dr. Newton obtained was a Canonry of Christ Church. He died on the 21st of April, 1753, aged 77, having been Principal of his own foundation about thirteen years. The only parts of the intended buildings completed by him were the Chapel, the Principal's lodgings, and a portion of the new quadrangle. By the statutes it was provided, that the College "might assume the name of any person" who should complete the endowment, or become "the principal benefactor to it." But no such benefactor has yet arisen; and the original endowment being not only small in itself, but subjected in its application to injudicious restrictions, the

College gradually declined. It is at present occupied by a Gentleman of the Law, who is placed there in trust for the Crown, until the intended Royal Grant be made to the University; after which a considerable part will be pulled down and rebuilt, and other improvements will be made, so as to make it a suitable residence for the Principal and Society of Magdalen Hall, by which name it will hereafter be called.

Returning into High Street, we now cross it, and proceed down a lane^a that goes off from it in a southerly direction, immediately opposite to the porch of St. Mary's Church. At the bottom of this lane and on its eastern side we find

ORIEL COLLEGE,

the chief front of which, looking towards the west, is a regular and very pleasing elevation, three stories in height, lighted by ranges of windows of the ancient form, and surmounted by a double ogee battlement. Its principal feature is a handsome square tower, which rises over the gateway, and is ornamented by a neat bay or oriel window. The vaulting of the gateway is delicately wrought with fan-shaped tracery, and adorned with the arms of Charles I. From the portal we emerge into a spacious and regular quadrangle, singularly neat in its general appearance, and displaying in its eastern side an elevation of peculiar beauty, formed by the Hall, and the entrance to the Chapel. The centre of this elevation is highly ornamented. In front is a semi-hexagonal embattled portico, the ascent to which is by an expansive flight of steps.

^a Now called St. Mary Hall Lane, formerly Schydiard Street.

The roof is surmounted by two small cupolas, on one of which are painted the arms of England, as in the time of Edward II. without the *fleurs de lis*; on the other the plume of feathers, a bearing first assumed by the Founder of this College as Prince of Wales.

Immediately over the portico, in niches under coronal canopies, are placed statues of Kings Edward II. and III.; above these, in a niche of similar form, but of a smaller size, is a sculpture of the Virgin Mary, with the infant Jesus in her arms. A semicircular pediment crowns the centre of the facade; on each side of which is a series of well-proportioned pointed windows, and at each extremity a lofty bay projection. The remaining sides of the quadrangle are composed of buildings three stories high, ornamented with a double ogee battlement, which is also continued along the eastern side.

The several door-ways are adorned with the armorial bearings of different benefactors. On the northern side of the court are the apartments of the Provost; the western and southern sides consist of chambers for the Society.

At the south-eastern corner of the quadrangle is the entrance to the CHAPEL, with which we shall commence our tour through this College.

Built about the commencement of the calamitous period of the civil war, this place of worship can scarcely be expected to exhibit much splendour of interior decoration. It is, however, lofty, well-proportioned, and commodious; the ceiling is not inelegant, and the whole is distinguished by a peculiar neatness and simplicity. The floor is composed of white and black marble. In the eastern window, which is large and pointed, is a

painting executed by Peckitt, after a design by the late ingenious Dr. Wall, of Worcester, and representing the *Presentation of our Saviour in the Temple*. Three noblemen, namely, the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Wenman, and Lord Leigh, jointly presented this window to the Chapel. Previously to the erection, in 1373, of the former Chapel, which was built solely at the expence of the Earl of Arundel and his son the Bishop of Ely, the Society of this College attended divine service at St. Mary's Church.

The HALL is a well-proportioned and well-finished room, lined with wainscotting, and ornamented with three portraits, namely, of Edward II. enthroned, and accompanied by the ensigns of royalty, by Hudson; of Queen Anne, by Dahl; and of the Duke of Beaufort, by Soldi; all at full length. The prevailing style of the decorations of the Hall is Doric. The windows are large and pointed; in one of them are the arms of Pierrepoint, Earl of Kingston, displaying no fewer than nineteen quarterings. Two ancient and very curious silver cups are among the plate belonging to the Hall. One of them, which is richly carved and gilt, was presented by the Founder; the other by Bishop Carpenter^b. Of the life of the former, thus incidentally mentioned, and of the steps taken by him in founding this College, we would embrace this opportunity of giving our usual concise account.

Although, as in the case of at least one other

^b Of the vast quantity of ancient silver plate formerly belonging to the different Colleges, very little is now remaining. During the civil war, the Universities voluntarily contributed most of their plate for the supply of the King's necessities. That of Oxford was coined into money at New Inn Hall.

collegiate institution in Oxford, the founding of this College has usually been accounted a work of royalty, it is to a subject that the honour of Foundership really belongs. Edward II. a monarch whose very name sends through the heart a thrill of horror and of pity, had for his almoner, in the days of his brighter fortune, one Adam de Brom. The previous circumstances of the life of this ecclesiastic are enveloped in total obscurity; but in 1315 his name occurs as Rector of Hanworth, in Middlesex. His subsequent preferments were, it appears, the Chancellorship of Durham, the Archdeaconry of Stow, and the living of St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford. In 1324 we find De Brom, in consequence of his own petition, empowered to found at Oxford, to the honour of the Virgin Mary, a College of Scholars, who were to elect their own Rector, to be styled *Domus Scholarium Beatæ Mariæ Oxon.* and to possess the power of buying lands and advowsons to the annual value of 30*l.* Having in the terms of the charter thus granted to him, and which was dated December 6, 1324, founded a College for the study of divinity and logic, De Brom, in the hope, no doubt, of obtaining from the royal bounty that aid for his infant foundation which his own circumstances would not permit him to afford, surrendered the whole to the King. He had calculated rightly; the King became its foster father, granted a new and extended charter, made an addition to its endowment, and enlarged the Society's power of making purchases, appointing De Brom himself the first Provost.

This charter, accompanied by a body of statutes under the great seal, bearing date Jan. 21, 1325,

O. S. was one of the latest acts of that unfortunate King's reign. The troubles which soon after terminated in his deposition and death had already begun. The Queen with her son were in France preparing an invasion, to be supported immediately on her landing by a powerful faction in this country, of which Henry Burgash, Bishop of Lincoln, was a principal member. In this state of things, it was not to be expected that the new College, situated as it was within the diocese of that prelate, could resist a storm which overthrew its founder. Its existence was accordingly saved by timely submission. At the instance of the Bishop a new body of statutes was framed by the Provost and Fellows, during this year of distraction and rebellion, in which, although the King is still called the Founder, and the substance of the former statutes is preserved, yet the Bishop of Lincoln is recognized as possessing the authority of Visitor. They are about four months later in date than the Royal statutes; and it is a curious, perhaps an unparalleled instance of right recovered, and one which strikingly illustrates the stability and energy of our Law, that upon a formal hearing in the Court of Common Pleas, in the year 1726, just 400 years after the Usurpation began, this second body of statutes was set aside, the Bishop of Lincoln was declared not to have the power of Visitor, and the full authority of the original statutes was restored. The right indeed never seems to have been wholly forgotten in the College; for the original instrument was always preserved, and by virtue of that instrument the Lord Chancellor's authority had occasionally been exercised, instead of that of the Bishop of Lincoln. But these in-

stances were very rare; whereas the Bishop's authority had been exercised sometimes for near a century together without interruption.

But to return to our foundation. The protection of the new government being thus secured, the young King adopted and continued his father's work. In the first year of his reign he gave a spacious and handsome building called LE ORIOLE, the history of which is deserving of notice, not only as being the site of the present College, but because its name has been long applied to a certain form of window, and its etymology, which will account for that application, has been strangely mistaken by Mr. Warton and other antiquaries. LE ORIOLE or LA ORIOLE, as the name is always spelt in the contemporary writings, is merely the French form of ORIOLUM, a word which frequently occurs in the monkish writers and other Latin documents of the middle ages, in the sense of a gateway, porch, or portal. This part of every handsome building was usually adorned with a large projecting window over the entrance, and hence *all* windows of that shape and character by degrees acquired the name of ORIOLE or ORIEL windows. The building of which we are speaking (which was certainly of considerable extent, especially when compared with the ordinary size of houses in walled towns) seems to have been distinguished by its gateway; and the name of the most remarkable part was probably soon extended to the whole, as is often the case at the present time with the words *tower*, *lodge*, *hall*, or, to mention an example still more in point, the *sublime porte*.

As French was at that time the court language,

this edifice, being royal property, and a few years before having been in the actual occupation of the Queen, naturally received a French name. From the title-deeds it appears to have been granted (subject to a chief rent of 4d.) by Henry III. to Bogo de Clare, an ecclesiastic of high family: by him it was given to Eleanor, Queen of Edward I. a Spanish Princess, who granted it to her Chaplain, Jacobus de Hispania, for his life. During the time of its alienation from the crown, it was occupied by students, and is often mentioned by the name of *Aula Seneschalli*, *Steward's Hall*. After its return however into royal hands the name of *Oriole* became so fixed, that it prevailed over the corporate style of the foundation, which is, *The House of the Blessed Mary the Virgin in Oxford*; for in a deed, nearly coeval with the foundation, to this description is subjoined, *commonly called Oriole College*.

The reversion then of this message having been freely given by the King, De Brom purchased of the Spanish Chaplain his life interest in it, and immediately transplanted his College to the spot; their residence having been, during the first four years of the foundation, in a large building in the High Street, nearly opposite the house of the Principal of Brasen-nose College, then called Tackley's Inn, and afterwards Bulkely Hall, of which some ancient relics are still to be seen. He also bestowed two advowsons on the College, and in the following year obtained a grant from the King of the Hospital of St. Bartholomew, of which a description will hereafter be given.

The buildings on the south and west sides of the present quadrangle were begun in 1620; those on

the north and east in 1637. The whole expence was defrayed by subscription among its members, the Provost Blencowe alone giving 1300*l*.

Proceeding next into the inner court, formerly a garden, which lies to the north of the first quadrangle, we find on both its eastern and western sides an additional pile of building, partaking of the architectural character of the quadrangle, but of considerably more recent construction; having been erected, each through the liberality of a single benefactor, some time after the commencement of the 18th century. An inscription, accompanied by a Runic motto, implying *Omnino homo pulveris incrementum*, placed on the front of the eastern wing, informs us that it was built at the expence of Bishop Robinson, who was also in other respects a munificent benefactor to this College. The western wing was built, in consequence of a bequest for that and other purposes, by Dr. George Carter, Provost of the College. The former appears to have been completed in the year 1719, and the latter in 1730.

On the north side of this court is a building of chaste and elegant design, erected in 1788, under the direction of Wyatt, containing the College LIBRARY; which, in 1786, received an important addition to its stores, in a curious and estimable

^b In this Library is preserved a MS. Commentary on Genesis, written by one John Capgrove an Augustinian monk of Canterbury in the fourteenth century. The initial letter of the dedication, which is to Duke Humphrey of Gloucester, contains a curious illumination of the author presenting his book to his patron. It contains a memorandum in the Duke's hand-writing of the copy being presented to him at his manor of Penshurst. Mr. Warton supposes this to have been one of the books given by Duke Humphrey to the University, and to have been lost, as the rest were, about the time of the Reformation.

collection of books, bequeathed by the late Lord Leigh, of Stoneleigh in Warwickshire, who had been a nobleman of this College, and afterwards High Steward of the University. In the Library is a picture, by Vasari, representing a group of Italian poets; and in the gallery, a scarce print of the same. A room adjoining to the latter is lined with part of the rich wainscotting that formerly belonged to New College chapel.

Regaining High Street, and proceeding in an easterly direction along its southern side, we soon reach

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE,

to which some assign precedence of foundation among the Colleges of Oxford. Its front, which extends to the length of 260 feet along the southern side of High Street, has a sombre and venerably ancient aspect^c, which, as Mr. Chalmers remarks, joined to “its numerous Gothic ornaments, “and especially when contrasted with the airy “grandeur of its opposite neighbour, Queen’s, “serves to perpetuate the notion, that this is the “eldest daughter of *Alma Mater*^d.” It is a regular elevation of three stories, embattled in the ogee manner, and lighted by uniform ranges of windows similar in form to those described in a note appended to the description of Exeter College.

At equal distances from the extremities of the front are gateways, respectively leading into the eastern and western courts, and each surmounted

^c The present buildings were nevertheless commenced only in the year 1634.

^d History of the Colleges, p. 35.

by an embattled tower. Over the western gateway is placed a statue of Queen Anne^e towards the street, and of James II. towards the quadrangle; over the eastern portal, a statue of Queen Mary fronts the street, and one of Dr. Radcliffe, the court. The vaultings of both gateways are adorned with fan-shaped tracery.

The principal quadrangle is that to which admission is afforded by the western gateway. It is spacious and regular; and bears in its general features no slight resemblance to the quadrangle of Oriel College. Three of its sides are uniform, and exceedingly neat; the fourth, which looks towards the north, is of a more elevated architectural character. In it are contained the Chapel and Hall, each of which exhibits a range of handsome pointed windows. On the centre of this side is a pediment containing a clock; and beneath, a handsome oriel window between two canopied niches.

The HALL is among the most splendid refectories in the University. Its principal decorations have been executed with peculiar elegance, and an apparently total disregard of expence. They consist chiefly of an enriched wainscotting, a screen, and a splendid marble chimney-piece, all in the pointed style; of paintings on glass and on can-

^e A statue of Alfred, which formerly stood in the place now occupied by that of Queen Anne, was afterwards placed over the Hall door, but was removed, together with one of St. Cuthbert, from over the Chapel door. It may not be uninteresting to remark, that, with the exception of the one behind Whitehall, no other statue of King James II. is known to exist than that over the western portal of University College. One which stood on the Sand-hill, at Newcastle upon Tyne, was thrown into the river by an infuriate mob at the Revolution; but being afterwards raised, was converted into a peal of bells for St. Andrew's church in that town.

vas; and of the arms of benefactors; the last of which are disposed over the ceiling of the Hall. The paintings on canvas consist of portraits of Sir Roger Newdigate, Lord Radnor, Sir William Scott^f, Sir Robert Chambers, Lord Moira, a full length by Hoppner, and W. Wyndham, Esq. by Laurence. The paintings on glass in the southern window represent our Saviour, Moses, and Elias; they were the work of Giles of York, a glass painter of some celebrity. The marble chimney-piece, which is most elaborately wrought, was the gift of Sir Roger Newdigate.

South of this quadrangle is a detached building containing the LIBRARY, which was built in the year 1669. It is well furnished with books, and contains also numerous manuscripts; a happy change from its condition at the period when, according to Anthony a Wood, chests were the depositories of the few volumes of which it consisted, and when even the members of the Society, who met but once or twice a-year for the purpose of borrowing from its stores, were obliged to grant formal written acknowledgments for the loan.

From a visit to the CHAPEL of this College the visitor of taste will derive considerable gratification. The roof is finely groined in the ancient manner. The screen is of the Corinthian order, enriched with the delicate carving of Gibbons, whose excellence in this branch of art has never, it is confessed, been equalled. The eastern window is filled with painted glass by Giles, whose work has, in this instance, unfortunately proved very pe-

^f This gentleman is one of the Representatives of the University in Parliament, and has long ranked as a Civilian of the very first eminence.

rishable. The other painted windows, although of far more ancient date, having been executed by Abraham Van Linge, in the year 1641, are still in capital preservation, and display all that vividness of colouring for which the works of the old painters on glass were so remarkable. The altar-piece, a *Salvator Mundi* after Carlo Dolce, is a performance of much curiosity, the design being, as it is termed, burnt in wood; "a mode of delineating objects which certainly produces a very extraordinary effect, and may be ranked among the most ingenious substitutes for the pencil^g." Round this piece is a sort of frame, composed of carved work, attributed to Gibbons, but unfortunately covered with a too thick coat of varnish.

In an arch at the western end of the ante-chapel, a monument, the gift of Lady Jones, has recently been erected to the memory of that lady's husband, the late Sir William Jones; a gentleman of whom the College has just reason to be proud. The monument was the work of Flaxman, and does him great credit. On a tablet in the centre is a group of sculpture in bas relief, representing Sir William, with Brahmins in attendance, employed in translating the Hindoo code. The graceful ease of the principal figure, and the characteristic countenances and posture of the priests of Brahma, are equally deserving of commendation. The various emblematic decorations are also well sculptured. There has likewise been put up in the present year, opposite the Chapel door, an elegant monument, the gift of Lady Chambers, to the memory of Sir Robert Chambers, Knt. who died at Paris in 1803, and

^g Chalmers's History of Oxford, p. 36.

now lies interred amongst the Fellows of the Middle Temple, London.

The COMMON-ROOM of this College merits a visit from the curious stranger. Among its ornaments are a good bust of Alfred, by Wilton; portraits, burnt in wood, of King Henry IV. and of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester; and an engraved portrait of Dr. Samuel Johnson; who was a frequent visitor at this room on those periodical journeys to Oxford, in which, when his literary reputation had reached its zenith, and his circumstances had been rendered easy, that great and good man so much delighted. The bust of Alfred is generally, though perhaps erroneously, referred to as that of the Founder. No very satisfactory evidence of that monarch's having founded *any College* has, we believe, yet been laid before the world. We must therefore acquiesce in the arguments which assign to this particular College a Founder of less dignity, in William of Durham. Into the nature of these arguments, however, we cannot enter any farther, than by giving some account of this benefactor, and of that bequest of his to the University, which ultimately led to the founding of this College. Nor will it consist either with our plan or with our limits, to discuss another question connected with this foundation, and which has been the subject of rather keen controversy, namely, whether priority, in point of actual foundation, as a *College*, belongs to this establishment. We may however be permitted briefly to remark on this subject, that the reasoning of Mr. Smith^h, in favour of the claim of University College to priority of founda-

^h In his *History of University College*.

tion, does not appear conclusive. We cannot admit, that the persons benefited by William of Durham's bequest of money, constituted from the first a College; for although we should scarcely be disposed to consider, with Mr. Chalmers, "buildings of brick and stone, gates, towers, and quadrangles," absolutely essential to the constitution of the said College, we have always held a charter of incorporation to be an indispensable requisite.

William, surnamed, probably from the place of his nativity, of Durham, an ecclesiastic of the thirteenth century, was the person then from whose bequest the Society of University College is now generally admitted to date its origin. He is supposed to have been educated either in the monastery of his native city, or in the neighbouring one of Wearmouth, whence he was probably sent to complete his studies at Oxford. But the existing accounts of this benefactor are extremely meagre. Little more seems to be known than that he became Rector of Wearmouth and Archdeacon of Durham, and that his death took place in 1249, at Rouen in Normandy, on his return from the papal court; whither he had been to solicit the Bishopric of Durham, vacant by the death of his friend Bishop Farnham. It seems that the Pope had bestowed on him the archiepiscopal mitre of Rouen, instead of that which he came to solicit. According to Leland, he was buried in the cathedral of that city. He left to the University of Oxford the sum of 310 marks, to be laid out in the purchase of rents for supporting ten or more Masters, (Master was then the highest academical degree,) natives of Durham, or of its vicinity. During some time, the

money thus bequeathed was lent out at interest to Scholars, and the proceeds applied to the sustenance of the Masters on the foundation; but in 1253, the Chancellor and Masters of the University began to make purchases, applying the rents of the purchased property in a similar way. At length, in 1280ⁱ, the whole property which had arisen out of William of Durham's bequest was finally deposited by the University in the hands of his Scholars, whose affairs were to be placed under the management of four Masters. To the Society thus established in something of a collegiate form, a small code of statutes was given in the year 1292^k, and in 1311 another and more enlarged one, in which the members of the establishment were directed to be called *William of Durham's Scholars*. Where the Society thus organized first resided, is not quite certain, but the general voice seems inclined to place them in University Hall, on the site of which part of Brasen-nose College now stands. Hence, in 1343, they are supposed to have migrated to a tenement on the site of the present College, belonging to one Andrew de Durham, an Alderman of Oxford, from whom it derived its name, which was afterwards changed to Selverne, and subsequently to Spicer's Hall. When fixed here, the Society assumed the designation of the *Masters and Scholars of the Hall of the University of Oxford*, calling their place of residence Great University Hall. Additional purchases were soon afterwards made, and about the middle of the fourteenth century their buildings had assumed the usual quadrangular form.

ⁱ It is worthy of remark, that, at this period, the rate of interest was eleven per cent, and the accustomed rate of purchase ten years.

^k The first statutes were dated 1280.

Let us now, in the last place, take a peep into the eastern court, which consists of only three rows of building, and is considerably smaller than that which we have left. Two of its sides are appropriated to the accommodation of the Master, whose garden wall, nearly concealed by a luxuriant shrubbery, bounds the court on the south.

Of the front of

QUEEN'S COLLEGE,

whither we are now bound, an excellent view is obtained immediately on re-crossing the threshold of University eastern court. Arrayed in all the splendour of classic architecture, she expands her airy front to the width of 220 feet on the northern side of High Street, one of the most conspicuous ornaments of which she certainly forms. The front before us consists of a centre and two wings, connected by a lower and rather retiring range of building, a kind of screen in fact, into which tall niches are wrought at regular intervals. In the centre, between columns of rustic work, is the grand gate of entrance; over which rises a light stone dome, supported by coupled columns. The intercolumniations being left completely open, discover, beneath the apex of the dome, a statue of Queen Caroline. The wings, which are formed by the terminations of the eastern and western ranges of chambers, consist of two stories, (the lower one rustic,) crowned by pediments, each pediment supporting three statues, and having its tympanum charged with sculpture. The quadrangle into which we are ushered through the great gateway is a truly magnificent specimen of Grecian architecture. It was executed by Hawks-

moor, after a design of either Sir Christopher Wren or Dr. Lancaster, and was no shorter a time than forty-nine years in building; having been begun in 1710, and finished only in 1759. It has been frequently said to resemble the Luxembourg palace in Paris. How far this may be true with respect to the interior of the quadrangle we know not; but in a view now before us, of the principal front of the Luxembourg, a considerable resemblance to that of Queen's College is at once apparent. The dome, however, over the grand gate of the former is of much greater proportional magnitude, and consequently imparts more dignity to the façade. Chambers occupy the eastern and western sides of the quadrangle, along which, and along the southern side, is carried a lofty piazza, the arches of which are supported by square rusticated pillars. On the western side are the apartments of the Provost; in an attic chamber adjoining to which, on the 13th of December 1778, a fire accidentally broke out, and destroyed the whole interior of the western range of chambers. The expence of rebuilding, amounting to 6424*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* was defrayed by a prompt and liberal subscription, which, says Mr. Chalmers, “afforded
“proof, if any were wanting, of the perpetuity of
“that munificent spirit which was so strikingly
“exemplified by the Founders of the English
“Universities.” The northern side of this quadrangle presents an elevation of much grandeur, composed of the Chapel and Hall. The centre, which is pierced by a passage leading into the inner court, exhibits four massive three-quarter columns of the Doric order, supporting an entablature and pediment, the tympanum of which is filled with emblematical sculpture in high relief.

Immediately over the passage rises a clock turret, of singularly elegant form and delicate proportions, ornamented by couplets of detached Ionic columns, projecting diagonally, and crowned by a cupola^a. The Chapel and Hall both display a series of tall round-headed windows, with a Doric pilaster between each, supporting the peculiar entablature of that order, and a handsome balustrade above.

The inner court, although smaller than the outer one, and inferior to it in elegance, is yet both spacious and well-built. Chambers occupy its northern, eastern, and southern sides. The LIBRARY, a fine and highly ornamented structure of the Corinthian order, takes up the whole of the western division.

Into this building we would first introduce our stranger, who will find its interior answerable in every respect to the expectations raised by its outward splendour. The books, &c. are lodged in presses ornamented with fine carving. The roof is wrought into compartments of stucco work, executed with great lightness and taste by the late Mr. Roberts. A variety of busts and portraits, and a cast of the Florentine boar, the latter presented by Sir Roger Newdigate, enter also into the list of decorative appendages. The collections of Dr. Halton^b, Bishop Barlow^c, and Sir John Floyer^d, form a part of this valuable Library; besides which, it has been enriched by the manuscripts (principally heraldic, or relating to his own

^a The beauty of this turret has, however, been greatly impaired by the injurious effects of the weather.

^b Provost of Queen's in 1677, and who also contributed great part of the expence of building the Library.

^c Who, however, left a small portion of his books and MSS. to the Bodleian, of which he was at one time Keeper.

^d An eminent Physician of Lichfield.

diplomatic transactions) of Sir Joseph Williamson, and by the series of coins and numismatical works, which belonged to Mr. Michell. A well-constructed orrery was also, in the year 1763, presented for the use of the Library, by six Gentlemen Commoners.

Among the more interesting of the numerous portraits which adorn the room, may be reckoned two ancient ones on glass, of Henry V.^e and Cardinal Beaufort. These were formerly in the window of a room of the old College, known by the name of Henry the Fifth's chamber, on the pulling down of which, they appear to have been for some time lost; but, being fortunately recovered by Alderman Fletcher, they were by him restored to the Society. Here is also a portrait of the learned Bishop Gibson, whose edition of Camden's Britannia did him so much honour.

From the Library proceeding to the HALL, we find a large well-finished and highly ornamented room, the windows and walls of which display a great number of interesting portraits. The roof is plain, but finely arched. At the western extremity of the room is an opening intended for an orchestra, communicating with the western arcade of the principal quadrangle. Hither are strangers, who wish to see a Society of Academicians at dinner, usually brought. The chimney-piece is of marble, and boasts considerable elegance of design. Among the portraits, which are too numerous to

^e Notwithstanding the authority of Stowe, who places him at New College, this illustrious Prince has always been claimed as a Student by Queen's, and the claim has been generally allowed. His chamber is said to have been over the great eastern gate of the old College, opposite to Edmund Hall. In this chamber was the portrait, on glass, mentioned in the text.

be severally noticed, those on glass occupy the arched tops of the lofty windows that give light to the Hall. They are principally those of five English Sovereigns, with three of their Queens, of the Founder, and of some distinguished members of the Society. The portraits on canvas are in several instances duplicates of those on glass. That which naturally claims our attention first is a full length of the Founder, at the upper end of the room. The subject of this picture, Robert surnamed de Eglesfeld or Egglesfield, from a hamlet of that name in Cumberland, at which he is supposed to have been born, was the son of John de Eglesfeld, Rector of Brough in Westmoreland, and descended from an honourable and opulent family in the former county. Having entered into the church, Robert de Eglesfeld became confessor to Philippa, consort of Edward III. and had the good fortune to acquire the esteem and confidence of both the King and Queen. Impelled by a natural attachment to the county in which he first drew breath, he became anxious to provide for such of its natives as might be inclined to literature the means of obtaining that education, which in the rude and barbarous state of the border counties, then torn and distracted by perpetual and bloody feuds, could not be obtained within their limits. With this view de Eglesfeld, on the 18th of January, 1340, obtained from his royal patron a charter of foundation for a collegiate establishment, to be called *Aula Scholarium Reginae de Oxon.* and to consist of a Provost and twelve Fellows or Scholars, the former of whom was to be chosen out of the latter, and to be in Holy Orders. The Scholars were to be natives of Cumberland or Westmoreland, or, failing such, of counties in

which the Society should be possessed of estates or advowsons. Two of the provisions made by de Eglesfeld in the statutes are strongly illustrative of the feudal spirit of the time. The sound of a trumpet was to summon the members of the College to their daily repast; when the poor Scholars^f were to kneel on one side of the table, while the Fellows, arrayed in scarlet robes, propounded to them, from the other side, questions in philosophy. The first of these customs is still retained, along with two others of considerable singularity, to which we shall shortly advert.

From the name given by de Eglesfeld to his new foundation it has been inferred, that Queen Philippa either afforded her aid to the institution at its first establishment, or had expressed a willingness to extend to it her future patronage and support. During the lifetime of the Founder, he attended himself to its interests with the utmost solicitude. He extended the original site by additional purchases, and obtained from Kings Edward III. and IV. sundry advowsons. After his death, which took place in 1349, Queen Philippa became the patroness of the College; since which time, the Queens of England, several of whom have also proved benefactresses, have always been considered honorary patronesses to this institution. De Eglesfeld is supposed to have been interred in the old College chapel; beneath the communion table of which a brass plate was discovered, bearing an effigy of a priest “in a cap and rich rochet,

^f The Founder is thought to have intended making provision for seventy of these; in which case there would have been a numerical analogy between this Society, and the sacred College formed by our blessed Saviour, while on earth, with the twelve Apostles and the seventy Disciples.

powdered with fleurs de lis in lozenges, and fastened on his breast with a jewel. The sleeves of his gown were faced with fur. As every known portrait of De Eglesfeld resembles this effigy, it is reasonably enough conjectured to have been his.

Among the other portraits on canvas, are those of Addison and Tickell; the former of whom was a Commoner of Queen's previously to his being elected a Demy of Magdalen College. The gallery before spoken of contains also a number of portraits, among which are those of Mary Queen of Scotland, and Queen Elizabeth.

Every Christmas day this refectory witnesses the observance of an ancient custom, retained perhaps in no other part of the kingdom, although once very common on great festival days, that of bringing up a boar's head in great state to the table. Of the manner in which the ceremony is conducted at Queen's, the following account is given by Aubrey, in one of his manuscripts deposited in the Ashmolean Museum. "The boar's head being boiled or roasted, is laid in a great charger, covered with a garland of bays or laurel. When the first course is served up in the refectory on Christmas-day, the manciple brings the said boar's head from the kitchen up to the high table, accompanied by one of the Taberdars, who lays his hand on the charger. The Taberdar^h sings the following song, and

^g Manciples, the purveyors general of Colleges, were formerly men of so much consequence, that, in order to check their ambition, it was expressly ordered by statute, that no manciple should be Principal of a Hall.

^h Taberdars were so called from a part of their former dress, called a taberdum or tabard. This was a short gown without sleeves, open at both sides, with a square collar winged at the shoulders.

“ when he comes to the chorus, all the Scholars
 “ that are in the refectory join together and sing
 “ itⁱ:”

The boar's head in hand bear I,
 Bedecked with bays and rosemary;
 And I pray you masters merry be,
Quotquot estis in convivio.

CHORUS. Caput Apri deferō,
 Reddens laudes Domino.

The boar's head, as I understand,
 Is the bravest dish in the land,
 Being thus bedecked with a gay garland,
 Let us *servire cantico.*

Caput Apri, &c.

Our steward has provided this,
 In honour of the King of bliss,
 Which on this day to be served is
In Reginensi Atrio.

Caput Apri, &c.

While we are on the subject of one old custom,
 we are reminded of another, also peculiar to this
 College. On the morning of every New Year's
 day, the Bursar presents to each member of the

ⁱ Till towards the middle of the seventeenth century, it appears to have been customary to bring up to the gentlemen's tables, as the first dish on Christmas day, a boar's head with a lemon in its mouth; and although the custom has grown obsolete among the gentry, a relique of it is still observable at the tables of the yeomanry, particularly of the northern parts of the kingdom, to which a pig's head is rarely brought without having its jaws distended by either a lemon or an apple. Tradition, however, represents this usage of Queen's, as a commemoration of an act of valour performed by a Student of the College, who, while walking in the neighbouring forest of Shotover, and reading Aristotle, was suddenly attacked by a wild boar. The furious beast came open-mouthed upon the youth, who, however, very courageously, and with a happy presence of mind, is said to have “rammed in the “volume, and cried, *Græcum est*,” fairly choking the savage with the sage.

Society a needle and thread, accompanying his gift with the injunction, "Take this, and be 'thrifty.'" The practice is said to have been founded on a rather fanciful derivation of the name Eglesfeld from the French *aiguille*, needle, and *fil*, thread^k.

Hasten we now to the CHAPEL, the magnitude, furniture, and decorations of which are fully accordant with the opulence and extent of the establishment to which it appertains. Its exterior, as we have already said, is Doric, but the richer order of Corinth prevails within. Eleven lofty windows, uniform in size and shape, and all completely filled with painted glass, admit the light. Four of these range along each side, and three around the eastern end, which is of a semicircular form. The Holy Family in the window immediately above the altar was the work of Price, who was also, in the year 1715, employed to repair the six windows, by Van Linge, which, together with four others of still more ancient date, were brought from the former Chapel. As is generally the case with the older painted windows, the glass in some of the latter retains nearly its original brilliancy of colouring, although the subjects delineated are gradually losing their distinctness of outline. Beneath the window mentioned before as the work of Price is a painting by Cranke of

^k As a confirmation of the opinion which gives Henry V. as a Student to Queen's College, may be mentioned a circumstance recorded by Hollingshed, and which indeed, if the chronicler's authority be admitted, seems completely decisive of the point in dispute; namely, that when the Prince, against whom "certain charges of disaffection" had been brought, went to court, to clear himself from the imputation, he wore a gown of blue satin, full of oilet holes, and at every hole a needle hanging by a silken thread.

Antwerp, copied from the celebrated *Night of Correggio*; a picture long considered one of the chief ornaments of the Dresden gallery. The ceiling is embellished with a painting of the Ascension, by Sir James Thornhill.

To close our descriptive sketch of this College, without noticing what is termed the Michell foundation, might justly be deemed improper. In the year 1736, John Michell, Esq. of Richmond in Surry, bequeathed sundry valuable estates in the counties of Kent and Berks to Queen's College, in perpetuity, for the support of eight Master Fellows, four Bachelor Scholars, and four Exhibitioners; for the construction of buildings suitable for the accommodation of these, and for the purchase of advowsons and presentations to be annexed to the Fellowships. For this noble bequest, the estimated annual value of which was about 700*l.* the College is said, by Mr. Chalmers, to be indebted to the zeal of Provost Smith, to whom Queen's likewise owes many other obligations. The eastern side of the first quadrangle is allotted to the use of the members of this foundation, who have every collegiate privilege in common with the rest of the Society.

Departing from Queen's College, by a passage in the eastern side of the inner quadrangle, we find ourselves in Edmund Hall Lane, nearly opposite to the church of St. Peter in the East; passing which, and turning to the left into Queen's College Lane, we soon obtain a picturesque view of the towers and pinnacles of All Souls. An abrupt turn to the right next introduces us through an old gateway with a pointed arch, (the vaulting of which, according to Dr. Mavor, has the peculiarity of seeming distorted, though not

really so,) into New College Lane, the eastern extremity of which is closed by

NEW COLLEGE

itself; which, viewed from this point, makes an appearance but little indicative of its actual extent and grandeur. A gateway, surmounted by a tower of no great height, ornamented with three figures, the Founder kneeling, the Virgin Mary, and an Angel, is all that presents itself in front. The portal cleared, however, we find ourselves in a spacious quadrangle, bordered on the east, south, and west, by lines of plain, substantial buildings, three stories in height; and on the north, by a truly majestic pile of pointed architecture, comprising the Chapel and the Hall. On the eastern side of the quadrangle are the rooms appropriated to the Library; and on the western side those allotted to the accommodation of the Warden^a. A gateway beneath the former leads into the Garden court, the buildings of which “widen by triple breaks” as they proceed towards the east. This court is divided from the Gardens themselves by a handsome railing of wrought iron, said to have been brought from Canons in Middlesex, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Chandos, and well known as the “Timon’s Villa” of Pope’s malignant satire. Entering the Gardens, and still proceeding eastward, we arrive at the city wall; which incloses them on the east and north. Including a bowling green on the south east, they occupy a large space of ground. Besides an artificial mount, now

^a In these lodgings are many valuable paintings, and among them an old portrait of the Founder, kneeling.

thickly planted with shrubs, these Gardens formerly displayed the royal arms, a dial, and a knot, all curiously executed in topiary work; but these objects of vulgar admiration have long since given place to the natural and graceful dispositions adopted by modern taste. In the attached bowling green is an alcove or temple, which is also said to exhibit some of the spoils of Canons.

Returning from the Gardens, we obtain a fine view of the eastern, generally indeed considered the principal front of the College, which is commonly understood to have been built in imitation of the palace of Versailles, or, as Mr. Chalmers thinks, "more probably of the King's House at Winchester, as designed by Sir Christopher Wren, but with battlements to correspond with the old quadrangle and city wall." It consists of three lofty stories, surmounted by a battlement, and has unquestionably a grand and imposing appearance.

On regaining the principal quadrangle^b, just at the moment of emerging from the portal, we catch perhaps the very finest view of the surrounding edifices. Seen from this point, even the old gateway tower, although from a heightening of the contiguous edifices it appears disproportionately low, and although its windows, in common with those of other parts of the quadrangle, have been ruthlessly modernized, still retain a portions of its original character. A statue of the Founder yet occupies one of its niches; and an octagonal turret, bearing a large crocketed pinnacle, graces its

^b A statue of Minerva, which formerly stood in the centre of the court, has been some years removed. During the civil war, the area of the quadrangle was used as a place of exercise for the armed students.

north-eastern angle. Battlements it has none; neither do any appear on the noble pile containing the Chapel and Hall. These, which were constructed at a period, at which, in the opinion of those who consider the exuberance of embellishment that marked its later and more florid era only as proof of degeneracy, the English style had reached perfection, are especially characterized by a majestic simplicity, and display but a very moderate portion of exterior ornament. The windows, which are very large, and inserted beneath obtusely pointed arches, are severally divided by munnions and a transom into eight cinque-foil headed lights, and headed with tracery of graceful but simple designs. Between the windows, graduated buttresses run lightly up the walls, and, rising to a considerable height above the parapet, terminate in crocketed pinnacles.

At the north-eastern corner of the quadrangle is the HALL, with which we shall commence our tour through the interior of the principal buildings. Over the entrance is a sculptured effigy of the Founder. The room itself is spacious, well proportioned, and lined with ancient wainscotting, part of which is ornamented with curious carving. Besides many other productions of the pencil, its walls are decorated with portraits of William of Wykeham, William of Waynfleet, and Archbishop Chichele; a truly venerable triumvirate of Founders of Colleges.

Nearly five centuries have now rolled away since, at the obscure village of Wykeham (now Wickham) in Hampshire, whence he derived his surname, the Founder of this College first opened his eyes on the light of day. Wykeham's origin was humble. His parents though reputable, and

most probably of respectable descent, were in too confined circumstances to afford their son the means of a liberal education. Fortunately, however, for after ages, Providence raised him up a friend in the person of Nicholas Uvedale or Wodale, Lord of the manor of Wykeham, by whom he was placed and maintained at the grammar school of Winchester. Here, besides attending to his grammatical pursuits, he devoted his leisure to mathematics, logic, divinity, and the study of canon and civil law. On quitting school, he for some time officiated as secretary to his patron, who was at that time constable of Winchester, and by whom, or by Bishop Edyngton, he was introduced to King Edward III. This sovereign, whose magnificent turn of mind is well known, soon discovering that Wykeham, in addition to talents for business of no ordinary kind, possessed also a degree of skill in the principles of drawing and architecture, that would in an eminent degree qualify him for superintending the construction of several splendid edifices with which Edward was then preparing to adorn his kingdom, made him in 1356, Clerk or Overseer of the royal works at Windsor. In 1359 he received the appointment of Chief Warden and Surveyor of the principal manors and castles within the kingdom belonging to royalty. Having also entered into Holy Orders, he obtained, during the interval between the date of the last mentioned appointment and the year 1366, among other clerical preferments, the Deanery of the collegiate church of St. Martin's le Grand, London.

In the year 1366, though but forty-two years of age, he was raised to the episcopal bench, as Bishop of Winchester. Even before this splendid

piece of preferment was conferred on him, the income arising from his livings was very considerable^c; but, as Dr. Milner remarks, “he only received the revenues of the church with one hand, to expend them in her service with the other.” Shortly after his advancement to the mitre, he was appointed to the dignified office of Lord High Chancellor; the duties of which he fulfilled in the most exemplary manner, although he did not long retain it. Within a few years from his appointment to the office, Parliament having presented a petition against entrusting churchmen with any share in the management of political affairs, Wykeham resigned the Chancellorship. His conduct during the time in which he had held this high office, had however not only been unimpeachable, but even appears to have procured him a great share of popularity; yet, such were the unhappy circumstances of the times, that the most exalted public virtue, united to the practice of all the Christian and social duties, proved but too often an insufficient security for the honour, the fortune, nay, even the life, of its possessor. So it was with Wykeham. Shortly after his resignation of the Great Seal, articles of impeachment, eight in number, were exhibited against him by a party headed by the Duke of Lancaster; and although seven of these were triumphantly refuted, the eighth was made a ground for the seizure of his temporalities, and for his exclusion from the administrative circles. The temporalities were indeed soon restored, but the enmity of party annexed to their restoration the

^c In Fuller's Church History, Wykeham is said to have held at one time no fewer than twelve prebends.

condition of fitting out for a given time three ships of war; or, should they not be needed, of paying to the King the expence of their equipment. The non-existence of any real ground for imposing on him so harsh a condition, was clearly proved by that solemn declaration of acquittal from all the accusations brought against him by the Lancasterian party, which was one of the first acts of the Privy Council in the new reign. Edward the Third having died in June 1377, and been succeeded by Richard the Second, Wykeham was called from his retirement, and associated with other commissioners for the purpose of enquiring into the abuses of the late reign.

On Richard's assuming the reins of government, he was also once more elevated to the Chancellorship. Great were now the services rendered to his King and country by this veteran legislator and counsellor, whose vigilance, prudence, and firmness, were never more required than during Richard's unfortunate reign. But his counsels, judicious as they were, could not effect a change of the measures which ultimately led to the deposition of that unhappy monarch. Age too, with its attendant infirmities, was beginning to impair the venerable prelate's energies; and he languished for retirement and repose. In 1391, therefore, he resigned the Great Seal, and withdrew altogether from public affairs. Thirteen years longer, however, was Wykeham spared to carry on his grand and benevolent designs; till at length, in the year 1404, full of years and rich in good works, he was called to receive the promised reward. The Bishop's death took place at his favourite palace of Waltham in Hampshire; but he was interred in a monumental chapel,

which he had previously caused to be constructed within his own cathedral, for the reception of his remains.

It appears to have been during the most active part of his political life that Wykeham projected an institution of the kind, which he afterwards so happily completed, and with a view to which he began to make purchases in the city of Oxford so early as the year 1368. In 1373 he founded at Winchester the School intended as a nursery for his College at Oxford, the Society of which was also formed about the same time^d, although the collegiate edifices were not commenced till March 1380. In six years these were completed; and, on the 14th of April 1386, the Society was formally put in possession of them, by the title of *Seinte Marie College of Wynchestre, in Oxenford*^e. This Society consisted of a Warden, seventy Scholars, ten Chaplains, three Clerks^f, and sixteen Choristers, of whom twenty were to study law, and the remainder philosophy or arts, and theology; and for whose maintenance liberal provision was made by the Founder.

The School at Winchester^g was founded on the

^d It consisted of a Warden and seventy Fellows, who were styled *Pauperes Scholares Venerabilis Domini Wilhelmi de Wykeham Wynton Episcopi*, and were lodged in hired dwellings, known by the names of Blake, Hart, Schilde, Mayden, and Hammer Halls.

^e The name of New College, which was then properly enough applied to it, has unaccountably been continued to the present time.

^f These numbers were evidently suggested by those of our Saviour and his followers.

^g On March 28, 1393, this School, or, as it is generally termed, College, which had also been six years in building, was opened for the reception of the Society, who were to compose its inhabitants, and who consisted of a Warden, seventy Scholars, ten secular

site of one known to have existed before the year 1136, and in which Wykeham had himself received his education. From this School, which, as we have before observed, was founded as a preparatory seminary, all the members of the Oxford Society were to be chosen^h. For Wykeham's design was of the most comprehensive kind. It received the object of its bounty while yet mere infants; and, after instilling into their tender minds the rudiments of a liberal education, it gradually introduced them to the more advanced parts of learning and science, and ultimately sent them forth into a world which their acquirements would peculiarly fit them to enlighten and to adorn. To the original formation of a design so comprehensive, so truly magnificent, a mind of singular capacity and illumination could alone have been adequate; the due adjustment of all the parts of the design, the organization of the two Societies, and the drawing up of statutes for the government of both, must have required the clearest intellect, aided by sound judgment and profound experience; while, in making due provision for the permanent support of two so numerous bodies, a rare degree of forecast, and an almost boundless liberality of spirit, must have been called into action. And in Wykeham all these endowments and qualifications were concentrated. His was that capacious, that enlightened mind, which, amid the distractions inseparable from the duties of a high

Priests, (perpetual Fellows,) three Priests' Chaplains, three Clerks, and sixteen Choristers, with a first and second Master.

^h This is annually done, and most commonly in the second week of July, when the Wardens of both Colleges, two Fellows of New College, with the Sub-Warden and the Head Master of Winchester College, meet at Winchester for the purpose of holding the election.

political station, could devise and mature the plan of so noble an institution ; his the intellect, the judgment, the knowledge of mankind, necessary for digesting a code of laws for the government of that institution ; his the liberal, the munificent spirit, which could complete an endowment for its ample and permanent support. Who is there that can contemplate provision thus made for the education of Britain's sons through the long line of ages to come, and not feel his heart glow with warm and reverential gratitude towards this venerable, this real father of his country ? Doubtless he has his reward. And if, as we have perhaps some reason to believe, a part of the felicity of souls in bliss, arises from a perception of the benefits flowing from their deeds of charity, performed while they were invested with the garb of mortality ; the beatified spirits of a Wykeham, a Chichele, a Waynflete, and their illustrious compeers in this exalted walk of piety and beneficence, while, bending from their celestial habitations over the abodes of humanity, they contemplate the blessed effects resulting from their earthly labours of love, may feel that even the joys of Heaven are not wholly unsusceptible of increase.

Beneath the portrait of Wykeham are some of the most curious of those carvings with which the ancient wainscotting that lines the Hall is partially decorated ; they are emblematical of the Crucifixion of our Saviour. Besides the portraits already specified, the room contains likenesses of Bishops Lake, Kenn, Bisse, and Lowth ; but its most valuable ornament is a painting, said to have proceeded from the school of the Caracci, and formerly placed over the altar of the Chapel ; whence

it was removed on occasion of the late alterations. This piece, which was presented by Lord Radnor, has considerable merit. Its subject is the Adoration of our Saviour by the Shepherds, after his Nativity. In the several figures, feminine loveliness and grace appear finely contrasted with masculine spirit and dignity.

On the bold windows that give light to the Hallⁱ, coats armorial, in considerable numbers, glowing in all the vivid and varied tints of heraldic blazonry, offer a charming treat to him who is fond of diving into the mysteries of *or*, *argent*, and *gules*; but for our own parts, we prefer hastening to the

LIBRARY, which occupies two rooms on the eastern side of the quadrangle. Of these, the lower one is stored with theological works, and the one above it with volumes in other departments of literature. Through various benefactions and legacies, the collection, both printed and in MS. is become very extensive. Of the latter, many choice and valuable ones are here repositied.

Through a passage in the north-eastern angle of the square, we next proceed to the CLOISTERS, which range around a square area of considerable size. They are canopied by a ribbed chesnut roof, and, being wholly appropriated as places of interment, wear a very solemn and funereal appearance. Thick grass, rarely pressed by human

ⁱ Beneath the Hall are the Grammar and Music schools, which were formerly between the Chapel and the eastern cloister. At the south-eastern end of the Hall is a strong tower, four stories high, each story containing a single room vaulted with stone; in one of which, called the muniment room, are preserved the gloves, the ring, and some ornaments appertaining to the mitre, of the Founder.

footstep, waves in dark luxuriance over the enclosed area. Within the pale of the cloister, the frequently occurring memorials of departed Wykehamists, whose ashes rest beneath the consecrated pavement, excite in the mind of the pensive stranger a train of contemplations strictly in unison with those expressed in the following lines of Pope's translation of Homer :

Like leaves on trees the race of man is found ;
Now green in youth, now withering on the ground.
Another race the following spring supplies ;
They fall successive, and successive rise.
So generations in their course decay ;
So flourish these, when those are passed away.

At the north-eastern corner of the cloisters rises a plain, but lofty and substantial square tower, embattled, and furnished with an exploratory turret at one of its angles^k. During the residence of Charles I. at Oxford, this tower was converted into a magazine for ammunition. The cloister was also put to the same use, and on the same occasion, an apprehended attack by the parliamentary troops. In 1651 some of the College edifices sustained much injury from a Colonel Draper, who commanding for the Parliament, and fearing a visit from Charles II. made holes in the walls of the cloister^l and gates, and committed other dilapidations, in an attempt to fortify the College.

A door on the northern side of the passage,

^k Of this tower (in which are ten fine-toned bells,) and indeed of the whole northern range of the College edifices, a very grand and striking view may be obtained from the court yards attached to many of the houses on the southern side of Holywell Street. So impressively fine indeed is this view, that the visitor of Oxford should on no account omit to enjoy it.

^l These cloisters afford a very fine echo.

through which the cloisters are entered, now offers itself to admit us into the CHAPEL, or rather into the ante-chapel; in which, however, we would counsel our stranger not to dwell at present, but, entering the choir, to accompany us straight to the altar, and there commence a particular examination of the architectural and other beauties for which this splendid place of worship is so greatly and so deservedly celebrated.

On an elevation ascended by several steps, which, as well as the elevation, are entirely covered with crimson velvet, stands the altar itself, composed of dove coloured marble, and extending to the length of twelve feet. The altar-piece, in which term is included the whole eastern end of the Chapel, is divided horizontally into five portions; four of which comprise an equal number of tiers of canopied niches, wrought with all the decorative richness peculiar to the florid English style. The fifth portion, immediately above the altar, is filled with sculptures of almost unrivalled delicacy, executed in white marble by the classical chisel of Westmacott. The subjects of these sculptures, five in number, are the *Salutation of the Blessed Virgin*; the *Nativity*; the *Descent from the Cross*; the *Resurrection*; and the *Ascension of the Blessed Redeemer*. Where all are confessedly excellent, selection is difficult, and may almost seem invidious; but one of the subjects is of a beauty so exquisite, that we cannot refuse ourselves the pleasure of transcribing, from the Beauties of England, Mr. Brewer's just and elegant description. "Perhaps," says that gentleman, "the *Descent from the Cross* is the most conspicuous for merit: every limb of the crucified Saviour is affectingly dead; and female grief does, in-

“ deed, appear piercingly beautiful in the blended
“ grace and misery described in the figure of
“ Mary. An attitude so swelling and energetic,
“ yet so entirely devoid of theatrical parade, has
“ seldom been witnessed in the performances of a
“ modern sculptor^m. ”

In a press opposite to the northern end of the altar, the crosierⁿ of the Founder is reposed, and duly preserved with pious care; having inspected which, our stranger will do well to station himself in front of the altar, and thence take a view of the whole interior of the Chapel, which, seen from this point, affords an impressively gratifying display of the peculiar beauties of the English style at its most florid era. No architectural solecism offends the eye; but the roof, the windows, the stalls and desks, the pavement, the organ loft, and the organ itself, all unite to form one rich and captivating whole; and, while they constitute an honourable monument to the genius and abilities of the artist by whom they were designed, afford also a striking proof how far, how very far inferior to the characteristic graces of the English style, are all the prettinesses of classical architecture, when applied to the decoration of ecclesiastical structures.

The groinings of the roof are far from complex:

^m Beauties of Oxfordshire, page 183. Being thus incidentally led to quote from this extensive work, we cannot forbear an expression of our surprise and regret, that the proprietors should have suffered one of their last volumes to be made a vehicle for Unitarian attacks on the clergy of the established church.

ⁿ The workmanship of this venerable relic is of the most elaborate description, chiefly imitative of the rich and varied ornaments with which the ecclesiastical structures of that era were so lavishly adorned. The material is silver, gilt; within the incurvature of the head is a figure of Wykeham kneeling.

they spring in triads from consoles placed between each window; and the two outer ones diverging laterally, are continued to a rib, which runs along the centre of the arched roof, from one end of the Chapel to the other. The stalls reflect high credit on the taste of the restorer. The canopies in particular are beautifully wrought; and the airy lightness of their effect is much increased by the long line of crocketed pinnacles, by which, at regular intervals, they are adorned. The pavement is composed of black and white marble, intermixed with squares of an ash coloured stone. The organ gallery and its supports are, as well as the instrument itself, in a style of strict accordance with the other parts of the interior; but they are of a richness that almost precludes description. The front of the instrument presents a central and two lateral divisions; the former wholly occupied by one large pointed arch, which, by a happy thought, has been left entirely open, in order to admit a view of the principal subject in the paintings of the great western window. The divisions on each side of this opening are fronted by rows of ornamental gilt pipes, and surmounted by exquisitely wrought turrets of an octagonal form, terminating spirally, and studded with crockets. Every morning at eight o'clock, and every evening at six, this noble instrument breathes forth its own harmony to accompany that of an unusually numerous and well-instructed choir.

But the windows of this magnificent Chapel (all of which are filled with painted glass, the production of different and very distant periods) constitute, perhaps, the chief source of attraction to its visitors. The paintings in the windows



Drawn & Etched by G. Cooper, for the Walks in Oxford.

Published by R. Pearson, High Street, 1817.

INTERIOR OF NEW COLLEGE CHAPEL.

on the northern side of the choir were executed by Peckitt of York. They represent the *Redeemer*, the *Virgin Mary*, the *twelve Apostles*, the chief Patriarchs of the Old Testament, and twelve of the Prophets, and are certainly not wholly devoid of merit, although, unfortunately for them, the circumstance of being placed opposite to a series of paintings, to which they are manifestly and greatly inferior, commonly prevents that merit from being allowed, or even perceived. The latter indeed, in both design and execution, may vie with most of the paintings on glass now to be seen in England. Were it not for the transcendent merit of *one other window*, which the Chapel can boast, they would be even more admired than they now deservedly are. They were executed abroad by a Flemish artist, and, as is reported, from designs given by certain of the scholars of Rubens. Having come into the possession of Price junior, (by whom some injuries which had been sustained were repaired,) they were by him transferred to the Society of this College, who, in the year 1740, caused them to be set up in their present situations, under Price's superintendence. Eight spirited, well drawn figures of Saints, Martyrs, &c. clothed in drapery of the richest and most vivid hues, and accompanied by various symbolical delineations, are contained in each of these windows, which, four in number, constitute the range on the southern side of the Chapel.

Re-entering the spacious ante-chapel, we find ourselves opposite to the great western window, the paintings in which are generally, and, we doubt not, justly, ranked among the very finest specimens of the art of glass-painting. From the

united talents of a Reynolds and a Jervais, nothing less than excellence could indeed have been looked for; but in this performance all probable anticipation must have been outgone. It was a work affording demonstrative evidence, that, far from being lost, the delightful art of painting on glass was then possessed, in never equalled perfection, in Britain. Even Thomas Warton, whose habitual veneration for antiquity ever disposed him to regard the works of ancient days with partial admiration, did ample homage to the wonderful combination of genius and skill displayed in the work before us. In verses, which, for their elegance of structure and fidelity of description, we have quoted in the subjoined note^o, he has imperish-

o ————— I view thy chaste design,
 The just proportion, and the genuine line;
 Those native portraitures of Attic art,
 That from the lucid surface seem to start;
 Those tints, that steal no glories from the day,
 Nor ask the sun to lend his streaming ray:
 The doubtful radiance of contending dyes,
 That faintly mingle, yet distinctly rise;
 'Twixt light and shade the transitory strife
 The feature blooming with immortal life:
 The stole in casual foldings taught to flow,
 Not with ambitious ornaments to glow;
 The tread majestic, and the beaming eye,
 That lifted speaks its commerce with the sky;
 Heaven's golden emanation, gleaming mild
 O'er the mean cradle of the Virgin's child.

* * * * *

Lo, from the canvas Beauty shifts her throne,
 Lo, Picture's powers a new formation own!
 Behold, she prints upon the crystal plain,
 With her own energy, th' expressive stain!
 The mighty master spreads his mimic toil
 More wide, nor only blends the breathing oil;
 But calls the lineaments of life complete
 From genial alchymy's creative heat;
 Obedient forms to the bright fusion gives,
 While in the warm enamel Nature lives.

ably recorded his conviction of its unrivalled excellence.

Although fully sensible of the impossibility of conveying by description any adequate idea of the beauty of this celebrated window, we shall, at least, attempt to give some notion of the subjects and disposition of the paintings. The shape of the window is of course pointed, its breadth considerable, and its height in proportion. The paintings chiefly occupy one large compartment in the centre, and seven of less size in the lower division of the window. In the latter, each of which is twelve feet high, and about three feet wide, the Cardinal and Christian virtues are allegorically represented by six single female figures, and a central group. *Temperance* is depicted gracefully pouring water from a large vessel into a smaller one. *Fortitude* is represented in armour, her attitude erect, her countenance steady, her demeanour resolute; her hand resting on a still upright, although broken column, and at her feet the symbolical lion couchant. *Faith*, bearing a cross, stands firmly on both feet, and, with a countenance irradiated by celestial expression, gazes on that heaven, towards which *Hope*, on the opposite side of the central group, appears eagerly springing forward. *Justice* is portrayed with a sword in her right hand, looking stedfastly through the shade thrown across her face by the arm in which she holds the balance, for which, deviating, and we think injudiciously, from all precedent, the

Reynolds, 'tis thine, from the broad window's height,
To add new lustre to religious light:
Not of its pomp to strip this ancient shrine,
But bid that pomp with purer radiance shine:
With arts unknown before, to reconcile
The willing Graces to the Gothic pile.

artist has introduced a steelyard. *Prudence* displays in an arrow and a remora on her right arm, the emblems of speed and delay, from the extremes of which she is supposed to be equally removed. Her mirror, by reflecting the actions of others, enables her to regulate her own. The group representing *Charity* is, as we have before said, placed in the central compartment of the lower division of the window. As usual, the figures composing the group are a female, supporting in her arms an infant, and an attendant boy and girl. In the countenance of the principal figure maternal love is sweetly and affectingly expressed, while the eager and almost impetuous claim of the boy upon his mother's attention is nicely and discriminatingly contrasted with the seemingly mild entreaty of his gentle sister.

But these figures, beautiful and attractive as they are, are merely adjuncts to the principal design, which occupies the central portion of the window. Here, in a space eighteen feet high by twelve feet wide, the *Nativity of the Blessed Saviour* is represented, with a felicity of combination, a fidelity of expression, and a tempered warmth of colouring, calculated to enhance the fame of even a Reynolds, who in this instance has also fortunately met with the co-operation of kindred talent. Following the example of Correggio, in his celebrated "*Notte*," the artist has judiciously chosen to represent his light as emanating from the body of the infant Jesus; who, lying in the manger, occupies the central place in a group of thirteen human figures. The radiance of this light is beyond the power of description: it renders the figures nearest the centre perfectly ethereal, and tips the more prominent parts of the

distant figures with a lustre scarcely conceivable. Near the Saviour is an exquisitely lovely cherub face, belonging to one of a company of celestials grouped around the Heavenly Babe. Above, in the clouds, an angel is introduced contemplating the mysteries of the Redemption; to illustrate which the original Greek of the text, "*Mysteries*" "*which the angels themselves desire to look into,*" is inscribed on a neighbouring scroll. On the left of the principal group, in the persons of two adoring shepherds, portraits are introduced of Sir Joshua and his ingenious coadjutor Mr. Jervais. Both are esteemed striking likenesses; but the former, in order, no doubt, that his full face might be presented to the beholder, is portrayed under the awkward circumstances of averting his countenance from the object of his adoration, towards which his body is nevertheless advanced in a kneeling posture^P.

Previously to quitting the subject of the splendid work of which we have thus ventured imperfectly to sketch a description, we would make one additional remark, although it will sound like censure; namely, that the seven figures in the inferior section of the window being of so large a size, so near the beholder, and withal so beautiful, attract to themselves a much greater share of notice and admiration, than, considering them merely as sub-

^P In the month of November, 1816, a fire broke out at Belvoir castle, the seat of the Duke of Rutland, and destroyed nearly the whole ancient part of the structure, in which, among many other exquisite productions of the pencil, was the original picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds, from whence Jervais executed this celebrated window. Besides the Nativity, for which the late Duke gave Sir Joshua 1200 guineas, the following paintings, by the same artist, were most unfortunately consumed; the Infant Jupiter, an Old Man reading a Ballad, and the Calling of Samuel.

ordinate appendages to the main design, is justly their due. We cannot, therefore, help thinking it a circumstance to be regretted, that the original intention of disposing them in other windows of the fabric, was ever abandoned for Sir Joshua's scheme, (just as is the idea on which that scheme was founded,) of making the four Cardinal virtues and the three Christian graces "a proper rustic base or foundation for the Christian religion."

The remaining windows of the ante-chapel are generally supposed to be of equal antiquity with the structure itself. They are chiefly occupied by portraits of patriarchs, prophets, saints, &c. but although, in several instances, the colours appear to retain a considerable portion of their original brilliancy, yet from the general badness of the drawing, and a total absence of the relief produced by a proper distribution of light and shade, the effect of the paintings in these windows is confused and unpleasing.

The lofty roof of the ante-chapel is supported, in the middle, by two "staff-moulded pillars" of delicately slender proportions; which, with the monuments, in considerable number, of departed Wykehamists, are the only remaining objects within this celebrated edifice that seem to demand from us particular mention. But we cannot take our final leave of the Chapel, without offering, what will not, we trust, be deemed an inappropriate conclusion to our description of its present appearance, a few brief notices of its former state. As might be inferred from the taste displayed by Wykeham in that part of the cathedral of Winchester erected under his auspices, the Chapel of his College exhibited in its architecture, its furniture, and its decorations, every degree of splen-



for the Walls in Oxford Published by R. Pearson High Street, 1817.

CHRIST CHURCH COLLEGE, THE TOWN HALL &c. FROM CARFAX.

Engraved by Cooper from a Drawing by Cooper.

dour, that the finest skill, the most exalted piety, and the most unlimited munificence could possibly bestow. The high altar was adorned by a series of niches, filled, it is thought, with images of gold and silver; the ground colour of the niches being of a deep ultramarine blue, and their exterior edges richly gilt. In this state of magnificence the Chapel continued, till about the year 1550, when the images were taken away, and the fine painted windows ordered by King Edward's visitors to be taken down. The latter command was not, however, at that time enforced, the plea of inability to set up new ones being successfully urged by the College; but the niches were filled up, and barbarously plastered over. About the year 1636, new stalls and desks were put up, and the wainscot was ornamented with paintings of Apostles, Saints, &c.^q a screen was erected, and sundry other alterations made. In 1695, the vile coating of plaster was removed from the eastern end, and one Henry Cook was employed to ornament the altar with his pencil. This he did by representing "the concave of a semi-rotunda," in which the Chapel appeared to terminate on the east. In the centre was the Salutation of the Virgin Mary, and over the communion table the picture, from the School of the Caracci, mentioned in our account of the Hall. In 1789, the decayed state of the roof having caused the Society to order a thorough repair of the Chapel, some of the beautiful niches of the eastern end were fortunately discovered; on which Mr. Wyatt was employed to restore as nearly as possible the wall to a resemblance of what it was in the time of the Founder.

^q Three of these paintings, on pannel, are now in the porter's lodge.

Fourth Day's Walk.

FOR our *Fourth Day's Walk* we have reserved the four remaining Colleges of PEMBROKE, MERTON, CORPUS CHRISTI, and CHRIST CHURCH.

At the distance of about one hundred yards to the southward of Carfax, a short and very retired street, diverging westward from St. Aldate's, or, as it is vulgarly termed, St. Old's, leads to

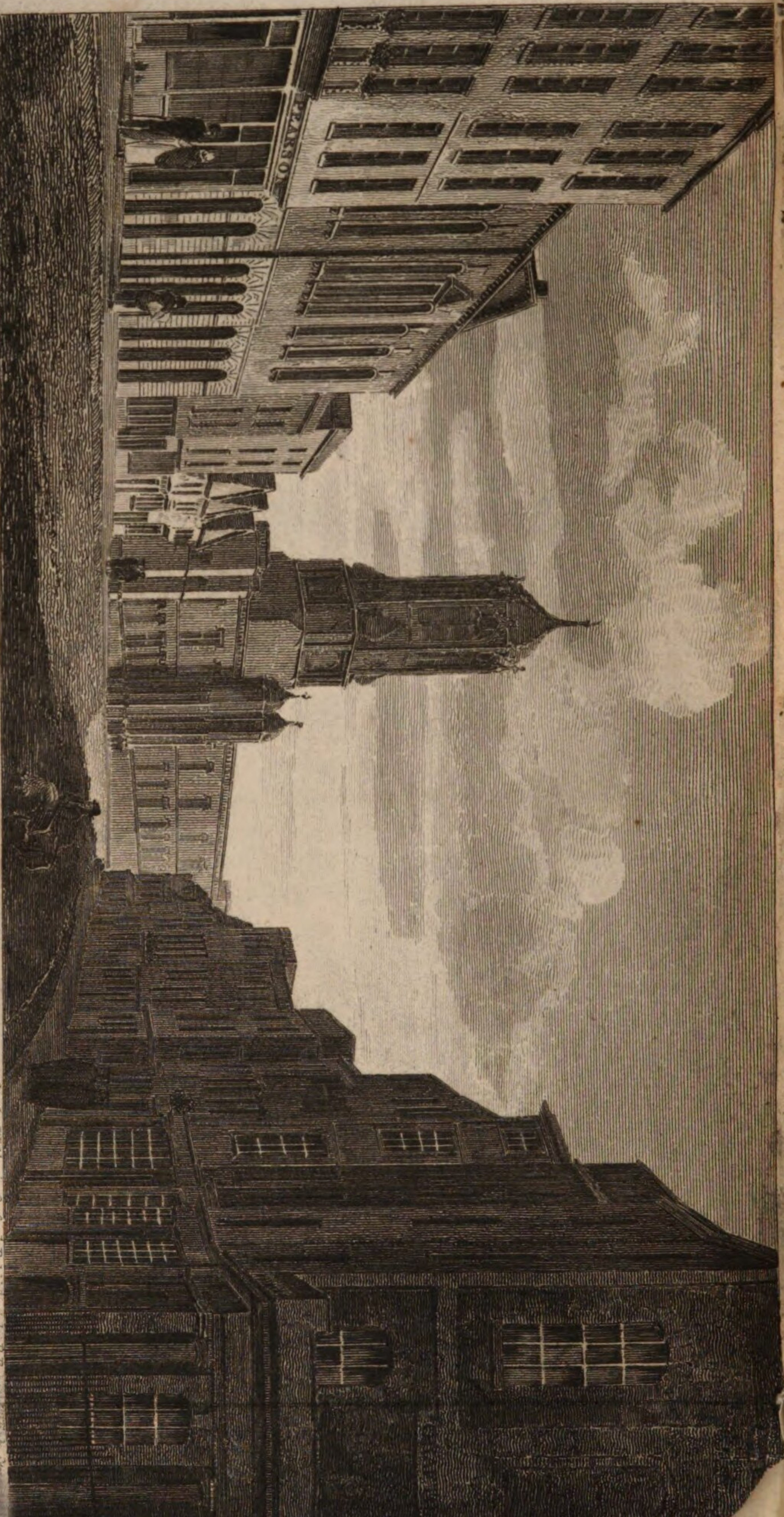
PEMBROKE COLLEGE,

which stands on the southern side of the short street in question, nearly opposite to the parochial church of St. Aldate.

The exterior of this College, although quite plain, has a peculiarly neat and clean appearance. Adjoining to it on the northward is a handsome modern dwelling of stone, built in 1695 as a lodge for the Master; and which, although it has not a single architectural feature in common with the structure to which it is an appendage, forms a pleasing termination to the street by which we approach the College from the east.

A plain gateway, opening beneath a low tower, leads into the quadrangle, which is of very limited extent, but is surrounded by good and uniform buildings. At the north-western corner is the entrance to the HALL, a handsome and sufficiently spacious room^a, which, in consequence of an addition made to it by Dr. Clayton, the first Master,

^a This room was the refectory of Broadgates Hall, a very ancient seminary, chiefly frequented by students of the civil and canon law.



Engraved by W. H. Stiles, from a Drawing by G. Cooper.

CHRIST CHURCH COLLEGE, THE TOWN HALL, &c, FROM CARFAX.

for the Views in Oxford Published by A. Pearson, High St.

assumes the rather singular form of a Roman T. Within the room are some fine portraits, and an excellent bust, by Bacon, of Dr. Johnson; the latter presented by Samuel Whitbread, Esq. father of the late Mr. Whitbread, of political notoriety. The portraits represent Thomas Tesdale, Esq. and the Rev. Richard Wightwick, Founders of the College; King Charles I. Bishop Morley, Lord Ossulston, Bishop Hall, &c.

Thomas Tesdale, Esq. was born in 1547, at Standford Dingley, in Berkshire. He received his education at the grammar school of Abingdon, a seminary at which many eminent characters have imbibed the rudiments of learning. He afterwards followed the business of a malster, and, becoming opulent, filled in succession the chief offices in the magistracy of his native borough, of which he was chosen Mayor in the year 1581. Some time after this, he removed to Glympton, near Woodstock, in this county, where, in 1610, he died; having through life worthily maintained the character of an honest, benevolent, and pious man. His remains were interred in the chancel of Glympton church, beneath a costly monument, which, in the year 1704, was repaired at the expence of this College.

Mr. Tesdale bequeathed 5000*l.* for the purpose of buying estates, the rents of which were to be applied in maintaining, at some College in Oxford, certain Fellows and Scholars from the free-school of Abingdon. Balliol College was first selected for this additional foundation, and a sum of money, with which the lodgings called Cæsar's were built, had actually been advanced to that Society; when a new benefactor coming forward in the person of the Rev. Richard Wightwick, D. D.

the Corporation of Abingdon were induced to depart from their original intention, and found a new College. This gentleman who had been of Balliol, and was afterwards Rector of East Ilsley in Berkshire, engaged to convey certain estates in aid of the endowment; upon which, the before-mentioned Corporation, having fixed upon Broadgates Hall as the site of their projected establishment, petitioned King James I. to found within the said Hall a College for the usual studies, and which should possess the usual powers of receiving and holding estates for the maintenance of the Society. In compliance with this petition, his Majesty, on the 22d of June, 1624, issued his letters patent, constituting within the Hall, formerly termed Broadgates Hall, a perpetual College of divinity, law, medicine, &c. to consist of a Master or Governor, ten Fellows, and ten Scholars, more or less, as the statutes might afterwards direct, and to be styled, *The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of the College of Pembroke, in the University of Oxford, of the foundation of King James, at the cost and charges of Thomas Tesdale and Richard Wightwick*^b. The name of Pembroke seems to have been bestowed in compliment to the Earl of Pembroke, who was at that time Chancellor of the University, and is said to have interested himself warmly in

^b By the statutes, four of Tesdale's seven Fellows were to be of his kindred, as were also two of his six Scholars. Of Wightwick's three Fellows and four Scholars, two of each were to be of his kindred. These restrictions, which appear to be absolute, are much to be regretted. They greatly limit the usefulness of the institution. On our own visit to the College, in the month of March, 1816, we were informed, that, for want of claimants on the score of kindred, several of the Fellowships and Scholarships were then vacant.

favour of the new College. In the peculiar phraseology of the day, while the King was denominated *Founder*, the Earl of Pembroke was styled *Godfather*, and Tesdale and Wightwick *Foster-fathers* of the College^c.

The bust of Johnson is considered to present a good likeness of the sage. It will be contemplated with emotion by all who are disposed to reverence superior talents and superior virtues. Samuel Johnson was entered a Commoner of Pembroke, October 31, 1738, being then nineteen years of age. He had been at the University little more than three years, when the utter ruin of his father's affairs causing the scanty remittances on which he had previously contrived to subsist, and prosecute his studies, to be wholly withdrawn, he was under the painful necessity of quitting College without taking a degree. At a future period, however, that of Master of Arts was conferred on him, in a way equally gratifying to his feelings, and honourable to the University. His apartment while at this College was on the second floor over the gateway; a room which will be contemplated with enthusiasm by every lover of sound learning, every admirer of elegant literature, and every well-informed member of the national church.

The LIBRARY, now over the Hall, was formerly kept in a room, (anciently a civil law school,) over the south aisle of St. Aldate's church; whence, in 1709, on the occasion of Dr. Hall's liberal bequest, of his own private collection, the books were removed to their present situation.

The only building which the second or garden

^c Chalmers's History of Oxford, p. 241.

court of Pembroke College offers to our particular notice is the CHAPEL, a small and unostentatious, but yet elegant modern edifice. Four well-proportioned windows, with semicircular heads, range along the northern front of the structure, in which is also a handsome doorway. Between each of the former is an Ionic pilaster, supporting an entablature, and a low blank attic, which nearly conceals the finely-arched roof. In the interior, we find the usual division into chapel and ante-chapel, and are surprised by a richness of decoration, which the simplicity of the exterior would scarcely have led us to anticipate. A painting over the altar has considerable merit. It is a copy (by Cranke, of Antwerp) of a picture of our Saviour after his Resurrection^d. The excellence of the drawing, and the conformity of the colouring to nature, render this, although but a copy, a very estimable picture. Previously to the building of their Chapel, which was consecrated in 1732, the Society of this College met for divine worship in the south aisle of St. Aldate's church.

In addition to those already noticed, the College buildings embrace two detached edifices, west of the Master's residence. Part of one of these, which is on our right hand as we go into the Fellows' garden, was formerly called Durham Hall, east of which was Mignott or Mine Hall, now, as well as the former, occupied as chambers.

Returning into St. Aldate's, our way next lies along Bear-lane, into St. Mary's Hall lane, and round the south-western corner of Oriel College into King Street, about half way along which, and on the southern side, stands

^d The original was painted by Rubens, and is preserved in the cathedral of that city.

MERTON COLLEGE,

the line of front belonging to which is ennobled by the southern face of the Chapel, one of the most august edifices within the limits of the University. Only the more westerly portion, however, of this line of front can in strictness be considered as belonging to the College; and that portion is a very irregular pile. With the exception of the gateway tower, which has braved the storms of four centuries, this portion of the front, as well as nearly the whole quadrangle of which it forms a part, was built in 1589, by the celebrated mathematician Bishop Thomas Rodburne^a. The sculptures with which the tower was originally adorned received great damage during the Usurpation. They consist of a representation of the chief incidents in the life of St. John the Baptist, and of statues of King Henry III. and Walter de Merton, the Founder; the historical sculpture being on a tablet, and each of the statues under a highly enriched canopy. In 1682, these interesting embellishments were, according to Wood, "repaired and newly oiled over in white colours."

Advancing through the gateway into the first court, the visitor, who may have previously heard Merton College described as a very extensive and opulent foundation, would feel something like disappointment, on surveying the limited extent of

^a "Of the Warden's lodgings, however, some portion is thought to be coeval with the foundation of the College. A building with Gothic windows over the kitchen, and the gallery over the Warden's apartments, are also evidently of equal antiquity with the foundation: but it is not so clear to what purposes they were applied. The former was most probably the Founder's private chapel, as it still retains the chapel proportions." Chalmers, p. 10.

the court, its want of uniformity, and the general homeliness of its buildings, did not the eastern window of the Chapel, presenting itself immediately on his entrance, arrest and engross his attention. A more exquisite specimen of fine taste in design, and of skill in execution, is not exhibited by any of the numerous ornamental windows with which the more ancient ecclesiastical structures of Oxford are furnished. Were not its height rather below the proportion demanded by its breadth, it would scarcely, we conceive, be excelled in beauty by any window in the kingdom. Munnions divide it into seven lights, each light terminating in an enriched cinque-foil, surmounted by a crocketed pyramidical canopy. The tracery in the head of the window is extremely elaborate, and includes, in its centre, a delicately wrought wheel of St. Catherine. On each side of the window, which occupies nearly the whole breadth of the western extremity of the Chapel, are deeply-projecting buttresses of three gradations, supporting the angles of the edifice, and having their upper divisions enriched with pyramidal headed double niches, beneath a trefoil. Over the point of the window arch is also an enriched trefoil, sculptured within a triangular compartment. The pointed windows, ornamented with munnions and tracery, are exhibited by a low building adjoining to the Chapel on the south, and give light to the old vestry, in which are still to be seen many fragments of painted glass, destroyed in times of public turbulence, or by the ignorance of repairers and the inattention of their employers.

In the inner or garden court^b, (which is entered

^b Built, or rather completed, in 1610.

through a large and finely-groined gateway,) a very spacious, handsome, and uniform quadrangle presents itself; the buildings of which, three stories in height, and embattled, are constructed in the style common to most of the older quadrangles; the windows being composed alternately of double and triple lights. The ornamented centre of the southern side of this quadrangle has considerable richness of effect; but offends against the principles of correct taste, by a union of classic embellishments with those peculiar to the style in which the other parts of the quadrangle are executed. Corinthian, Doric, Ionic, and Tuscan columns successively present themselves as the eye is directed from the base to the summit of the elevation, through the lower part of which a gateway opens into the garden. The latter is well laid out, and is partly bounded by the city wall, on which is formed a terrace, that affords a very charming view of rich meadow scenery, and of the gently elevated tract of land to the eastward of the city.

In the third or small court we find the LIBRARY, a structure not to be lightly passed over by the venerator of antiquity. It is supposed to be the oldest Library in the kingdom, having been founded in 1376, by William Rede, Bishop of Chichester. It occupies nearly the whole of the southern and western sides of the court, which is thought to be coeval with it. The architecture of this Library is strikingly indicative of its venerable antiquity. Light is admitted into the building by two ranges of windows; the upper ones triple and projecting; the lower single, extremely narrow, and sharply pointed. Both contain the arms of benefactors, &c. in painted glass. The roof is of timber, wrought in angular compartments. At

one end of the room, the wainscotting is curiously carved in small architectural figures. Although Bishop Rede is stated to have been the first contributor of books to this Library, yet, according to a MS. of Anthony a Wood, preserved in the Bodleian, the following were in the possession of Merton College before the year 1300. A *Scholastic History*, valued at 20s. A *Concordance*, 10s. *The four greater Prophets, with glosses*, 5s. *Liber Anselmi, cum questionibus Thomæ de Malo*, 12s. *Quodlibetæ H. Gandavensis, et S. Thomæ Aquinatis*, 10s. A *Psalter, with glosses*, 10s. *Saint Austin on Genesis*, 10s. Many valuable MSS. of which, at the period of the Reformation, the Library was plundered, have been irrecoverably lost; others, which had fallen into private hands, have been presented to the Bodleian; yet still, through the liberal donations of a succession of grateful members of the Society, the collection of volumes has been gradually augmented into considerable magnitude and value.

The HALL, to which we ascend by a flight of steps, is entered by an ancient and very curious door, over almost every part of which extend the fanciful ramifications of its hinges, a mode of decoration much in vogue before pannelling became common. This Hall has not unfrequently been honoured by the presence of royalty^c. Queen Catherine of Arragon, and Queen Elizabeth, were

^c On the occasion of royal visits, it was usual for the King to reside at Christ Church, and the Queen at Merton. When, in 1814, the Emperor of Russia, with the King and Princes of Prussia, &c. paid a visit to the land which, as the former, on the moment of his first touching her soil, emphatically observed, had "saved them all," they were induced to visit also the University of Oxford. On this occasion, the Russian Emperor had apartments at Merton College, the King of Prussia at Corpus Christi College, and our own Prince Regent at Christ Church.

both entertained at dinner in it; the former in 1518, the latter in 1592. Its chief ornament is a large historico-allegorical painting, at the lower end of the room. The principal figure in this piece is the Founder; who is represented in full episcopal costume, seated, and pointing to a view of his College. Other figures are introduced to complete an allegorical delineation of the triumph of sound learning over superstition and bigotry. This finely-imagined picture was executed and presented to the Society by the late eminent physician, Dr. Wall, of Worcester. Besides this painting, and the armorial bearings in the windows, the Hall is ornamented with portraits of the Founder, of Dr. Barrington, the present Bishop of Durham, and of the late Mr. Justice Rooke. The first of these, Walter de Merton, to whose enlightened beneficence this distinguished foundation (now generally admitted to have been the first College, properly so called, of which either University could boast) originated, was a celebrated prelate and statesman of the thirteenth century. He was the son of William de Merton, Archdeacon of Berks, by Christina, daughter of Walter Fitz-Oliver of Basingstoke; and was born at Merton in Surry; but in what year does not seem to be exactly known. In the Augustinian convent at this place, De Merton was educated. He is also traditionally reported to have studied some time either at Oseney, among the canons regular, or at Manger Hall, in the parish of St. Martin, Oxford. Having passed through several intermediate preferments, he rose, in 1258, to the Chancellorship of the kingdom; which dignified office he also held in 1261, and again in 1274; enjoying at the same time the confidence, and taking a

leading part in the counsels, of his sovereign. In 1274 he was consecrated Bishop of Rochester; but only survived his advancement to the prelacy three years. On the 27th of October, 1277, as he was fording a river in his diocese, he unfortunately fell from his horse, and received so much injury as to be the occasion of his death.

Having early acquired from his mother the manor of St. John, Walter de Merton founded, in 1261, the hospital of St. John, for poor and infirm clergymen; an asylum to which, after the founding of Merton College, the hopelessly diseased members of that Society were, by the statutes, directed to be sent, and the Mastership of which was very early conjoined with the Wardenship of Merton.

Actuated by a very natural attachment to the place of his birth, and the scene of his early studies, Walter de Merton, it seems, at first thought of endowing the convent of Merton with considerable revenues, for the perpetual maintenance of scholastic divines. But on more mature reflection he altered his design; and, in 1264, founded, on the neighbouring manor of Maldon, a separate College, intended as a seminary for his more extended institution at Oxford; the buildings of which, having previously completed the necessary purchases of a site, &c. he had by this time begun to erect.

By a charter, dated January 7, 1264, the College at Oxford was named *Domus Scholarium de Merton*. In 1274, the whole establishment at Maldon was removed to Oxford; the institution at which had, in the mean time, received a second charter^d, confirming the provisions in the

^d In this charter, which, with those of 1264 and 1270, is still

first, making great additions to the endowment, and increasing the number of Scholars. By a third charter, granted in 1274, in confirmation and completion of the two preceding ones, the statutory allowance to Scholars was fixed at fifty shillings per annum for all necessaries! Even in the year 1535, the small sum of 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* constituted the average allowance!

Before we accompany the tourist to the Chapel, it will be necessary to mention another benefactor, through whose bounty a second foundation has been grafted on the original one. In the year 1380, John Willyott, Chancellor of Exeter, gave certain lands and tenements for the support of a number of Exhibitioners, afterwards called *Portionistæ*, or Postmasters. These, on the building of the Chapel, officiated as choristers, receiving for the service 6*s.* 4*d.* each per annum. Their residence was at first in a Hall^e opposite to the College, and belonging to it; but about the year 1600 they were received into College. Succeeding benefactors have added both to their numbers, and to their allowance.

preserved among the archives of the College, the term *Fratres* was applied to the members of the institution.

When Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, was contemplating the establishment of St. Peter's College, the first in the sister University, the King recommended the constitution of Merton College, the foundation of which had been completed some time before, as a model for De Balsham's imitation. Merton College has been said to have afforded a precedent for almost every collegiate appendage, as well as a model for the constitution of Colleges themselves. Not only was the first Library established here, but here was also the first Common-room fitted up. *Common-rooms*, or, as the Cantabrigians term them, *Combination-rooms*, were unknown in either University till the year 1661.

^e It is not unworthy of remark, that in this Hall, which was also the birth place of Anthony a Wood, Lord Colepepper and others of his Majesty's Privy Council resided in 1642.

Return we now into King Street, for the purpose of obtaining an exterior view of the CHAPEL, which is also the parochial church of St. John the Baptist. The best station for viewing it is at the foot of Magpie Lane, when we have immediately in front the northern end of the transept, enriched with pinnacles, niches, &c. and displaying a window of more than ordinary magnitude and beauty. Built about the year 1400, when the English style of architecture had been matured, this fine ecclesiastical structure displays in its several parts most of the ornaments characteristic of that style^f. That it was originally intended to assume the form of a cross might be inferred from its present appearance, even were we not so informed by Wood; who asserts that the nave was intended to reach as far as Corpus Christi quadrangle. The same writer also remarks, that the ante-chapel was “originally much larger, as “appears by examining the outside of the church “towards the west, and the arches filled up, which “once stood within, and made part of, the nave.” In its present state the edifice consists of a choir, north and south transepts, and a tower. The latter, rising from the intersection of the transepts with the choir, is a truly noble appendage to the fabric, and contributes a principal feature to the superb appearance which Oxford makes from a distance. Its proportions are in complete harmony with those of the church itself, as originally planned; and its ornamental details are equally appropriate to the embellishments which have been bestowed on other parts of the structure.

^f For some additional particulars relative to this edifice, the reader is referred to our description of the city churches.

The upper part, in particular, has all the lightness and elegance of effect, resulting from a combination of large windows enriched with tracery, battlements delicately pierced with open work, and lofty pinnacles studded with crockets.

The choir is lighted by fifteen windows, seven on each side, and one towards the east. Much of the beauty of those which range along the northern front of the choir is concealed by shrubs that vegetate most luxuriantly in a narrow strip of ground interposed between this part of the church and the street. Between the windows are deep graduated buttresses, from the upper part of which project fantastically sculptured figures.

The transepts are lighted by numerous windows, several of which, particularly the great northern one already mentioned, and that at the opposite end of the southern transept, are of superior elegance, as well as of more than common magnitude. Of these transepts, the northern is set apart as a burial place for the parishioners, the southern for members of the Society; both together are usually denominated the ante-chapel, which, like most of those attached to Colleges of early foundation, is remarkable for the number of its sepulchral memorials. Entering it by a door beneath the great northern window, and passing through the archway of the screen, the whole interior of the choir opens upon us with a splendour so captivating, as to leave us but little inclined to remark with severity on the incongruity of style observable in the modern screen, wainscotting, and seats. The lengthened perspective, the chequered pavement, the long line of lateral windows glowing in warm and varied tints, and the great eastern

window, preeminently rich in architectural and pictorial beauty, by turns attract the delighted gaze. Portraits of saints, martyrs, &c. brilliantly coloured, fill the windows on each side; that on the east is furnished with paintings of a yet superior order, consisting of a series of scriptural delineations, executed in 1700, by Price. The expence of the latter, as well as that of the present wainscotting, pavement, and seats, was defrayed by Alexander Fisher, some time Fellow of the College. On the backs of the ancient stalls were paintings of the age of Henry VII. representing prophets, apostles, saints, &c. The altar was originally ornamented with rich hangings, but these were sacrilegiously taken down by one of the Parliamentary visitors, and applied to the decoration of the fanatical plunderer's own bed-chamber. The altar piece, which represents the *Crucifixion*, and is supposed to be an original, by Tintoretto, was presented a few years ago by John Skip, Esq. a Gentleman Commoner of Merton.

Beneath the northern wall of the choir, near the altar, rest the honoured remains of Sir Thomas Bodley; which were here deposited, with great pomp and solemnity, on the 27th of March 1613. Among other monuments in the Chapel, are those of Sir Henry Savile, and Henry Briggs, the latter of great mathematical celebrity, and first Savilian professor here. In the ante-chapel is a monumental cross, esteemed by the late editor of Camden one of the very finest in England. “The
“flowered shaft rests on a tabernacle inclosing
“the Holy Lamb; and under the two steps is a
“scroll inscribed with the names of the two per-
“sons whom it commemorates, *Johannes Blox-*

“*ham* and *Johannes Whytton*g.” Of only one other monument can we stop to make particular mention; but that is one which, although of very unobtrusive exterior, will not be regarded with indifference by any who feel an interest in the history and antiquities of this Athens of the West. It indicates the place where repose the ashes of Anthony a Wood, to whose memory it bears this simple inscription, *Antonius a Wood, Antiquarius, ob. Nov. 29, 1695.* This singularly diligent antiquary and biographer was born December 6, 1632, in a small house opposite to the front gateway of Merton College. His father, a descendant of the ancient Lancashire family of Woods, was T. Wood, LL. B. of Pembroke College. The son received his early education at the grammar school of Thame, but was afterwards placed at that of New College. In the year 1647 he was admitted Postmaster of Merton College. His peculiar turn of mind developed itself very early, and the records of the University and City were laid open for his inspection. The fruits of his industrious researches, were those invaluable works the *Athenæ*, and *Historia et Antiquitates Universitatis Oxon.*; together with a large collection of MSS. which he bequeathed to the Ashmolean Museum^h.

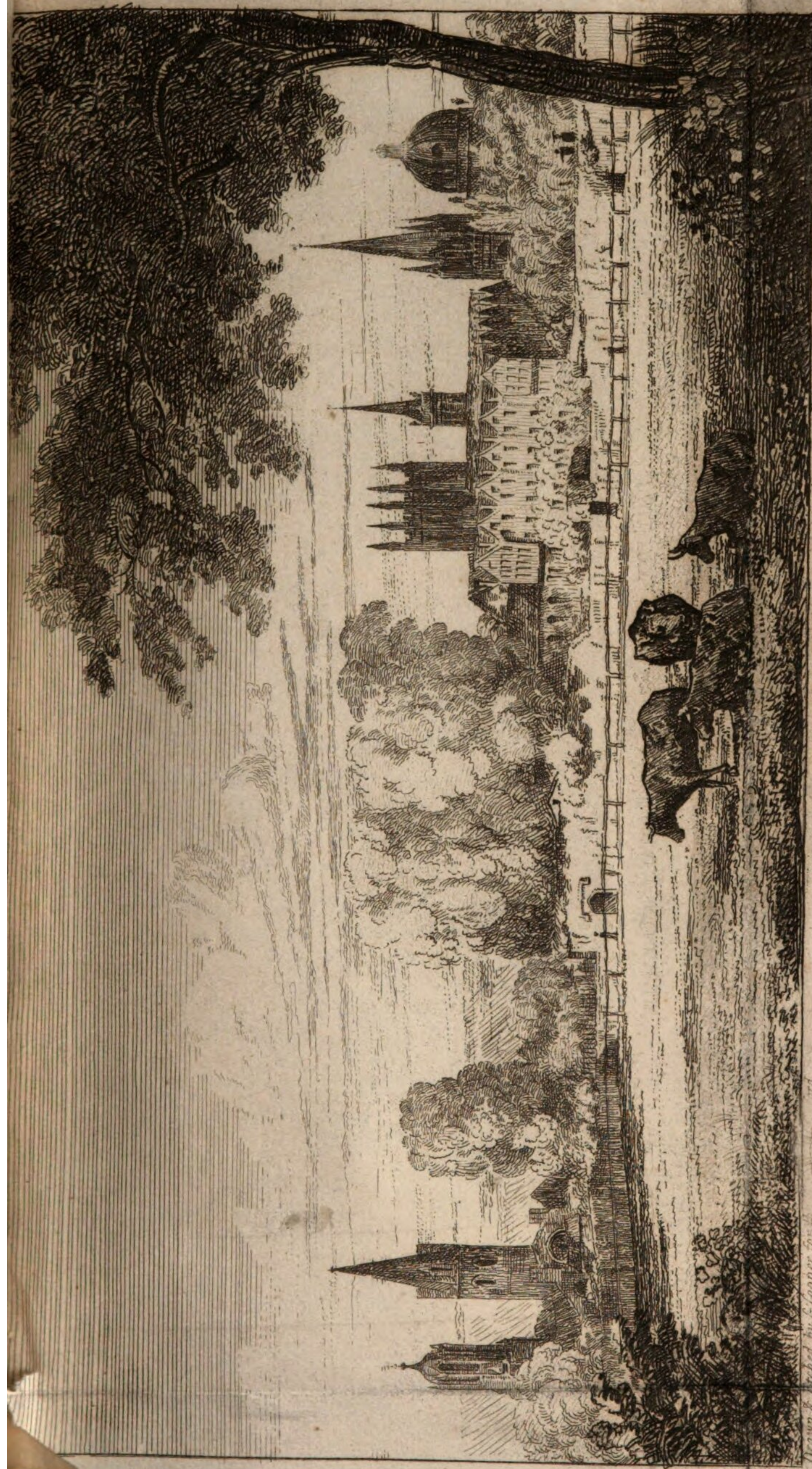
Of the enthusiasm with which he pursued his favourite studies, the following passage, extracted from his life, written by himself, affords a striking illustration. “This summer came to Oxford the

g Chalmers, p. 18. The original situation of this cross was rather singular, namely, at the bottom of the steps leading up to the altar.

h Among these was a MS. History of the City of Oxford, since published, but, as it is said, defectively, and even incorrectly, by Sir John Peshall.

“ *Antiquities of Warwickshire, &c.* written by Will.
“ Dugdale, and adorned with many cuts. This
“ being accounted the best book of the kind, my
“ pen cannot enough describe how A. Wood’s
“ tender affections and insatiable desire of know-
“ ledge were ravished, and melted down, by the
“ reading of that book. What by music, and rare
“ books that he found in the public library, his
“ life at this time and after was a perfect elysium.”
That Wood occasionally suffered his own political
and religious sentiments, nay, sometimes even mere
personal pique, to influence his report of both
persons and events, has not unfrequently been al-
leged; but let us rather hope, that the character
given of him by Sir John Peshall, is, on the whole,
as just, as it is favourable and humane. “ He had
“ a natural propensity to discover, and an un-
“ daunted mind to speak, the truth. He had a
“ sincere abhorrence of every thing mean and ser-
“ vile; and if he is at any time guilty of misre-
“ presenting the characters of others, it is owing
“ to his being first deceived himself.”

West of the College is MERTON GROVE, whence
only can a good view be obtained of the western
and southern side of the Chapel, which, with part
of the buildings of the small quadrangle, bounds
the Grove on the east, as Corpus Christi College
does on the west. A foot path, leading from King
Street to Christ Church meadow, runs through
this Grove, which, although a mere strip of ground,
yet, being in grass, and pretty thickly planted
with elms, breathes a most agreeable air of retire-
ment. Oft has the writer of these pages seated
himself on the low wall beneath the Library win-
dows of Merton College, and after admiring, in
turn, the solemn grandeur which marks the whole



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MERTON COLLEGE FROM THE FIELDS.

Drawn & Engraved by E. Cooper, for J. & W. Smith, Stationers, 1817.

exterior of the adjoining church, the pleasingly varied ramifications of the eastern window of Corpus Christi College Chapel, the half-seen Chapel of Oriel, and the feathery spire of St. Mary's, partially disclosed at the head of a lane on the north, gradually resigned himself to all the luxury of that local emotion, relative to which Dr. Johnson, in one of the most celebrated passages of his writings, thus eloquently expresses himself:

“ To abstract the mind from all local emotion
“ would be impossible, if it were endeavoured,
“ and would be foolish, if it were possible.
“ Whatever withdraws us from the power of our
“ senses, whatever makes the past, the distant, or
“ the future, predominate over the present, advances us in the dignity of thinking beings.
“ Far from me and from my friends be such frigid
“ philosophy, as would conduct us, indifferent and
“ unmoved, over any ground which has been dignified by wisdom, bravery, or virtue. That man
“ is little to be envied, whose patriotism would not
“ gain force upon the plain of Marathon, or whose
“ piety would not grow warmer among the ruins
“ of Iona.” And who but must feel emotion of such a nature—who but must be sensible of a generous elevation of soul—when, as he contemplates at leisure the magnificence which here surrounds him, he reflects that he is pressing the same soil, breathing the same air, and admiring the same objects, which the Hookers, the Chillingworths, the Lowths, and a host of other learned and pious men, have trodden, breathed, and admired before! From the soil which has already proved so fertile, may champions in the cause of divine truth and order, and successful labourers in the fields of literature and the sci-

ences, continue to spring up in plenteous successionⁱ.

ⁱ Wood mentions among others the following customs, as having formerly obtained at Merton College.

Previously to the Reformation, to which the major part of the Society were so adverse as resolutely to deny the first Protestant Warden admittance into the College, the Fellows were in the habit of assembling round the hall fire, for the purpose of singing hymns on holyday evenings and their vigils, from the vigil of All Saints to the evening of the Purification. At the *Reformation* this custom was abolished as superstitious! Alas! alas! what pity was it, that, in the fever of reforming the *superstitions*, our fathers, in too many instances, shook off also the piety of Roman Catholicism!

Another curious custom which prevailed here was the election of a *King of Christmas*, or *Misrule*. The last of these merry monarchs who held sway over Merton *flourished* in Queen Mary's time. His office was to take cognizance of all misdemeanors committed during the Christmas holydays, and the punishments which he inflicted were sometimes sufficiently ludicrous.

At St. John's College, the Christmas Ruler was styled only Lord; but at Trinity he bore the dignified title of Emperor. Of one of the former the titles have been preserved, and are as follows: *The most magnificent and renowned Thomas, by the favour of fortune, Prince of Alba Fortunata, Lord of St. John's, High Regent of the Hall, Duke of St. Giles, Marquess of Magdalens, Landgrave of the Grove, Count Palatine of the Cloisters, Chief Baylive of Beaumont, High Ruler of Rome*, (a piece of ground so called near the end of the walk called Non Ultra, on the northern side of Oxon.) *Master of the Manor of Walton, Governor of Gloucester Green, sole Commander of all tilts, tournaments, and triumphs, Superintendant in all solemnities whatsoever.*

A third curious observance was that of *Merton Black Night*, as it was called; a species of *diversion* observed when the Dean kept the Bachelors at disputations till twelve at night. It consisted in breaking open the buttery and kitchen doors, rifling them of their stores, and making merry with the spoil. The origin of this practice is said to have been an unlucky answer made by *Johannes Duns Scotus*, father of the sect of the *Realists*, and at the time Dean of the College, to *Gulielmus Occham*, father of the *Nominalists*, and then a Bachelor Fellow of the same Society. Occham, after a hot dispute with the Dean, in which the latter is said to have been worsted, being an inferior, at parting submitted himself, with the rest of the Bachelors, to the Dean, in this form, *Domine quid faciemus?* as it were begging punishment for their boldness and arguing. To whom Scotus unluckily replying, *Ite, et facite quid*

Immediately adjoining on the west to Merton Grove stands

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE,

the front of which, viewed in perspective from the south-western corner of Magpie lane, certainly possesses considerable beauty, although its *uniformity* is, in some degree, injured, by a large pointed window belonging to the Hall. With this exception, the College presents, towards King Street, a regular embattled elevation^a of three stories, the upper one of which is finished with an enriched cornice. Over the gateway, which divides the front into equal portions, rises a square embattled tower, ornamented with a handsome oriel window, and with three very richly canopied niches, one on each side of the oriel, the third above. The quadrangle is spacious, uniform, and handsome, possessing also a peculiarly light and cheerful appearance. On its southern side appear, beneath a pediment, an ornamental niche, and a statue of the Founder habited as a prelate.

In the centre of the area is a column which supports a curious cylindrical dial, and exhibits, on its upper part, a perpetual calendar; the whole being surmounted by a pelican, the chosen symbol of the pious Founder. The dial was constructed in 1605, by one of the Fellows, named Charles Turnbull. A manuscript description of it is in the College Library.

vultis, these obstreperous sons of mode and figure are understood to have established a precedent for the spoliations committed in the pantry on *Merton Black Night*. OXONIANA.

^a This, with the western side of the court, was rebuilt in 1737. The whole quadrangle has been since cased with stone.

In addition to those of this quadrangle, the College buildings comprehend a handsome modern pile, looking towards Christ Church meadow, and a suite of rooms on the east, adjoining to Merton College Grove. The former, which exhibits no other ornament than four Ionic pilasters supporting a pediment in the centre of the elevation, was built in the year 1706, by Dr. Turner^b, then President; at whose expence too the adjoining cloister, now used as a burial place, was constructed. The rooms adjoining to Merton Grove were built in the year 1737, for the accommodation of the six Gentlemen Commoners admissible by the statutes.

On the eastern side of the quadrangle is the HALL, a room of excellent proportions, and which, although it has experienced considerable alterations, still, it is thought, retains unaltered its original roof. In 1700 it was wainscotted anew with oak, at which time the armorial bearings were removed from the windows. The walls, however, exhibit various coats of arms; and these, with the roof, and the elegant northern window, are the principal objects of interest which the Hall affords.

The LIBRARY, on the southern side of the court, is more distinguished for its literary stores, than for elegance of interior disposition, or splendour of decoration. The roof is wrought into compart-

^b With the mere mention of Dr. Turner's name it is impossible to rest satisfied. He ranks among the most liberal of benefactors. On this College he expended, during his life time, very large sums; and, at his death, bequeathed to it 6000*l.* besides a collection of books. Out of the residue of his ample fortune, the Doctor appropriated by will to the charity for the relief of the widows and children of poor clergymen, nearly 20,000*l.*

ments in a manner similar to that of the Chapel, of which it seems to be a continuation. A screen over the door exhibits the arms of the Founder, Richard Fox; of whom two ancient portraits are also preserved in the room^c. In the *Magna Britannia*, this prelate is said to have been born at the town of Grantham in Lincolnshire, an error, which probably originated in his having founded a grammar school there. The real place of his birth was Ropesley, a village four miles to the eastward of Grantham, where, towards the end of the reign of Henry VI. our Founder was born, in a house which, as Wood says, went by the name of Pullock's manor. Whether he was initiated in learned studies at Boston, or at Winchester, appears uncertain; although opinions seem to incline in favour of the former; whence, or from Winton, he was sent to Magdalen College. His stay at this University was but short; the plague breaking out, obliged him to leave Oxford, and repair to Cambridge, where, in Pembroke Hall, (of which he afterwards became President,) he for some time continued his studies. From Cambridge he went to Paris, where he studied the canon law, and had the good fortune to form an acquaintance, which paved the way to all his future greatness. This was with Bishop Morton, then an exile by order of Richard III. Morton's penetration quickly discovered in Fox talents that might render him useful to the Earl of Richmond, who was then in Paris, making preparation for his

^c Another portrait of the Founder, painted by Corvus, a Flemish artist, portraits of the seven Bishops committed to the Tower by James II. and heads of five of the Apostles, (the latter by Castelfranco,) are in a gallery of recent construction, leading from the President's lodgings to the Chapel.

descent upon England. He therefore introduced Fox to the Earl; who, upon the Bishop's recommendation, strengthened by his own perception of the abilities and prudence of the party recommended, entrusted to the latter the important task of negotiating with the French court for those supplies, which Richmond himself could not await. The Earl's confidence was well placed. Fox was completely successful; and, when the overthrow and death of Richard III. had elevated Richmond to the throne, was honoured with a seat in the Privy Council. To this was added the more substantial recompence of two prebendal stalls in the Cathedral of Salisbury. The year 1487 witnessed our Founder's elevation to the prelacy as Bishop of Exeter; to which preferment was joined the custody of the Privy Seal, with a pension of 20s. a day, and the Mastership of the Hospital of St. Cross, near Winchester.

About the same time, Fox was made Chief Secretary of State, and shared with his friend Morton, now Archbishop of Canterbury, the entire confidence of the Sovereign. He was sent on several embassies, in all of which he acquitted himself to Henry's entire satisfaction. Honours and wealth now flowed rapidly in upon him. He became in succession Bishop of Bath and Wells, of Durham, and of Winchester: to the last of these sees he was promoted in the year 1500, in which year he was also elected Chancellor of Cambridge University. In 1491 he was godfather to Prince Henry, afterwards Henry VIII.: and this circumstance is said to have preserved his College, when Wolsey wished to extend Christ Church over the site of its neighbour; Henry VIII. refusing to disturb the foundation of his

godfather. In 1498 he was sent into Scotland, to the Court of James IV. and entrusted with his proposals of marriage with Margaret, King Henry's daughter. Bishop Fox warmly recommended this marriage, and thus was instrumental in preparing the way for the union of the two Crowns. After the death of Henry VII. he accompanied that monarch's capricious successor on his famed Gallic expedition; and, in 1515, was one of the Commissioners for the treaty of marriage between Lewis XII. of France and the Princess Mary. But his labours as a statesman were now drawing towards their termination. The young King had found more youthful, and more accommodating counsellors. The star of Wolsey, whom Fox himself introduced to Henry, was becoming lord of the ascendant; and our prelate, after enduring much unmerited neglect, and many mortifications, seceded from public life, and, retiring to Winchester, employed the few remaining years of his existence in acts of piety and beneficence.

During the last ten years of his life he was deprived of sight; yet continued to perform the duties of his sacred office, even that of preaching, almost to the very last. His residence within his diocese was, in many respects, a public benefit. His charities were almost unlimited; besides which, to the great profit of the tradesmen in the neighbouring city of Winchester, the most enlarged hospitality prevailed at his castle of Wolvesey, where the number of his servants alone is said to have exceeded two hundred. At length, on the 14th of September, 1528, the Bishop, whose last days had been passed in the almost uninterrupted performance of acts of devotion, sunk

tranquilly into the arms of death. He was interred within his own cathedral, in a fine chantry, which he had caused to be constructed during his lifetime, for the reception of his remains^d.

Of this Bishop's numerous works of charity, that which it is our peculiar province to record here was the most distinguished. His original intention, with respect to Oxford, appears to have been limited to the founding of a College, for a Warden, with a certain number of Monks and secular Scholars, who were to form a nursery for St. Swithin's priory at Winchester; as the existing Colleges of Canterbury and Durham did for the priories of those two cities. On this design the Founder was proceeding, and had actually commenced building, when he was fortunately induced to deviate from his original plan. Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, who appears to have had a strong presentiment of the approaching downfall of monastic institutions, is said to have brought about this change, by thus addressing our Founder. "What, my Lord, shall we build
"houses and provide livelihoods for a company of
"monks, whose end and fall we may ourselves live
"to see? No, no; it is more meet a great deal
"that we should have care to provide for the in-
"crease of learning, and for such as by their
"learning shall do good to the church and com-
"monwealth." The Founder, listening to this judicious counsel, enlarged his views; and, having obtained the royal licence, dated Nov. 26, 1516, to found on the present site^e a College for

^d Great part of the eastern end of the cathedral of Winchester was re-edified by this prelate, in a style of rarely equalled magnificence.

^e Corner Hall, Nunne or Leaden Porch Hall, Nevill's Inn,

divinity, philosophy, and arts, the members to consist of a President and thirty Scholars, more or less, proceeded with his foundation. By the charter, dated Cal. Mar. 1516, the Bishop founds his College to the praise and honour of God Almighty, the most holy *body of Christ*, and of the blessed Virgin Mary, also of the Apostles Peter, Paul, and Andrew, and of Saints Cuthbert, Swithin, and Birin; and appoints the said College to be always called *Corpus Christi College*. By the statutes, the number of the Society was fixed at forty-seven; namely, a President, twenty Fellows, twenty Scholars, two Chaplains, two Clerks, and two Choristers^f.

The LIBRARY contains a valuable collection of theological and classical books, of controversial and political pamphlets of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and of MSS. Amongst the MSS. are the Collectanea in several volumes of the Oxford antiquaries, Twyne and Fulman. But its chief treasure consists in an extensive series of classics printed in the fifteenth century, (many of which are *Principes Editiones*,) and particularly in the most valuable of the works which issued from the Aldine press. A fine vellum copy of Aristotle and Theophrastus is amongst them.

Most of these specimens of early typography were left to the College by the Founder. Many of them were brought from Italy by Bishop Sherwood, the Founder's predecessor in the see of

Beke's Inn, and Alban Hall, with sundry attached gardens, and the garden belonging to the Bachelor Fellows of Merton, formerly occupied this site.

^f The Founder very judiciously appointed two lectures, respectively, for Greek and Latin, the latter of which was open to every Oxford Student; and the Lecturer was particularly enjoined to expel barbarism from the new College.

Durham: and probably Sherwood may claim the praise of having been the first person who formed a valuable Library of printed classical authors in England.

The History of the Bible in French, the donation of General Oglethorpe to the Library, is entitled to particular notice, as affording a beautiful specimen of illuminations early in the sixteenth century. The bequest of Lord Colerane, 1755, comprising a large collection of Italian books, and of drawings and prints, formed in Italy, is also of considerable value.

At the western extremity of the Library, which looks down on the Chapel, pew furniture is placed for the use of the President's^s family.

To the CHAPEL we now hasten. It is of a good size, appropriately furnished, and tastefully, though not splendidly, decorated. The roof is of wainscot, wrought in compartments, ornamented with coats of arms, and the more prominent parts set off by gilding. The pavement is composed of black and white marble; the screen of cedar. The altar-piece is an exceedingly fine painting, by Rubens, of the *Adoration*. Five figures, the size of life, are introduced, besides the infant Saviour. This valuable effort of the pencil supplies the place of a copy, by Pompeo Battoni, of Guido's Annunciation^h, a picture in the Chapel of the Monte Cavallo palace at Rome. The painting which here supplies the place of Battoni's piece formed part of the Prince of Conde's collection at Chantilly, and is said to have cost his Royal High-

^s In the President's lodgings is preserved the Founder's crosier, a relic of much curiosity, but of inferior workmanship to that of Wykeham, kept at New College.

^h Battoni's picture is now in Balden church, Oxon.

ness 3000 louis d'ors. Sir Richard Worsley presented it to the College in the year 1804.

Turning towards the west on leaving Corpus Christi College, we find ourselves opposite to the majestic eastern portal, now also the most frequented entrance to the College of

CHRIST CHURCH,

one of the most extensive and most splendid foundations of the kind in Europe. The portal before us, which is composed of a Doric archway of very noble proportions, graced on each side by two fluted columns, leads into a small quadrangle of modern architecture, called *Canterbury*, the present buildings of which were erected between the years 1773 and 1783, after a plan furnished by Mr. Wyatt; of whose classical taste the portal just described, uniting in an eminent degree simplicity with grandeur of effect, affords a brilliant illustration.

No part of the buildings of this court, the eastern end of the Library excepted, can be considered ornamental; but when, having passed the Library corner, the stranger enters *Peckwater Quadrangle*, he is surprised with an extended display of Grecian architecture in its most fascinating aspects. Three sides of the quadrangle, namely, the eastern, northern, and western, exhibit the graceful elegance of the Ionic order; while the southern division affords a fine specimen of the more rich Corinthian. Each of the former presents uniform ranges of apartments, comprised in an elevation of three stories. Of these, the second and third are comprehended in the Ionic order, which rest upon a rustic inferior story. Of the

fifteen windows comprised in each upper tier, the central five are surmounted by a slightly projecting pediment, supported by six three-quarter columns, which, with the pilasters that separate the lateral divisions of windows, support an entablature, on which rests a handsome balustrade. Beneath the cornice, on the northern side of the square, appears this inscription. *Atrii Peckwateriensis quod spectas Latus extruxit Antonius Radcliffe^b, S. T. P. hujusce Ædis primo Alumnus, deinde Canonicus.*

The whole southern side of the quadrangle is taken up by the LIBRARY, a detached edifice of a noble and imposing appearance; one hundred and fifty feet in exterior length, by forty feet in breadth. The front presents an elevation of two stories, ornamented by a series of massive columns of the Corinthian order, supporting an entablature and balustrade^c. The door-way, and the lower tier of windows, are arched. On entering this superb structure, numerous pieces of sculpture present themselves in connection with the entrance-passage and stair-case. Among them are busts of George I. and II. finely executed by Rysbrach; of Archbishops Boulter and Robinson; and of Doctors

^b He was the first and chief contributor: his donation was 3000*l*. Dr. Aldrich gave the design for the eastern, northern, and western sides; Dr. Clarke that for the Library. The former were commenced January 26, 1705; the latter was not begun till the year 1716, and not completed till 1761.

^c In consequence of a departure from the original plan, which was to have the front of the Library erected on an open piazza of seven arches, these columns appear to the beholder only semi-columns. The space originally allotted to the piazza, has been formed into a series of apartments for the reception of books and paintings. The Library now stands on a kind of shelving terrace; but, in the original design, an ascent of three steps ran along the entire front of the edifice.

Frewen and Friend; the imaged countenance of Dr. Frewen, by Roubilliac, which is one of the finest productions of his chisel, is happily expressive of advanced age.

A statue, by Roubilliac also, of the celebrated philosopher Locke, who was once a student on this foundation, but was expelled by order of Charles II. on account of his political principles, occupies a niche on the staircase. The interior of the Library presents a grand and striking coup d'œil. It is furnished with a gallery, and surrounded with bookcases, containing one of the best collections of books, manuscripts, prints, original drawings, and coins, that we can boast of, although certainly not equal in either extent or curiosity to what it would have been, had the magnificent purpose of Wolsey relative to its formation been fulfilled. He, it seems, intended that the Library should comprise a specimen of *every* printed work, and copies of the most valuable MSS. in the Vatican. To the present collection the first distinguished contributor was Otho Nicholson, an Examiner in Chancery, who gave 800*l.*: but the two most distinguished benefactions were those of the Earl of Orrery, and of Dr. Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury; the former consisting of ten thousand volumes, and the latter of a library, a collection of coins and medals, and a sum of money^d. The

^d These, and numerous minor benefactions, rendered a new building indispensably necessary. From this necessity arose the splendid modern library in Peckwater, which occupies part of the site of Peckwater, Vine, Bird, and Maiden Halls. The first of these, which, conjoined with the second, was afterwards called indifferently Peckwater's Inn and Viue Hall, derived its name from one Ralph Peckwater, by whom, in 1246, it was given to Frideswide's Priory. In 1547, Henry VIII. conveyed to Christ Church the tenement called Vine Hall, *alias* Peckwater's Inn. On part of the

total estimated value of the Archbishop's benefaction was 10,000*l*. In 1765, the numismatical department of the Library received a very valuable addition, in the collection of coins, British and foreign, of Dr. Philip Barton, Canon; and again in 1780, in the oriental coins of Dr. Richard Brown, Canon and Regius Professor of Hebrew. Great elegance of workmanship is displayed in the wainscotting, the book-presses, and the ornamental stuccoing of this Library; the stuccoing in particular is not confined to the ceiling, but is very tastefully employed over the several classes of books, in well-conceived and delicately executed symbolical allusions to the department of literature beneath. In one of the recesses, is a bronze bust of Marcus Modius, very fine, given by Lord Frederick Campbell: the other recess contains a specimen of Grecian sculpture^e of considerable merit, upon the subject of which, a female figure attended by a boy, the connoisseurs cannot yet agree. The lower rooms are principally occupied by a numerous and valuable collection of pictures, consisting of some originals, and many copies of the ancient masters, from which a tolerable notion of their different styles may be acquired. These were collected, at a vast expence, by the late General Guise, and by him, in 1765, bequeathed to Christ Church. Of these, our limits will only permit us (and we regret the cir-

site of Peckwater quadrangle also once stood a noted grammar-school, of which John Leland, senior, mentioned in the *Comment. de Script. Brit.* of his great namesake the antiquary, died master, in 1428.

^e It adds much to the interest excited by this genuine piece of sculpture, that it was procured by Mr. Mackenzie, a late Student of this College, on his travels, and brought from a farm on which it was discovered near Pella, in Macedonia, in 1813.

cumstance) to notice a small number. In the room on the right hand, among many others, are the following: Nymphs and Erichthonius, by *Salvator Rosa*; some fragments of original Cartoons, *Raphael*; Rebecca at the Well, receiving the bracelets presented by Abraham's servant, *Guido*; a dying Magdalene supported by Cherubs, *Domenichino*; the Contenance of Scipio, by *Vandyke*; with copies of some of the most noted pictures in the world^f; such as the Descent from the Cross, by *D. de Volterra*; the Transfiguration, *Raphael*; the Notte, and Cupid of *Correggio*. Over the door of this apartment is a bust of General Guise, and, over the entrance to the opposite room, one of Dr. Richard Trevor, Bishop of Durham. Among the pictures in the latter are the Caracci family, represented as *Butchers*, in order to vex his brother Ludovico, by *Annibal Caracci*; an original sketch of the celebrated picture of St. Jerome receiving the Sacrament; a curious half-finished cabinet picture, by *Andrea del Sarto*; and a portrait of General Guise, half length, *Reynolds*.

Quitting the Library, we now proceed from the south-western angle of Peckwater, through an archway, into the GREAT QUADRANGLE, (as it is distinctively and very justly termed,) previously to a particular examination of which, we must request the stranger to accompany us through the great gateway, and across St. Aldate's Street, the western side of which affords a good view of the principal front of the College. This, which, for extent and grandeur, is unequalled by that of any other

^f It is well known, that the learned painter, N. Poussin, said, that the Transfiguration, *Raphael*, Descent from the Cross, *Volterra*, and St. Jerome, *Domenichino*, were the three finest pictures in the world.

College in Oxford, stretches to the length of 382 feet along the eastern side of the before-mentioned street. Equidistant from the extremities of the line of front, is a noble and highly enriched gateway; above which rises a lofty tower^g, of rather peculiar architectural features, but of a stately and commanding character, forming one of the most striking objects in the varied group of spires, domes, and turrets^h, which from afar proclaim to the traveller the situation and the magnificence of Oxford. The upper part of this tower is octagonal, and exhibits on every face an elegant pointed window. Over these windows are crocketed ogee canopies, and between them square projecting pilasters. The latter are terminated by knotted pinnacles, from within which, as a crown to the fabric, springs a leaded cupola of the ogee form, the wavy lines of which draw gracefully to an apex beneath an elegant vane. Cupolas of similar form crown the gorgeous turrets which project from the line of front, on each side of the gateway. A couple of semi-hexagonal projecting turrets, with a large and elevated bay window inserted between them, form the terminations of the entire façade. To the latter, which is but two stories in height, greater dignity of elevation is given by a neat balustradeⁱ.

^g It was begun by Cardinal Wolsey, but only completed in 1681, by Sir Christopher Wren, who, in Lord Orford's opinion, has "caught the graces of the true *Gothic* taste."

^h It may be remarked that, independently of exceedingly fine specimens of towers, spires, and domes, Oxford may also boast among her steeples, some that are unique in form.

ⁱ "A late Oxford antiquary (says Mr. Chalmers,) regrets that "this front, perhaps the noblest in the kingdom of the Gothic style, loses much of its effect, on account of the declivity of the ground on which it stands, and the narrowness of the approach."

The vaulting of the gateway is highly decorative. Among its ornaments, are the arms of various contributors to the expence of building the tower. Within the latter hangs the celebrated great bell of Oxford, called, as very large bells usually are, Great Tom. This is by far the largest bell in England, weighing 17,000*lbs*. It formerly hung in the great tower of Oseney Abbey, but has since been recast; on which occasion the present inscription, *Magnus Thomas clusius Oxoniensis*, was substituted for that of *In Thomæ laude resono Bim Bom sine fraude*, which it formerly bore. Soon after nine o'clock on every evening during term, its deep note is heard summoning the students to their respective Colleges. Over the gateway, towards the quadrangle, is a statue of Queen Anne; and, among its other ornaments, the arms of Henry VIII. Charles II. Cardinal Wolsey, and the see of Oxford.

Returning into the great quadrangle, we perceive its confessedly grand effect to be the result rather of its extent, and the apparent solidity of the buildings which surround it, than of any superior elegance in the architecture. The gateway steeple, and the northern front of the Hall, form, indeed, the only exceptions to the generally plain character of the surrounding edifices. The eastern and northern sides of the quadrangle,

“He thinks it, however, probable, that a terrace walk was intended, by way of raising the ground to a level, the whole length of the College; for the rough foundation stones of the hospital on the opposite side, left unfinished by Wolsey, still remain bare, and the smooth stones are terminated by a horizontal right line, to which height the ground would have been elevated.” His conjecture is right; but those rough stones appear only in consequence of the south gate of the city having been taken down, and the hill lowered; the gate stood between Brewer’s lane and Christ Church.

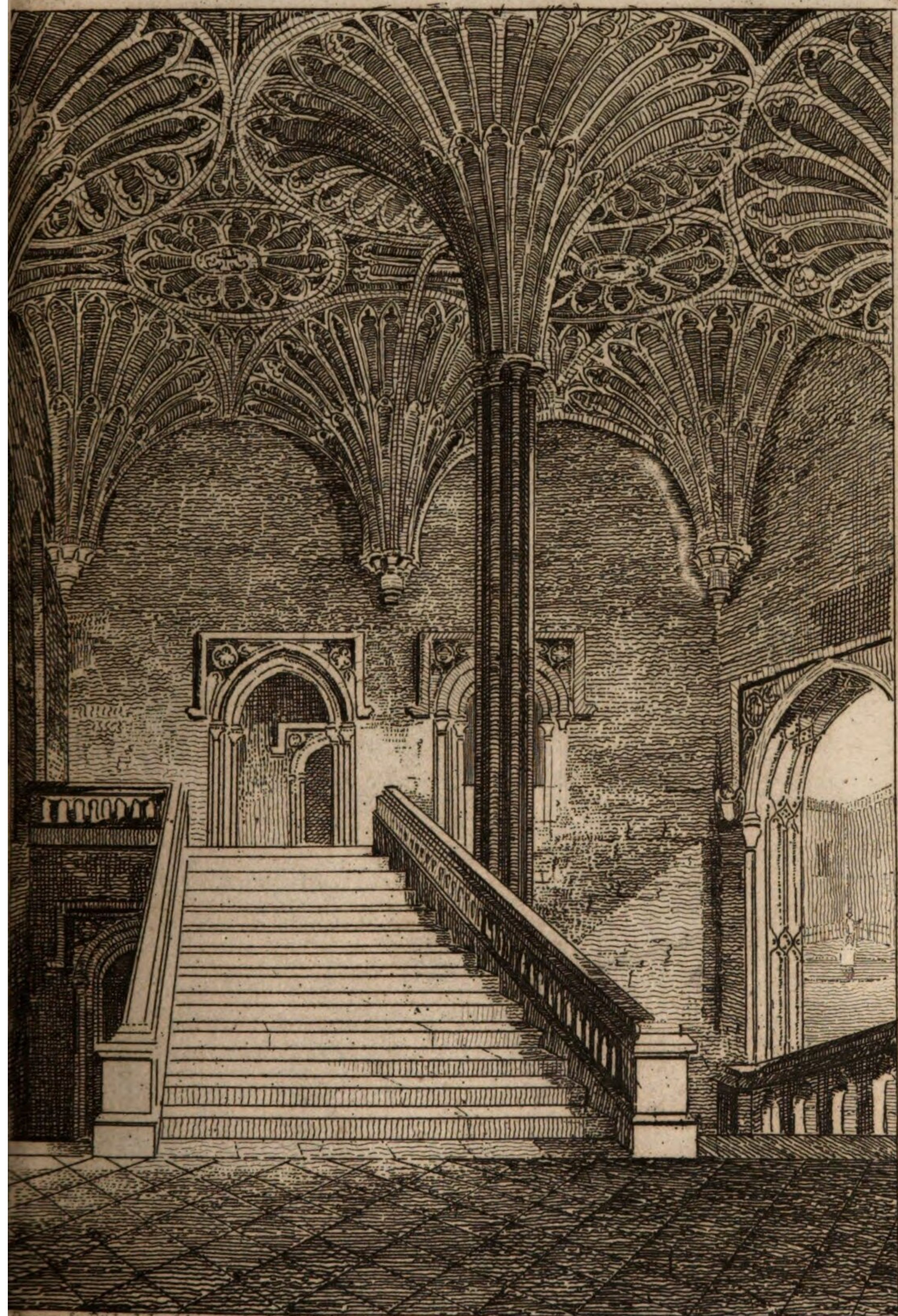
together with a part of the southern side, are inhabited by the Dean and Canons; the western, by Students^k. The remaining portion of the southern side is occupied by the Hall, south of which is the very ample Kitchen^l.

On the walls of the quadrangle may still be seen lines, indicative of an intention to surround the whole with a cloister, an intention which, it is almost needless to say, was never put in execution. From a small view, by Neale, an open battlement, with pinnacles at intervals, appears to have surrounded the buildings. To this succeeded the present balustrade, on which, at regular distances, globes of stone were once placed. The broad terrace in front of the buildings, while it forms an agreeable promenade, is also pleasing to the eye: the latter species of praise cannot however be bestowed on a circular basin of water in the centre of the area, or on the dingy statue of Mercury^m, which, certainly little worthy of its present situation, rises from the middle of the basin. To the northern, eastern, and southern divisions of the terrace, broad flights of steps afford an easy access from the lower or excavated part of the quadrangle. Over the north-eastern archway is a statue of Bishop Fell; to whose exertions, as will afterwards appear, the completion of the building of this quadrangle

^k On the south-western corner of the quadrangle stood the parish church of St. Michael: the parish itself was united to that of St. Aldate.

^l This part of the intended edifices was first completed; a circumstance which gave rise to various sarcasms, and among the rest to the following: *Egregium opus! Cardinalis iste instituit Collegium, et absolvit popinam.*

^m The statue of Mercury was given by Dr. John Radcliffe. A cross dedicated to St. Frideswide, and a pulpit, whence the reformer Wickliffe first promulgated his anti-catholic doctrines, formerly occupied the spot, where this statue is placed.



Drawn & Etched by G. Cooper, for the Walks in Oxford.

Published by R. Pearson High Street, 1817.

CHRIST CHURCH HALL STAIRCASE.

was principally owing, and, over that on the south-eastern corner, a statue of Cardinal Wolsey, to whom must be conceded the honour of having originally designed this splendid establishment. The latter statue was the work of Francis Bird, and is generally considered to possess considerable merit as a piece of sculpture, although, in the opinion of an intelligent describer of this College, “the expression of attitude imparted to the figure is unhappily imagined; evincing passionate pride, rather than the composed austerity which is the last result of haughtinessⁿ.”

Passing beneath the arch over which Wolsey's statue is placed, we find ourselves within a porch, or vestibule, from whence flights of steps lead in different directions to the Cloisters, the court of the Grammar School, and the Hall. This porch forms a worthy approach to what is usually, and, we are disposed to think, justly, considered the most magnificent refectory in the kingdom. The porch was originally constructed about the year 1630; and, as it appears, by an unknown architect. Recently, however, Mr. Wyatt's taste has been called into exercise in altering it. The roof, which is ornamented with a profusion of exquisite tracery, arranged in circles and of fan-work, is sustained by a single clustered column, of the most delicate proportions. The porch is lighted by windows of that obtusely pointed description which are generally found in buildings of the Tudor, or latest English style.

An ample staircase forms the ascent to the HALL, which was built by Cardinal Wolsey; of

ⁿ We apprehend the Cardinal never permitted himself to be presented with a face to the front, in order to hide the loss of his eye; and the sculptor may have followed the example of the contemporary painters,

whom, and of the steps by which the foundation of Christ Church College was gradually completed, an account may here reasonably be expected.

The lofty-spirited ecclesiastic, in whose capacious mind originated the design of a College, meant to be extensive beyond all precedent, was born at Ipswich in Suffolk, in the year 1471. The voice of common fame, echoing that of his enemies, has made Wolsey the son of a butcher; but this, although, were the circumstance really so, it could reflect no discredit on him, has never been proved, and does not seem likely to be true. That he was respectably *allied*, appears from the fact, that, about the year 1514, Edward Daundy, Esq. one of the most respectable inhabitants of Ipswich, and representative of the borough in parliament, founded in the church of St. Laurence there a chantry, in which a secular priest was to officiate in behalf of himself and relatives; among whom were enumerated, Thomas Wolsey, then Dean of Lincoln, and his late parents Robert and Jane Wolsey. Having been previously instructed in grammar at the school of his native town, Wolsey was sent, at a very early age, to Magdalen College; where that eager desire of distinction, which afterwards ripened into an ambition too lofty and insatiate to pass without censure, but which, in this instance at least, was virtuous and laudable, stimulated him to exertions that were rewarded by a degree of arts, conferred on him at the early age of fifteen. A circumstance so unusual procured for him the appellation of the Boy Bachelor. Shortly after this event, he was elected Fellow of his College; and having in the mean time proceeded to a Mastership in Arts, he was subsequently appointed teacher of Magdalen grammar

school. At the age of twenty-nine, he was presented to the Rectory of Lymington in Dorsetshire, by the Marquis of Dorset, to whose three sons he had been tutor. Not long after this, he was fortunate enough to obtain an introduction to King Henry VII. by whom he was placed on the list of royal chaplains, and afterwards, in 1508, made Dean of Lincoln; two prebendal stalls in that cathedral being added to the last named piece of preferment. The death of Henry, in the following year, proved no inauspicious event to Wolsey. Introduced from motives of policy to Henry's successor, he quickly ingratiated himself with the youthful monarch, and that so completely, that his introducer, Fox, Bishop of Winchester, had the mortification to behold his own influence in the royal councils wither beneath that of the very man whom he had brought in to support it.

But, even to enumerate distinctly the several steps by which Wolsey rapidly ascended to such a height of dignity, opulence, and power, as no English subject had ever before reached, would considerably exceed our limits; suffice it therefore to say, that besides receiving many inferior appointments, civil as well as ecclesiastical, he became successively Almoner and Privy Counsellor to the King, Canon of Windsor, Dean of York, Dean of Hereford, Bishop of Lincoln, Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, Bishop of Tournay, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, Archbishop of York, and Cardinal of St. Cecilia. The last two dignities were conferred on him in the year 1514^a. In 1516 his Holiness the Pope ap-

^a In this year he commenced the building of Hampton Court Palace, which, when finished, he presented to the King, who, in return, gave the Cardinal for a residence the palace of Richmond.

pointed him his Legate, with power, in England, equal to that of the papacy itself. The King of Spain and the Dutchy of Milan respectively granted him a pension; and, at length, on the resignation of Archbishop Warham, he was appointed Lord High Chancellor.

Wolsey, whose revenues are supposed by this time to have equalled those of the Sovereign himself, now assumed an almost regal state. His servants, in daily attendance, were four hundred in number. His own personal attendants were no fewer than one hundred and twenty-three, nine or ten of whom were of the order of nobility. In his chapel were a dean, a subdean, a repeater of the choir, two readers, ten singing priests, twelve singing men, ten singing children, &c. The furniture of his chapel was also inconceivably superb; and no fewer than forty-four rich copes, all of one suit, are said to have been seen worn in procession at the same time. In the midst, however, of this ostentatious display of personal pomp and splendour, Wolsey, who appears to have had ever at heart the diffusion of learning, the advancement of science, and the good of the church, while he provided, within his own mansion, for the sons of his numerous attendants, that education which would be necessary to qualify them for public life, was also engaged in planning those institutions, which, although it was not permitted him to execute his designs in the way and to the extent that he had proposed, have caused his name to be enrolled among those of the principal benefactors to their country.

In his judicial capacity, the conduct of Wolsey is acknowledged to have been unexceptionable. He evinced an enlarged and accurate knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence, as well as a

ready and penetrative judgment; and he maintained, in all his decisions, a rigorous impartiality. In 1518, the University of Oxford invested him with the power of revising and correcting the University statutes, a singular, but, as it proved, not ill placed mark of esteem and confidence.

In the year 1521, Wolsey, whose ambition appears to have always pointed thither, became a candidate for the Papal chair. In this object he did not succeed; but he received from the Emperor a grant of an annual pension of nine thousand crowns of gold. Two years afterwards he was appointed Bishop of Durham; about which time another vacancy having occurred in the Holy See, he renewed his attempt to be elected Pope. He was again unsuccessful; but he received from his more fortunate competitor, a confirmation of the entire papal authority in England. In 1528, on the death of Bishop Fox, he was made Bishop of Winchester, and resigned the see of Durham; as he had done that of Bath and Wells, on being appointed to the Bishopric of Durham. And here the list of his preferments ends. The sudden and total reverse of fortune, which has placed Wolsey's name among those

“ which point a moral, or adorn a tale,”

was now at hand. His apparent reluctance to facilitate the union of his capricious master with Anne Boleyn, drew upon him the heavy displeasure of the former; and so active was the resentment of Henry, that the end of the year 1529 saw Wolsey stripped of all his property, and even deprived of the income accruing from his preferments. To detail with minuteness the whole circumstances of his downfall, our limits forbid; suffice it to say,

that the ruin was thus total. Early in 1530, however, the King appeared to relent, restored to him nearly entire his archiepiscopal revenues, appointed him to receive a yearly allowance of a thousand marks from those of Winchester, and sent him a very handsome present of money and valuables. Shortly afterwards the Cardinal received an order to repair to his diocese of York. He obeyed, and took up his residence in the castle of Cawood; where he employed himself in the exercise of hospitality, and in performing deeds of charity and beneficence. He was now beginning to taste a tranquillity, to which, amid the pomp and pageantry that surrounded him in the days of his more splendid fortunes, his breast must generally have been a stranger, when another mandate from the stern Henry, required his immediate presence in the capital, to answer to a charge of high treason. He set out, but was not permitted to achieve the journey. On the 26th of November, 1530, he arrived at the gate of Leicester abbey; and, telling the monks that he was come to lay his bones among them, was assisted into the monastery; where, at the end of three days, he expired, having just before his death uttered the memorable and often quoted exclamation, "Had I served my God as faithfully
" as I have served my King, he would not have
" so forsaken me in my old age^m!" Thus was terminated the career of him, before whom, in the zenith of his prosperity, the proudest nobles had bent the knee of service, whose friendship the

^m That great British master of the pictorial art, Sir Joshua Reynolds, selected this impressive occurrence as the subject of a painting, which has been styled "grand, fine, and highly admirable."

most powerful sovereigns had courted, and with whom the supreme pontiff himself had been content to share his authority.

Although the time and place of the Cardinal's departure are recorded, not a stone exists to mark the place where his ashes reposeⁿ. His character has been so admirably drawn by our immortal dramatist, that we cannot refrain from quoting it as an appropriate conclusion to this brief memoir:

————— From his cradle
 He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one;
 Exceeding wise, fair spoken, and persuading:
 Lofty and sour to them who lov'd him not;
 But, to those men who sought him, sweet as summer.
 And though he was unsatisfied in getting,
 (Which was a sin,) yet in bestowing, Madam,
 He was most princely. Ever witness for him
 Those twins of learning, which he raised in you,
 Ipswich and Oxford! one of which fell with him,
 Unwilling to outlive the good that did it;
 The other, though unfinish'd, yet so famous,

ⁿ This is a very singular fact. About the year 1716 various members of the Society, and particularly Browne Willis, took great and laudable pains in endeavouring to ascertain the exact place of Wolsey's sepulture; but their endeavours were fruitless. He is, however, known to have been interred within the precincts of the abbey at Leicester. We quote the following from a recent publication. "One John Hasloe tells me, that his grandfather, " who was gardener to the Countess of Devonshire, and lived at " the abbey before the civil wars, digging along with several " others in that part of the garden where the east end of the " abbey church was known to have stood, found several stone " coffins, the cavities of which did not lie uppermost, but were " inverted over the bodies. That among these he discovered Cardinal Wolsey's, (Mr. Hasloe forgets by what means he knew it,) " which the Countess would not suffer to be stirred, but ordered " it to be covered again; and his grandfather laid a great heap of " gravel over it, that he might know the place, which still remains " there." *Letters from the Bodleian.*

So excellent in art, and still so rising,
That Christendom shall ever speak his virtue.

In the year 1519, the Cardinal founded at Oxford lectures for Greek, Latin, and Rhetoric. These, to which it was his intention to add several others, were read in the Hall of Corpus Christi College. Five years afterwards, he announced to the University his intention of founding a College^o, which he soon commenced on the present site; having previously obtained from Pope Clement VII. bulls for the suppression of twenty-two priories and nunneries, the estimated revenues of which were nearly 2000*l*. This sum he was empowered to settle upon his College, which, by the royal letters patent, he had permission to erect, chiefly on the site of the suppressed priory of St. Frideswide^p. By the same instrument, the name of *Cardinal College* was substituted for that which had been previously fixed upon, namely, “The College of Secular Priests.” It was to be dedicated to the praise, glory, and

^o In 1527 Wolsey founded his College at Ipswich, and dedicated it to the honour of the Blessed Virgin. It consisted of a Dean, twelve secular Canons, eight Clerks, and eight Choristers; together with a grammar school. The site of this foundation, which was intended as a nursery for the Cardinal's College at Oxford, was that of the priory of St. Peter and St. Paul; a bull for the suppression of which, Wolsey had procured from the Pope, as well as letters patent for the site and estate from the King. For the farther endowment of the Ipswich College, the Cardinal procured part of the possessions of several other suppressed monastic establishments in Suffolk. Scarcely, however, had the foundation been completed, when Wolsey's disgrace involved it into utter ruin. No part of the buildings is now remaining, except the gatehouse.

^p For an account of this priory, which was one of the twenty-two mentioned above, and also of Oseney Abbey, mentioned a little farther on, we must refer the reader to that part of our volume which treats of the City.

honour, of the Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, St. Frideswide, and All Saints. The secular clergy within it were to be styled the Dean and Canons secular of the Cardinal of York. Of these Canons the number was to be sixty, and that of the whole Society one hundred and sixty. The College was to be for all the usual studies.

In the year 1529-30, on the ruin of Wolsey's fortunes, this noble institution sustained a shock almost equal to dissolution; but, on the 8th of July, 1532, King Henry VIII. to whose fostering care the almost heart-broken Wolsey had a short time before his death, earnestly and pathetically recommended the College, refounded it, (by the name of *King Henry the VIIIth's College in Oxford*,) for a Dean and twelve Canons, who were to form a Chapter, or body corporate. In this state the foundation continued till May 20, 1545, when the Dean and Canons, one of whom was the celebrated antiquary Leland, resigned their charter into the hands of the King; by whom a yearly pension was assigned to each.

In the year in which the King refounded the College, the magnificent Abbey of Oseney, in the western suburbs of Oxford, had been elevated into an Episcopal See, which, on this dissolution of the Society of King Henry the VIIIth's College, was translated from Oseney to the vacant College. The latter now assumed its present name of "*The Cathedral Church of Christ in Oxford of King Henry the VIIIth's foundation*," and was declared to consist of a Bishop, with his Archdeacon, removed from the church of Lincoln, a Dean, and eight Canons. On the Dean and Canons all the estates were bestowed, upon condition of their maintaining public Professors of

Divinity, Hebrew, and Greek; one hundred Students in theology, arts, or philosophy; eight Chaplains; and a sufficient choir^q. As thus established, the Society has ever since continued; except indeed that an additional Studentship was founded in 1663, by William Thurston, Esq. Various sums have also been bequeathed as Exhibitions^r.

As few circumstances connected with so important a foundation can be deemed uninteresting, we may hope to be excused for detaining the stranger yet a little longer from his examination of the Hall, while we sketch the progress of the buildings in the great quadrangle. The ceremony of laying the foundation stone^s, (which was done by the Cardinal himself on the 20th of March, 1525,) was conducted with unusual pomp and splendour. When it was over, the University, &c. attended divine service in the church of St. Frideswide, where a Latin discourse was delivered by the Bishop of Lincoln from this text, *Sapientia ædificavit sibi domum*. Prov. ix. 1. To the church service succeeded a sumptuous entertainment. For some time the buildings went rapidly on^t, but, at the period of the Cardinal's fall,

^q Pursuant to an order of Queen Elizabeth, an election to Studentships of Christ Church is annually held at Westminster School.

^r Exhibitions are certain annual stipends, bequeathed to assist the poorer classes of Students in defraying the expences of an academical education, and held only during a limited time.

^s Of the earth thrown up in excavating the foundations, were formed the charming walks round Christ Church meadow.

^t Nicholas Townley was master of the works, and Davy Griffith overseer. The stone was brought from quarries in the neighbourhood. The most skilful artists in painting and glass-staining were engaged, and in the different operative departments several hundreds of workmen were employed. According to a MS. in the

a total suspension of operations took place. The estates set apart by the Cardinal for the endowment, not having been legally made over to the College, became the property of the King; and although, in less than three years, the latter was prevailed on to refound the Society, no farther progress appears to have been made in building, till more than a century afterwards. When the suspension took place, the Kitchen and Hall were built, and the eastern, southern, and part of the western sides of the quadrangle were also nearly completed.

A chapel too, the venerable church of St. Frideswide, being, it should seem, either not sufficiently spacious, or not sufficiently splendid, to accord with the Founder's views, had been begun on the northern side of the quadrangle^u. But it was not till 1665, that, under the auspices of Dr. John Fell, the quadrangle was completed. The ground in the centre was then deepened in a square form, the walks were laid out, and the basin was placed in the middle of the area.

Let us now take a survey of the HALL, which, as has already been noticed, was built by Wolsey, and evidently bears the stamp of his capacious mind, and magnificent spirit. Since his time, however, it has undergone some alterations^x, and received several partial repairs. The flooring, in particular, which is now composed of stone, was originally formed of green and yellow tiles, the

Bodleian Library, the building expences for a single year amounted to 7835*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*

^u Part of its foundations may yet be seen in one of the gardens north of the quadrangle.

^x One of these was in consequence of a fire, which broke out on Candlemas eve, 1719-20, and greatly damaged the roof.

cost of which was 455*l*. Viewing the Hall in its present state, the ample and elegant pointed windows, especially an extremely fine one in a recess near the south-western corner of the room, the wainscotting, covered with the breathing resemblances of illustrious dead, and the lofty oaken roof, enriched with a profusion of carvings, perforations, and pendants, interspersed with gilding, must impress every beholder with admiration and delight. At the upper end of the room is an elevated portion of flooring ascended by three steps. Coats armorial fully emblazoned are ranged in profusion around the cornice. Of the portraits, a complete list of which will be found in the appendix, the following have been particularized as among the more striking. Cardinal Wolsey, an original half-length; in one corner of the picture a window, through which appears a perspective view of the Hall; King Henry VIII. whole length; Dr. Nichols and Archbishop Robinson, both by Reynolds; Lord Mansfield; the Duke of Portland; Queen Elizabeth, in an antique dress, wearing a hoop, and holding in her hand one of those curiously constructed and delicately beautiful fans of feathers, which, in her reign, were fabricated at very great expence as an article of finery; Bishop Compton, by Lely; Dr. Busby, a very fine portrait, at his side an attendant pupil^y; Bishops Sanderson and Smallwell; Archbishop Agar, by Romney; and Sir John Skynner, by Gainsborough.

In consequence of Christ Church having been,

^y A good bust, by Rysbrack, of this very celebrated preceptor, constitutes one of the ornaments of the Common-room, in which are also many estimable portraits. This room is situated under the Hall.

since its foundation the residence of our Kings on their visits to the University, this Hall has frequently been the scene of that splendid festivity, with which, in former days, it was the custom to entertain royalty. King Henry VIII. paid, in 1533, the first royal visit after the death of Wolsey; and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in 1814, the last. Queen Elizabeth, James I.^z and Charles I. were entertained here with dramatic representations, a very amusing account of which is given by Wood, in his Annals, who attributes, and it seems justly, the invention of moveable scenes to the Scholars of Christ Church.

Attached to this College is the CATHEDRAL of the diocese, once the church belonging to the priory of St. Frideswide; which, although it never equalled in magnitude the rest of our diocesan churches, and is greatly curtailed of its original proportions^a, yet considering the whole together, we confidently pronounce to be a building, from the examination of which the antiquary and pious admirer of church architecture will receive delight as well as information. We have the names of

^z In 1621 James I. was present at the performance of Barton Holyday's Comedy of *Τεχνουργαμια*, or the Marriage of the Arts; which, however, proved so little to his Majesty's taste, that he rose several times to go, but was prevented by the entreaties of his courtiers, who represented to him the mortification that his retiring would cause. The evident impatience however of the royal auditor produced the following epigram:

“ At Christ Church Marriage done before the King,

“ Lest that those mates should want an offering,

“ The King himself did offer—what, I pray?

“ He offered twice or thrice to go away.”

^a Fifty feet of the nave, and the whole western side of the adjoining cloister, were pulled down by Wolsey's direction, when preparation was making for laying the foundation of his College.

learned men in confirmation of our opinion, that it is truly a venerable and interesting specimen of our national architecture, notwithstanding the uninviting appearance of its exterior. The chief entrance is from a small quadrangular court, into which we descend by a few steps, leading from the eastern side of the porch already described. Along three sides of this court, which has an almost gloomy solemnity of aspect, a cloister extends. It is a circumstance much to be regretted, that, owing to the close adjacency of building, &c. no good exterior view on the south side of the church can be obtained. Unlike those of the cloisters of New and Magdalen Colleges, the windows, or rather arched openings of this cloister, are wholly unfurnished with munnions or tracery.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL is built in the usual form of a cross. Its dimensions are as follows: entire length from east to west, 154 feet; length of the transept, 102 feet; breadth of the nave and side aisles, 54 feet; height of the nave, $41\frac{1}{2}$ feet; of the choir $37\frac{1}{2}$; of the steeple, which rises from the intersection of the nave and choir with the transepts, 144 feet. The whole exterior of the structure bespeaks great antiquity, although the dissimilarity of style observable in various parts of the edifice proclaims them to have been constructed at different times. No documents exist, by which the date of foundation can be correctly ascertained^b; but, as a late eminent antiquary

^b Two celebrated antiquaries, however, Dugdale and Browne Willis, assign its foundation to the reign of Henry I. by whom the possessions of the priory of St. Frideswide were increased, and whose chaplain Guymond was appointed first prior of the Augustinian canons that were placed in the priory, after the removal of the nuns.

(Mr. King) observes, several parts of the edifice indicate a Saxon origin. The small towers, for instance, at the end of the northern transept, and those at the eastern extremity of the building, display small ornamental Saxon arches, turned upon round pilasters. The learned antiquary might have explained why these turrets appear so awkward and elevated above the general parapet of the structure; it is owing to the ridged roof of shingles which stood between them having been taken away, and a flat leaden roof substituted, which leaves them in that unmeaning and unsupported situation. The southern transept also exhibits small circular headed windows of the Saxon kind; besides which, the pillars of the nave, the great entrance doorway, and the entrance to the Chapter-House, are in the same style. In other parts of the exterior, the early pointed style is chiefly prevalent, although a few windows of larger size, and more ornamental character, proclaim themselves of later date. That at the end of the northern transept, for instance, was inserted between the towers before mentioned, about the time of King Henry VI.

The whole exterior of the fabric, and the northern side of the nave, the central tower excepted, is embattled. This tower, which was rebuilt by Cardinal Wolsey, in the place of a former and much more lofty one, is very massive, and terminates in a low octagonal spire, the lower part of which presents, towards the four cardinal points, a handsome pointed window, projecting perpendicularly from the plane of the spire. The upper part of the tower is elegantly ornamented with a continued series of tall, narrowly-pointed arches; the two central ones of which, on each side, are

larger than the rest, and have their upper sections pierced into windows. The angles of the tower swell into a kind of rounded diminishing buttresses, which support four slender turrets, ornamented with columnar pilasters, and terminating in crocketed pyramids. In this steeple are ten finely toned bells, which once belonged to Oseney Abbey, and are famed as the “Merry Christ Church Bells” of Dr. Aldrich’s inspiriting glee. Well did their silver-sounding melody deserve to be so celebrated!

The interior of the *nave* is in the Saxon style of architecture. Massive columns, the capitals of which are very elegant, and exhibit that variety of embellishment for which Saxon architects so generally laboured, support large semicircular arches, by which the separation is formed between the nave and its aisles. On the southern side of the former, near the entrance into the southern transept, is an antique oaken pulpit, curiously embellished with carving, from which the University sermons are occasionally preached. In the *northern transept*, we still find the Saxon style prevalent, mixed, however, with various Norman alterations and additions. *The choir*, is paved with black and white marble^d, and is canopied by a greatly admired roof, put up, as is generally received, by Wolsey,

^d This was laid down in 1630, at which time the stalls were renewed, and most of the old windows, in which the history of St. Frideswide, &c. was represented, were removed. These were replaced by new ones, the work of Abraham Van Linge. The latter were all marked out for destruction, and some actually destroyed, by one of the fanatical zealots of the Usurpation, named Henry Wilkinson, whom the Parliament had appointed visitor. Fortunately, however, some of them were preserved from destruction, by being taken down and concealed previously to the visitation.

but, according to some, by Bishop King, the first prelate who wore the Oxonian mitre, and the last Abbot, as well as only Bishop, of Oseney. Over the entrance to the choir is a fine organ, on which the services of the church are accompanied twice every day, namely, at ten and half-past three, sundays and holydays excepted, when morning service begins at eight.

The great eastern window contains a fine painting, by William Price, after a design by Sir James Thornhill. The subject is the *Nativity*; besides which, the window exhibits portraits of Henry VIII. and Cardinal Wolsey^e. Among the other windows may be particularized the following: one in the north aisle, painted by Isaac Oliver, at the advanced age of 84, and presented by him to the College. It represents the *Deliverance of St. Peter from prison, by the Angel*, and bears the date 1700: three by Abraham Van Linge; namely, one in the north aisle, containing the *History of Jonah*; another representing the *Destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah*; and a third, the subject of which is *Christ disputing with the Doctors*. The last named window is in the Divinity Chapel.

In the first window of the southern aisle of the choir is a fine portrait of Bishop King, remarkable for excellence of execution and vividness of colouring. Coats of arms, inscriptions, and various recovered remnants of the old painted glass, are tastefully distributed among the other windows of the Cathedral; but they will scarcely attract the attention of him who shall have been engaged in

^e This window is said to have cost Dr. Birch, by whom it was presented to the College, the sum of 200*l*.

contemplating the works of Van Linge, Price, &c. Viewing these works, our emotions are in perfect unison with those of the poet; and we too could exclaim,

With eagle eye transported genius views
Yon heaven-taught artists blend their hallowed hues:
Hues, that the vulgar race of tints surpass,
And breathe for ever on recording glass.
Age will but mellow the celestial stains,
While sun-beams struggle through the storied panes.

The monuments in this venerable fabric are numerous, and many of them inscribed with names which have been left with distinguished honour in life's book. Most eminent members of the Society, during the last two centuries, have here a memorial. Only a few ancient monuments, however, will our limits permit us to notice particularly. In the *Dormitory*, an aisle on the northern side of the choir, is the tomb of St. Frideswide, who died October 19, 740. This tomb is of the altar kind, and supports a lofty shrine, superbly adorned with pinnacles and tracery. Behind the shrine was constructed a small oratory, to which, as the much worn steps leading to it plainly evince, devotees resorted in considerable numbers. A monument near the shrine of St. Frideswide, commemorates Lady Elizabeth Montacute, whose effigy, at full length, splendidly apparelled in the costume of the time, is recumbent on the tomb. Among other benefactions, this lady, who died in 1353, conveyed to the priory the piece of ground called Christ Church meadow. The figure on a neighbouring tomb, of a man in armour, is generally supposed to represent Sir Henry Bathe, Justiciary of England in 1252. A fourth monument, which bears an

effigy with the feet resting on a lion, is thought to be that of Guimond the first prior, who died in 1149. Another, bearing on its sides and front the device of an inkhorn and pencease, is commemorative of a benefactor to the convent, named James Zouch, who died in 1503. But on none of these five monuments can any inscription now be traced.

On the southern side of the Cathedral, and opening into the eastern cloister, is the CHAPTER-HOUSE, an exceedingly fine room, which, in the groin-work of its elegant roof, displays much of the characteristic lightness of the English style, and offers besides, in a valuable assemblage of ancient and modern portraits, a source of much gratification to the curious tourist. The construction of this beautiful appendage to the Cathedral is, by Browne Willis, referred to the age of Henry III. at which time, according to his opinion, the Chapel in which Latin prayers are read was also built. The entrance to the Chapter-House, as was intimated before, is completely in the Saxon style^f.

Quitting the venerable structure of which we have thus rapidly sketched the principal features^g,

^f The two Chapels in which the Deans and Canons are interred deserve also to be inspected.

^g The present Bishop of Oxford is the Hon. Dr. Edward Legge, who succeeded the late Prelate, Dr. W. Jackson, in the year 1816. The episcopal residence is at Cuddesden, a village about seven miles from Oxford, in a south-easterly direction. The first palace at this village was built by Dr. Bancroft, and finished in 1635. During the civil war the palace, so recently constructed, was destroyed, lest the Parliamentarians should convert it into a garrison. It was rebuilt by Bishop Fell about the year 1678. Like the former one, the present palace contains a chapel.

and returning into the Hall-porch, we find a third flight of steps leading into what is termed the *Court of the Grammar School*; in the southern side of which, its front partially obscured by shrubbery, and wearing very much the appearance of a handsome modern dwelling house, stands the **NEW ANATOMICAL THEATRE**. It was begun to be built about the year 1776. Great part of the expence of building it was defrayed, and a very liberal stipend for the Lecturer provided, by a legacy of 20,000*l.* bequeathed, for these and other benevolent and judicious purposes, by Dr. Matthew Lee, physician to George II. The northern side of this court is formed by the Hall, which, viewed even in this direction, has an appearance scarcely less august than when seen from the grand quadrangle.

The only portions of the College edifices yet remaining to be noticed are, the **CHAPLAINS' COURT**, a small quadrangle^h south-east of the great one, and some buildings which adjoin to the Chaplains' court on the east. The first of these, beneath which is carried a passage leading from the cloister to the meadows, was completed in 1672. The latter were erected six years afterwards, on the site of some houses built by Philip

^h This quadrangle, and the adjoining buildings on the east, are built on the site of a part of the priory of St. Frideswide, the walls of the refectory of which form, it is said, part of the northern range of buildings. On part of the southern side stood an ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Lucia, which, at the time of the second foundation of the College, was the place in which the books belonging to the Society were repositied. When the present magnificent Library was built, this chapel was converted into chambers, with two lecture rooms on the ground floor. Chalmers, p. 329.

King, Auditor of the College, in the year 1638, and which, in 1669, had been destroyed by an accidental fireⁱ.

Within the extreme limits of the establishment, are comprehended excellent gardens, belonging to the Dean and Canons. The wide gravel walk, so well known by the name of *Christ Church Walk*, is also, with the adjoining meadow, a part of the College property. The former is upwards of a quarter of a mile in length. It is bordered by rows of shady elms, and affords enchanting views of the village of Iffley, and the richly cultured banks of the winding Isis.

Our tour of the Colleges is now completed; but there yet remain to be visited five unincorporated academical establishments, named Halls; to each of which, after a few preliminary observations, we must next pay a short visit. Previously to the foundation and endowment of Colleges, all the students who visited Oxford were lodged in houses that belonging to the citizens, and were denominated sometimes Inns, sometimes Hostels, or Halls. These Houses or Halls, each of which was under the government of its own Principal, were never, after being once appropriated to the reception of Students, permitted to receive any other destination, unless by express permission of the University. Neither could a proprietor advance his rent, without permission given so to do, after a taxation, as it was called, of the house, by two

ⁱ Besides the fire recorded in the text, we have to notice one, which broke out in 1809, in the southern division of the great quadrangle, and for some time wore a very threatening appearance, but was at length fortunately extinguished, without affecting the exterior of the building.

masters on the one side, and two citizens on the other, all of whom were sworn to arbitrate justly. No fewer than three hundred of these Halls are said to have been in academical occupation during the reign of Edward I. Of about two hundred of them, the names and situations of most of which, with various particulars respecting them, were recovered by the indefatigable industry of Wood, an account is given in Sir John Peshall's edition of Wood's Oxford. As Colleges were established, the number of Halls decreased. At the present day, only five remain, and one even of these has been long deserted as a place of study. The remaining four are, however, still well attended, and some of them have been enriched by the founding of Exhibitions. Each of these Halls is governed by a Principal, whose income arises from the rent paid by the Students for their chambers. The Chancellor of the University is Visitor of the Halls, and, with one exception, nominates to the Headships of the whole. With respect to academical privileges, the Students of these Halls are on precisely the same footing as those of Colleges.

As public structures, the Halls possess little claim to particular notice. The buildings which compose them are, however, arranged in a quadrangular form, and, besides being sufficiently commodious, are, for the most part, built in a style which at once proclaim their affinity to the Colleges.

Adjoining on the east to Merton College is

ST. ALBAN HALL,
the exterior and interior appearance of the quadrangle of which, though plain, is very respect-

able. So lately, indeed, as the year 1789, the southern side was rebuilt by Dr. Randolph, then Principal. The name of the Hall was derived from Robert de Sancto Albano, a citizen of Oxford in the time of King John. Contiguous to it on the west was Nuns' or Nunne Hall, so called from its belonging to the nuns of Littlemore, near Oxford; and which, being in the reign of Henry VI. annexed to Alban Hall, was, together with the latter, placed under the government of one Principal, appointed by Merton College. In the succeeding reign, the two Halls were formed into one building, which, in the reign of the eighth Henry, was granted, by the name of Alban Hall, to George Owen, that monarch's favourite physician. From Dr. George Owen, it came by two or three intermediate proprietors to the Society of Merton College, to whom the premises still belong.

On the western side of Magdalen College is

ST. MARY MAGDALEN HALL,

the neat buildings of which are almost hidden from view by a row of majestic elms, on the northern side of Bridge Street. This Hall is, by some, said to have been built about the year 1353; but others ascribe its erection to William of Waynflete, who, in 1480, established it as a grammar school, whence it was called Grammar Hall, and subsequently, the premises having been enlarged, and students admitted on the same footing as in other Halls, Magdalen Hall. Students have ever since resorted to it in considerable numbers. The benefactions to it also have been neither few, nor inconsiderable. A grammar school, for the

education of sixteen Choristers of Magdalen College, seems to form part of the buildings of the Hall; but the whole of this house of learning stands on ground which originally formed part of the site of the College, and it is still the freehold of that Society. There is now a neat Chapel and a Library, the latter of which was built, by Principal Henry Wilkinson, about the year 1656. This Principal's father also held the Headship, and was a contributor to the buildings. In the Refectory is a portrait of Tyndal, the celebrated translator of the Bible, and one of the first British martyrs.

On account of this Hall's standing in the way of those improvements which have been so long projected at the College adjoining, an Act of Parliament has lately passed, enabling the President and Fellows to take down the whole of this Hall; and when the dissolved College of Hertford shall have been put into a state of complete repair, the Principal and other members of the Hall will remove to and become established at the site of Hertford, which will hereafter be called Magdalen Hall.

Opposite to the eastern side of Queen's College, we find

ST. EDMUND HALL,

the street-front of which, although wholly devoid of ornament, contributes, with its arched gateway and its windows of ancient form, an interesting feature to the fine architectural group, produced by the Hall itself, Queen's College and Chapel, and the ancient church of St. Peter in the East. The hoary tower and mouldering walls of the

latter, partially concealed by the dark foliage of a spreading yew tree, rise in venerable dignity, and bound the prospect in front.

The western and northern sides of the quadrangle of Edmund Hall are neat and compact, but the southern side has an unfinished air. On the east, is a building constructed of stone, ornamented in front with three quarter columns, which contains the CHAPEL and the LIBRARY. The latter building only, with the ante-chapel, strikes the view, the Chapel itself extending behind New College garden. The establishment of this Hall, as a place of study, took place before the year 1317. It was effected, under the authority of the University, by the Canons of Oseney, into whose hands the premises had come by purchase in the year 1269. The name of the Hall is derived from St. Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Henry III. After the dissolution of monasteries, Henry VIII. granted it to two Oxford citizens, from whom, through the hands of two intermediate proprietors, respectively, named William Burnell, Gent. and William Devenysh or Dennyson, Clerk, (the latter was Provost of Queen's,) it came into the possession of Queen's College; the Society of which, previously stipulating with the Chancellor, that the right of nominating a Principal to the Hall should be solely and for ever vested in the College, re-established it, in 1559, as a place of study. The western side of the court was built by Principal Airay, in 1635; the Refectory and the rooms over it, in 1659. The Chapel, which is a very neat building, wainscotted with cedar, and adorned with an altar-piece representing our Saviour bearing the cross; and the Library, which

has been increased by various bequests; were built in 1680, chiefly at the expence of Mr. Penton, B. D. formerly Fellow of New College, and then Principal of the Hall. The northern side of the quadrangle was repaired early in the last century. To this Hall belonged Peter Clerke or Payne, a vehement defender of the doctrines of Wickliffe, both in Oxford and in the Council of Basil, 1435: Dr. Aglionby, who had a considerable hand in the authorized translation of the New Testament: Dr. Mill, whose inestimable edition of the Greek Testament, with various readings, was published about a fortnight before his death: Dr. Shaw, the well known traveller: and many others, who have benefited the world by their learning and publications. To this Society also belonged the late learned and zealous antiquary Thomas Hearne, who was born at Littleford Green, in Berkshire, and, through the liberality of Francis Cherry, Esq. entered of this Hall, of which he continued an inmate till his death in 1735; having, in the mean time, declined some tolerable offers of preferment^a.

North of Oriel College, on the eastern side of a lane which derives its name from the Hall, stands an ancient academical establishment, named

^a Of Hearne's extreme devotedness to the study of antiquities, the following prayer, found among his MS. papers now in the Bodleian, affords full proof: "O most gracious and merciful Lord God, "wonderful in thy Providence, I return all possible thanks to thee "for the care thou hast always taken of me. I continually meet "with most signal instances of this thy Providence, and one act "yesterday, when *I unexpectedly met with three old MSS.* for "which, in a particular manner, I return my thanks, beseeching "thee to continue the same protection to me, a poor helpless "sinner, and that for Jesus Christ his sake."

ST. MARY'S HALL.

The buildings of this Hall, although disposed in the usual quadrangular form, possess in a less degree than any of the three previously described that peculiarity of aspect which bespeaks their academical destination.

In the south-eastern corner, however, the *hawk's eye* of an antiquary will readily detect the CHAPEL, by the form of its windows. In this Chapel, which was built in 1640, is contained (inclosed in a silver case) the heart of Dr. William King, Principal of the Hall during forty-four years. The epitaph was written by the Doctor himself, who, besides being confessedly one of the most learned men of his day, also greatly distinguished himself as a satirist, and political writer. Aided by the contributions of many noblemen and gentlemen who had received their education under his superintendence, the Doctor rebuilt the eastern division of the court. The northern side, which is allotted as the Principal's residence, was built in 1719 by Principal Hudson, on the site of the old Refectory. The southern side has been more recently improved by Principal Nowell, who was assisted in the work by the contributions of various other members of the Society.

This Hall was anciently termed the Hall of St. Mary the Virgin in Schydiard Street, by which name it was given to the Rectors of St. Mary's parish, to be occupied by them as a parsonage house. And thus it continued to be occupied till the year 1325, at which time it was converted into an academical Hall.

NEW INN HALL

stood (for we cannot with propriety use the present tense) in a lane that derived its name from the establishment^a. This Hall has been, for several years past, deserted as a place of study; and now, the only remaining portion of the buildings is a house for the Principal. Its name originated in an appropriation of the premises, which appear to have consisted of several tenements, by William of Wykeham, in 1391, to New College. Previously to this appropriation they were called Trilleck's Inns, from a Bishop of Hereford of that name. From this Bishop they descended, by sundry intermediate proprietors, to the illustrious founder of New College.

The original inhabitants of the house appear to have been monks of St. Bernard, who resided in it previously to the building of their College, now St. John's. It afterwards became a law seminary of considerable note. During the greater part of the sixteenth and at the beginning of the seventeenth century, it was in a languishing state; but, in the year 1626, Christopher Rogers became Principal, under whose auspices the character of the house rapidly revived, so that it became "not
"unusual to admit forty students in a year."

Between the years 1642 and 1648, a mint was established within this Hall, for the purpose of coining the plate contributed by Colleges and Halls towards supplying the necessities of the un-

^a Formerly, however, this lane was called the Seven Deadly Sins, but whence it derived so singular an appellation, does not seem to be known.

fortunate Charles the First: "a laudable and
"very seasonable proof of loyalty," says Mr. War-
ton, "but much regretted by the lovers of ancient
"art, as it destroyed many valuable specimens
"of curious workmanship, not elsewhere preserved,
"in an article which our magnificent ancestors
"carried to a most superb and sumptuous ex-
"cess^b."

Although, after the Restoration, New Inn Hall
again became a place of study, yet it gradually
declined; and at length, as we have seen, became
completely disused^c.

^b Warton's Life of Sir Thomas Pope.

^c One of the late Principals was the celebrated Blackstone.

Fifth Day's Walk.

HAVING, on our four preceding *Walks*, visited the Colleges and Halls, this of the *Fifth Day* will embrace the more important PUBLIC BUILDINGS attached to the University. Most of these are situated in the very heart of the City, forming, under the distinctive local appellation of *The Buildings*, a matchless group of large and splendid edifices, devoted to purposes connected with education.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

within the limits of which is comprehended a part of the

BODLEIAN OR UNIVERSITY LIBRARY,

claim to be first visited. They form a quadrangle of moderate size, the principal entrance into which is by an arched gateway in the centre of the east front. This front stretches along the western side of Cat-Street, opposite to Hertford College. Over the gateway rises a superb tower, rich, even to redundancy, in ornament, and lofty enough to join its claims to the admiration of the approaching traveller, to those put forth by the oft celebrated group of Oxford steeples.

Magnificent as is this tower, it nevertheless affords a conspicuous example of architectural incongruity. Although the quadrangle, and even the tower itself, are in the style erroneously deno-

minated Gothic, yet on the latter, the five *classic* orders are introduced, in couplets of columns which rise successively from the base to the summit. Between the couplets of Doric, Ionic, and Composite columns, large square windows are introduced, elegantly divided by munnions and transoms into a number of trefoil headed lights. The other windows of the quadrangle are of a similar kind, but without transoms. In the Corinthian compartment is a piece of sculpture representing James I. regally habited, enthroned beneath a canopy, and presenting his works to Fame, who, in the act of sounding her trumpet, appears at the right hand of his Majesty. Figures emblematic of Justice, Peace, and Plenty, are placed over the head of the King. From the angles of the tower ascend crocketed pinnacles, a species of decoration which is also continued round the quadrangle. It is scarcely possible to view this very elegant appendage to the Schools, without regretting, that, as is too frequently observable in similar structures, the uniformity, and consequently the beauty, of the tower, are considerably injured by an octagonal staircase-turret attached to the north-western corner.

The western side of the quadrangle, consisting of the Bodleian Library, is wrought all over with tracery, forming successive tiers of shallow niches. An embrasured parapet runs around the whole interior and exterior summit of the buildings. In the two lower stories are the several Schools. On the doors opening into these is inscribed the name, in Latin, of the peculiar department of education to which each is devoted.

Previously to the founding of Colleges, schools were attached to the several Halls, and to the re-

ligious houses. In these, elementary instruction was dispensed. No fewer than twenty of them appear to have been congregated together on the western side of the present Radcliffe Square, in what was from them termed School Street. These even existed for some time after the building of *The Schools*, or *New Schools*, in the early part of the fifteenth century. The latter, ten in number, were contained in a building of two stories, erected by Thomas de Hokenorton, Abbot of Oseney. They continued to be the place in which academical exercises were performed, till, at the commencement of the seventeenth century, the present Schools were founded. By the University statutes, the several exercises imposed on Scholars about to graduate must be performed in the Public Schools.

According to the last regulations, the University Honours are obtained in the following manner; which we extract from a recent publication, by a Member of the University.

“ When the student is about two years standing,
“ he is subject to a public examination, which ad-
“ mits him, not to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts,
“ but to that intermediate step, which still retains
“ its old title of *Sophista Generalis*. The old exercise
“ was a logical disputation in the Public Schools
“ on three philosophical questions, which had
“ long dwindled into an insignificant form, before
“ the present exercise was substituted in its room.
“ At this previous examination he is expected to
“ construe accurately some one Greek and one
“ Latin book at least: the most difficult works
“ are not required or encouraged, as there is no
“ competition between the candidates, and an ac-
“ curate grammatical acquaintance with the struc-

“ ture of the two languages is the point chiefly
“ enquired into. Xenophon, Homer, Herodotus,
“ Sophocles, Euripides, and Demosthenes among
“ the Greeks, and Virgil, Horace, Sallust, Livy,
“ and Cicero among the Latins, are the most
“ usual books. Besides this, he is examined in
“ some compendium of Logic, (generally Aldrich’s,)
“ and in Euclid’s Elements of Geometry. It is
“ not thought reputable for a candidate to have
“ omitted either of these branches, but one of
“ them is absolutely required; and in all cases he
“ is made to translate a passage from some English
“ author into Latin. All this is done in public.
“ Eight candidates may be examined in one day,
“ who are all present during the whole time; and
“ there is commonly a numerous attendance of
“ junior students. Indeed there must of neces-
“ sity be an audience, because every candidate is
“ bound to attend one examination before he is
“ examined himself. The number however far
“ exceeds what the Statute requires, and the
“ School is often quite full. The Examiners are
“ three in number, annually appointed by the
“ University, and sworn to the faithful perform-
“ ance of their duty.

“ If the student fails on this occasion, it passes
“ *sub silentio*. He does not receive his certificate
“ at the close of the day; and he may present
“ himself again the next term.

“ After having passed this examination, his
“ studies are directed more steadily to the other,
“ where the honour he acquires will depend en-
“ tirely on his own exertions. He cannot pre-
“ sent himself till after the third year is com-
“ pleted, and it is common to defer it till the end
“ of the fourth year. He is then examined first

“ in the rudiments of Religion : a passage in the
“ Greek Testament is given him to construe, and
“ he is tried, by questions arising out of it, whe-
“ ther he has a proper view of the Christian
“ scheme, and of the outline of sacred history.
“ He is expected to give some account of the evi-
“ dences of Christianity, and to shew by his an-
“ swers that he is acquainted with the thirty-nine
“ Articles, and has read attentively some com-
“ mentary upon them. He is examined again in
“ Logic, the object being chiefly to see that he
“ has just and firm conceptions of its leading
“ principles ; and, on this occasion, selections
“ from the Organon are often introduced.

“ The Examination then proceeds to Rhetoric
“ and Ethics. Upon these subjects the celebrated
“ treatises of Aristotle are chiefly used : and who-
“ ever is master of them knows what an exercise
“ of the mind it is to acquire a thorough insight
“ into the argument, and what a serious discipline
“ the student must have undergone, who has ac-
“ complished this point. To these is often added,
“ at the option of the student, the treatise on Po-
“ litics, which is in fact a continuation and com-
“ pletion of the Ethical System.

“ Besides these treatises of Aristotle, Quintilian
“ as belonging to Rhetoric, and the philosophical
“ works of Cicero, especially that *De Officiis*, as
“ belonging to Ethics, are admitted. And these
“ last, as being of easier attainment, are of course
“ the choice of many candidates. But neither of
“ them are strictly indispensable.

“ In examining *viva voce* almost two hundred
“ candidates every year, nearly in the same de-
“ partments, much skill and care is requisite, lest
“ a certain routine of questions be introduced,

“ which a student may learn, and give to them
“ some plausible answers, without having drawn
“ his knowledge from the original source. No-
“ thing but practice and constant vigilance, joined
“ to a familiar acquaintance with the several books,
“ can effectually guard against this abuse. And
“ hence to a by-stander the Examination may
“ often seem vague and desultory, when the design
“ only is, to probe the candidate here and there,
“ and to ascertain that his reading has been se-
“ rious, not loose or superficial, or, as might some-
“ times happen, none at all.

“ At this Examination the student presents
“ what number of Classical Authors he pleases,
“ provided they be not less than three, and those
“ of the higher order, including both languages.
“ It is not unusual for those who aim at the
“ highest honours to mention Homer, Pindar,
“ one, two, or three of the Greek Tragedians, and
“ Aristophanes. Thucydides is seldom omitted.
“ The other historians, and the orators, are also
“ included, according as the student's line of
“ reading has been. Of Latin Authors, besides
“ the poets of the Augustan age, Livy, Tacitus,
“ Cicero, Juvenal, and Lucretius, are the most
“ usual. In the books that he names, he is ex-
“ pected to be well and accurately versed. And
“ although great encouragement is given to an
“ enlarged range, yet a hasty and unscholarlike
“ manner of reading, however extensive it may be,
“ will not obtain reward, and is in fact much dis-
“ countenanced.

“ Besides the questions proposed *viva voce*,
“ many others in the different branches of the
“ Examinations are put, and answered on paper,
“ while other things are going on. And in this

“ manner also the candidate’s knowledge of Latin is tried.

“ The Mathematical Examination is quite a distinct business. It is conducted indeed at the same time, but is chiefly done on paper, if the student has advanced far in those studies; although for every candidate who presents himself in Mathematics there is an oral examination, in which, with a table of diagrams before him, he is called upon, not to give full and long demonstrations, but, as the Examiner turns over a corresponding table, to answer questions relating to the properties of figures, and the mode of proving certain theorems. The soundness of his scientific studies is thus made known; and he has problems, which require time and close attention, to solve at his leisure on paper, while the examination passes on to others.

“ Only six candidates can be examined in one day: and every candidate must produce a certificate of having attended two entire days of some former Examination before he can be admitted.

“ Of those who are thought worthy of Honours, there are two classes in the branch of Literature, and two in that of Mathematical Sciences; and nothing hinders a candidate from being distinguished in each branch: indeed this double Honour is very frequent. The second Class of each department is divided into two parts, an upper and a lower; so that in fact there are three classes of Honours in Literature, and three in Mathematics. The individuals of each class are arranged among themselves, not according to merit, but in alphabetical order. It has usually happened, that above one third of the whole number of candidates have been placed

“ in the list of honour: but of these by far the
“ greater part are in the lower division of the
“ second class. All these names are printed: the
“ names of those who simply pass, and obtain no
“ honour, are not printed. If any candidate is
“ rejected, it passes *sub silentio*. His certificate
“ is not delivered to him.

“ The Examiners are sworn officers, appointed
“ for two years; they are four in number, and
“ must all be present, unless prevented by sick-
“ ness or some very urgent cause. The School
“ is in general much crowded during the Exami-
“ nation-weeks, especially when a candidate, who
“ enjoys any previous reputation, is to appear.
“ In such cases a strong interest is excited among
“ all orders, and great attention is paid.”

In the centre of the western side of the court, within a cloistered recess, is a door leading into the DIVINITY SCHOOL, an exquisitely beautiful and well preserved specimen of English architecture. The roof, in particular, displays an exuberance of ornamental carving elaborately executed in stone.

In this school are still performed the exercises for the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor in Divinity. It is divided by a carved railing into two parts, in the upper of which is an elevated pulpit for the Professor, desks for disputants, &c. whilst the lower is appointed for the audience.

The ample size of the windows which give light to this noble room, their slender munnions, and the graceful ramifications of the tracery which fills their arched heads, will not pass unnoticed or unadmired by the man of taste.

This admirable structure was completed in the year 1480. Its acknowledged founder was Hum-

phrey, Duke of Gloucester, generally surnamed the Good, whose liberal benefactions, aided by those of other contributors, enabled the University to construct the edifice, with the Library over it, in the very perfection of that enriched style of architecture which was then prevalent.

In the year 1701, serious apprehensions having been for some time entertained for the stability of the building, Sir Christopher Wren was applied to, and exerted his professional skill with happy effect, in rescuing it from the threatened destruction. Under his direction, the roof was judiciously and firmly repaired. Strength was also given to the side walls, by the addition of those elegant buttresses ornamented with tracery, which impart so much grace to the exterior of the building. From the upper part of the edifice, and from the Library, shoot up a number of tall pinnacles, crocketed, and terminating in superb coronal finials. These, mingling with the foliage of Exeter College garden, have a fine effect, especially when viewed from Radcliffe Square.

In the year 1752, the Town Hall being then rebuilding, the assizes for the county were held in the Divinity School, and were rendered memorable by a trial, originating in one of those shocking instances of filial depravity, with which the page of domestic history is, alas! occasionally darkened. The wretched culprit was a Miss Blandy, daughter of the Town Clerk of Henley. Her father, who was very wealthy, and whose only daughter she was, would often, it appears, in the pride of his heart, declare his ability and purpose of bequeathing to Mary, this beloved child, an ample fortune. Lured by the fame of her

prospective wealth, an unprincipled villain named Cranstoun, then on the recruiting service at Henley, procured an introduction to Miss Blandy, professed himself her admirer, and too fatally succeeded in gaining her affections. The wretch had a wife and family then living in Scotland; and Mr. Blandy having discovered this, interdicted his visits, and commanded the object of them to break off all intercourse with her profligate admirer. But vain was the command. The unhappy girl, infatuated by her passion, suffered the protestations of Cranstoun to outweigh the assertions and the prohibitions of her father; and, at length, yielding to the suggestions of her infamous seducer, to whose cupidity and lust the stimulus of revenge was now added, she administered to her parent a slow poison. It was too slow; and, to quicken its operation, a larger dose was counselled. The advice was followed, and, in a few days, the victim expired, forgiving and praying for the wretched parricide. On her trial, Miss Blandy confessed the fact of administering the poison, but declared, and at her execution persisted in the declaration, that she knew not that it was poison, but believed it to be merely a potion, the effect of which would be to render Mr. Blandy's sentiments propitious to her union with Cranstoun. But this is a plea, which few, who consider the whole circumstances of the case, will be inclined to admit.

Deep was the impression made by this tragical event on the minds of the inhabitants of Oxfordshire. That impression is not even yet worn out. The stranger who visits the Divinity School is still frequently told by the person who shews it, that "this is the room in which Miss Blandy was tried."

The BODLEIAN or PUBLIC LIBRARY is contained in three extensive rooms, united together in the figure of a Roman H. The first vestiges perhaps of a public Library in this University are to be traced in a collection of books bequeathed by Richard de Bury, Bishop of Durham, to a college erected by his monks. As these, however, were appropriated to their use alone, it scarcely merits the appellation of a public repository, to the erection of which, however, it may, at a future period, have given the first impulse and idea. At the dissolution of this Society by Henry VIII. the books were conveyed partly to Duke Humphrey's Library, and partly to that of Balliol College.

About the year 1320, Thomas Cobham, Bishop of Worcester, began to prepare a Library over the old Congregation-house, in the north churchyard of St. Mary the Virgin. After several disputes between the University and Oriel College, concerning the right to the building, the books left by the Bishop were deposited there for the use of the Scholars of the University. About 1480 the books were transferred to the Library then newly formed, by Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, above the Divinity School, and which he had himself enriched with several donations of books, which are said to have been "the most splendid and
" costly copies that could be procured, finely writ-
" ten on vellum, and elegantly embellished with mi-
" niatures and illuminations^a." These sumptuous decorations, however, proved in the end their destruction; for on the arrival of the visitors of King Edward VI. in the University, to clear away the lurking relics of Popish superstition, whatever

^a Warton's Hist. of Engl. Poet. ii, 45.

bore tokens of rubric or illumination was considered of a dangerous and deadly nature, and proceeded against accordingly^b. The MSS. of Duke Humphrey in consequence fell early victims; they were carried away, and dispersed or destroyed without mercy. Of the whole number, with the exception of a small volume mentioned below, one only is now found in the Library, namely, Valerius Maximus, a folio, containing 185 leaves in double columns. The writing is of a clearness nearly approaching to that of a printed volume. It contains only the second part of the author, beginning with the fourth book. The first page is surrounded by an elegantly illuminated border, in which are introduced the royal arms of England. On the opposite fly leaf is the following title, and beneath it the verses :

SECUNDA PARS VALERII MAXIMI
PER DIONISIUM DE BURGO ELUCIDATI.

Fratribus Oxonie datur in munus liber iste.

Johannem Whethamstede

Per patrem pecorum prothomartiris angligenarum^c.

Quem si quis rapiat, raptim titulumve retractet

Vel Jude laqueum, vel furcas sensiat. Amen.

^b To reflect on the loss sustained by literature at the Reformation, is little less than agony. Although the extent of that loss can never be ascertained, it is known to have been immense. "Whole libraries were destroyed," and the most precious manuscripts "were consumed for the vilest uses." "An antiquary who was travelling, several years after the Dissolution, through the town of Malmesbury, (the abbey at which place is known to have contained some of the finest MSS. in the kingdom,) relates, that he saw broken windows patched up with remnants of the most valuable MSS. on vellum; and found that the bakers had not even then consumed, in heating their ovens, the stores which they had accumulated!"

^c i. e. Abbot of St. Alban's, St. Alban being considered the first English Martyr.

At the end of the work, immediately preceding the table, is the following :

“ Hunc librum ad usum scholarium studencium
“ Oxonie assignavit venerabilis pater dns Johnes
“ Whethmstedè olim Abbas monastii sci Albani, Vin-
“ culoque anathematis innodavit illos omnes qui aut
“ titulum illius delere curaverunt : aut ad usus appli-
“ care psumpserint alienos.”

In the Library is also a small quarto volume, containing a Latin translation of the Politics of Aristotle, by Leonard Aretine, dedicated and presented to the Duke of Gloucester. Of this the two first leaves have been torn away, probably for the reasons above stated; for on the fragments of them yet remaining, traces of illumination are plainly discernible. To the Duke's donations were also added several books given by John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, which he had gathered from most parts of the world.

After the visitation of the Royal Commissioners, the Library, having become entirely useless, was perverted to other purposes : insomuch that at length the very desks and benches were sold. Thus empty did it remain for about half a century, till a new patron of literature arose, when it became the depository of a newly founded collection, which has ever since rapidly increased.

It is from the munificence of Sir Thomas Bodley that the present Library dates its origin. Sir Thomas was born at Exeter, on the 2d of March, 1554, being, as he himself says, “ descended of “ worshipful parents.” Shortly after the accession of Queen Mary to the throne, his family, being Protestants, thought it advisable, with many others, to leave the kingdom for a season; and

he, when only twelve years of age, accompanied his father to Geneva, where he studied under several professors of celebrity. In the first year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, the family returned, and settled in London, shortly after which, young Bodley was sent to the University of Oxford, and was entered at Magdalen College. Here, in 1563, he took the degree of B. A. and in the same year was chosen Probationer of Merton College, of which the year following he became Fellow. In 1566 he took his Master's degree, and, three years afterwards, was elected Proctor, without opposition^c. After this he officiated for some time as Public Orator. Becoming, however, desirous to improve his knowledge of modern languages, and otherwise to prepare himself for the service of the public, in which, it appears to have been his earnest desire to be employed, he went abroad, and spent upon the continent, chiefly in France, Germany, and Italy, the four years immediately preceding 1580. Between the years 1581 and 1597, he was employed by Queen Elizabeth in various embassies, in all of which he acquitted himself much to the Queen's satisfaction. In the last named year, although scarcely past the very prime of life, he bade farewell to public employments, and retired altogether from court. He now, to use his own words, resolved to "set up his staff at the Library door," and engaged in

^d Till the introduction, in 1629, of what is called the *Caroline Cycle*, by which the Procuratorial office is definitively assigned to the several Colleges, and the election to it rendered private, the Proctorship was open to public canvas, and being an object of great ambition, the contests were often very keen. So great was sometimes the exultation of success, that the respective friends of the Proctors elect have been known to bear each of the latter on their shoulders in triumph to his College.

an employment, which, as Camden justly remarks, would have suited the character of a crowned head, the restoration of the Public Library. Having announced to the University his design, and received assurances of thankful acquiescence, and cordial cooperation, he began by presenting a collection of volumes which he had purchased abroad, and which were valued at 10,000*l*. His example and solicitations operated so powerfully, that contributions flowed in from various quarters with a rapidity that rendered it speedily necessary to enlarge the building.

On the 16th of July, 1610, the first stone was laid of an additional room at the eastern extremity of the Library, forming, with the original repository of Duke Humphrey, the figure of a Roman T; Sir Thomas himself largely contributing towards the expence. Other benefactions being afterwards added, the University was enabled to raise the entire quadrangle of the Schools to its present height. But in process of time the donations increasing to such a degree that the Library, even with the late addition, was insufficient to contain them, the University betook themselves to another expedient, and which it appears had formed part of the original plan of Sir Thomas himself; this was no other than to construct, at the western end, a room similar to the one added by Sir Thomas at the eastern, below which the University might be accommodated with a Convocation house. A piece of ground was accordingly purchased of Exeter College, and, on the 13th of May, 1634, the first stone of the new building was laid. Of this ceremony, and of a curious accident which took place during it, the following account is given by Anthony Wood:

“ On the thirteenth of May, being Tuesday, 1634,
“ the Vice-Chancellor, Doctors, Heads of Houses,
“ and Proctors, met at St. Mary’s Church about
“ eight of the clock in the morning; from thence,
“ each having his respective formalities on, came
“ to this place, and took their seats that were then
“ erected on the brim of the foundation. Over
“ against them was built a scaffold, where the two
“ Proctors with divers Masters stood. After they
“ were all settled, the University Musicians, who
“ stood upon the leads at the west end of the Li-
“ brary, sounded a lesson on their wind music.
“ Which being done, the singing men of Christ
“ Church, with others, sung a lesson; after which
“ the Senior Proctor, Mr. Herbert Pelham of
“ Magdalen College, made an eloquent oration.
“ That being ended also, the music sounded again,
“ and continued playing till the Vice-Chancellor
“ went to the bottom of the foundation to lay the
“ first stone in one of the south angles. But no
“ sooner he had deposited a piece of gold on the
“ said stone, according to the usual manner in
“ such ceremonies, but the earth fell in from one
“ side of the foundation, and the scaffold that was
“ thereon broke and fell with it, so that all those
“ that were thereon to the number of an hundred
“ at least, namely the Proctors, Principals of Halls,
“ Masters, and some Bachelaurs, fell down all to-
“ gether one upon another into the foundation,
“ among whom the Under Butler of Exeter Col-
“ lege had his shoulder broken or put out of joint,
“ and a Scholar’s arm bruised, as I have been
“ informed.”

In this part of the Library were first deposited
the Baroccian manuscripts, the noble gift of

William Earl of Pembroke, purchased from the Library of Francis Baroccio, a Venetian, being in number 249. Adjoining these were placed 233 MSS. together with five rolls, and a catalogue, given by Sir Kenelm Digby. Also, toward the southern extremity, the MSS. given by Archbishop Laud, Chancellor of the University, in number about 1300, in nineteen different languages. But by far the greater part of it is occupied by the extensive collection of the learned John Selden, which, under the direction of his executors, was conveyed hither in the year 1659.

In the year 1788 the Anatomy School, adjoining the south staircase of the Bodleian, was added to the Library, by the name of "Bibliothecæ Bodleianæ Auctarium." Hither were transferred from the general mass above stairs, the Baroccian MSS; select portions of those of Laud, Cromwell, Roe, and Digby; also from the Manuscripts of Sir T. Bodley, and those bequeathed by Dr. Rawlinson: to these have since been added the D'Orville collection, and those purchased from Dr. Clarke. Among these treasures perhaps it will be sufficient just to mention the Laudian MSS. [in Uncials] of the Acts of the Apostles, the Euclid of D'Orville, and the Plato of Clarke. In the remainder of the room are arranged the first editions of the Holy Scriptures, of the Classic writers, and early Fathers of the church; books printed by the family of the Aldi: editions of the classics and ecclesiastical writers, of the fifteenth century, among which are some of the rarest specimens of early typography; not to mention the swarthy Caxtons of our own isle: printed editions collated with MSS.: books printed on

vellum: with some others, selected on account of their rarity or value. Such, for instance, as

Rudbeckii Atlantica, 4 vol. folio, with an atlas.

The Grenville Homer, 4 vol. quarto, *large paper*.

Hieronymus in Symbolum Apostolorum. Oxonie, 1468.

Parker de Antiquitate Ecclesiæ Britannicæ, folio, 1570. *two copies*.

Aristotle's Poetics by Tyrwhitt, folio, Oxford, 1794.

Spaccio dela bestia trionfante, by Jordano Bruno, octavo.

Rhetorica Laurentii de Saona. St. Alban's, 1480.

Les Aventures du Chevalier Tewrdanncths, 1517.

Galenus de temperamentis, translated by Thomas Linacre, Cambridge, 1521. The first book printed at Cambridge. Printed on vellum, the very copy which Linacre himself presented to King Henry VIII.

The book of St. Alban's, folio, 1486.

&c. &c. &c.

Within this room is another of smaller dimensions, called "The oriental room;" in this are deposited the rich treasures of eastern literature, from the stores of Laud, Pococke, Huntington, Marsh, &c. together with others from different parts of the Library; to which have been lately added about forty purchased from Dr. Clarke. This is perhaps altogether the richest department of the whole Library.

On the opposite side of the quadrangle, in a room which was formerly the Law School, are deposited the MSS. of Dodsworth, Carte, Tanner, Willis, Ballard, selections from those of Dr. Rawlinson. The chief contents however of this room are the magnificent donation of the late Richard Gough, Esq. consisting of his matchless collection of works on British topography, accompanied by innume-

rable maps, plans, and drawings; a valuable selection of books on Saxon and Northern literature; with 206 missals, &c. This part of the Library, from him, is now called "Gough's Room."

Sir Thomas lived to see these works in a state of forwardness, and his own institution flourishing beyond all probable anticipation. His death took place on the 28th of January, 1612; two months after which his honoured remains were interred, with great solemnity, in the chapel of Merton College.

On the 8th of November, 1602, the Library was first opened; and on the same day annually the Visitation of it by the Curators is held; on which occasion an oration is delivered in the School of Natural Philosophy, in praise of the Founder, by a Student of Christ Church. This oration, founded by Dr. Morris, has continued since the year 1682.

The number of volumes in this inestimable collection is immense, but not exactly known. The last printed catalogue, although in two large volumes folio^e, published in 1738, is now, through the amazing increase of the Library, become of very limited utility. Another is now under preparation, which will include the whole of the printed books down to the present period.

To give an idea of the contents of this storehouse of literature, in a work of so brief a nature as the present, would be a vain and fruitless endeavour: in divinity, in classical and critical works, it is strong; in early editions of the clas-

^e And this, which was by Dr. Hyde, embraced the printed volumes only, Dr. Bernard having published a separate catalogue of the MSS.

sics, very superior; in oriental manuscripts, perhaps unrivalled.

Among the chief contributors of books are enumerated the following distinguished personages: Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex; Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset; Sir Henry Saville; King James I.; Laurence and Josiah Bodley, the Founder's younger brothers; Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's; Sir Thomas Roe; General Fairfax; Robert Huntingdon, D. D.; Franciscus Junius; Francis I. Duke of Parma; Nathaniel Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham; Nathaniel Crynes; Alexander Pope; Thomas Carte; Mr. Ballard; Charles III. King of Spain; Mr. Godwyn, Fellow of Balliol; Christian VII. King of Denmark; Sir Roger Newdigate; his present Majesty King George III. William Earl of Pembroke; Mr. Selden; Archbishop Laud; Sir Kenelm Digby; Dr. Rawlinson, of St. John's; M. St. Amand; Bishop Tanner; Mr. Browne Willis; Thomas Hearne; and Mr. Gough.

The bust of Sir Thomas Bodley was placed in the Library, in 1605, by the Earl of Dorset, Chancellor of the University.

Besides the revenue arising from a bequest of the Founder, a considerable fund is raised by means of a small addition made to the matriculation fees, an easy annual contribution from such resident members of the University as have the privilege of admission to the Library, and a trifling sum paid on taking a first degree.

An account is printed annually of books purchased within the year, to which also is added a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Library, and a list of donations, with the names of the donors, which were, till 1796, inserted in an

Album, in two folio volumes, preserved in the Library.

Persons admitted to the use of the Library are, all Graduates of the University; also any stranger or foreigner on taking the oaths in Convocation, and signing his name in a book kept for that purpose by the Librarian. No books are allowed to be taken out on any pretence whatsoever. The lower part of the Library is entirely open: to the galleries, containing the smaller volumes and MSS. no access is given; but any volume contained in them may be procured by a qualified person, on application to one of the Sub-Librarians or Assistants.

The hours of admission are, from Lady-day to Michaelmas, from nine in the morning till four; from Michaelmas to Lady-day, from ten till three; with the following exceptions; all Sundays, public feasts or fasts, from Christmas Eve till the first of January, the Epiphany, from Good Friday till Easter Tuesday, Ascension-day, Whit-Monday and Tuesday, the day of the University Commemoration, the first week in September, eight days immediately preceding the Visitation on the 8th of November. On all other saints' days, besides those above mentioned, the doors are opened immediately after the University Sermon at St. Mary's.

The revenues are in the management of the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors for the time being, who, with the Professors of Divinity, Law, and Physic, and the two Regius Professors of Hebrew and Greek, are also appointed Curators. The immediate officers of the Library are, a Librarian, two Sub-Librarians, and two Assistants.

The PICTURE GALLERY occupies the remaining

three sides of the upper story of the Schools' quadrangle. This whole story was added some time after the completion of the two inferior ones, and may be regarded as a continuation of the Bodleian Library. In it are contained several cases of books and manuscripts; but its principal attraction for strangers lies in the paintings of which it is the repository. These consist, chiefly, of a series of portraits of founders and foundresses of Colleges, benefactors, and other eminent persons connected with the University. Sunman painted those of the founders, most of which, until Henry VIII. are of course imaginary. Among the more interesting portraits are those of Queen Elizabeth and Queen Mary of Scots, both very curious, and said to be original; Sir Thomas Bodley, an original by *C. Jansen*; Archbishop Sheldon; Sir Kenelm Digby; Sir Philip Sidney, burnt in wood, by *Dr. Griffith*; Sir Thomas More; Grotius; Casaubon; Selden; Butler, by *Lely*; Prior, by *Richardson*; Lord Burleigh, in his parliamentary robes, riding on a mule; Lord Crewe, by *Kneller*. Here are also copies of the Cartoons^g; and a copy of Raphael's School of Athens, attributed, but on insufficient grounds, to *Julio Romano*. A brazen statue, by Le Sœur, placed near the centre of the Gallery, represents Philip Earl of Pembroke, Chancellor of the University in 1641.

Several cabinets of medals and coins form a part of the contents of this Gallery. The ceiling of the room is of oak, and is divided into small square compartments, in each of which appear the University Arms, as do those of the Founder on a shield at each angle of the square.

^g Presented by the late Duke of Marlborough.

The ARUNDELIAN MARBLES are contained in an apartment on the northern side of the Schools' quadrangle. They were collected by Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel; and were presented to the University by his grandson, Henry, Duke of Norfolk. The noble collector, whose talents and accomplishments were of the first order, laudably anxious to enrich his native country with the elegant remains of ancient art, dispatched Sir William Petty to Asia in quest of such. The mission proved successful. Sir William purchased, from a Turk, who had, it seems, taken them from an agent of the famous historian and numismatist, Peiresc, a large and valuable collection of ancient monuments. Unfortunately, besides a whole ship-load, lost by Petty himself, many of the curious reliques thus obtained have been destroyed. Some, which, when the Earl, in 1641, retired to Italy, had been left at Arundel House in London, were purloined; others were actually cut up by masons, and worked into houses^h! All that now remain, about 130 in number, are here. To these have been added the collection made by the learned Selden; that of Sir George Wheeler, formed by himself at Athens; and sundry ancient marbles purchased by the Universityⁱ.

In the Logic School are preserved what are popularly termed the POMFRET MARBLES. These are a collection of statues, marbles, and bustos, presented to the University in 1765, by the Countess Dowager of Pomfret. The whole of them, along with some of the more interesting subjects

^h Gough's British Topography.

ⁱ The Arundelian Marbles were first ranged in the wall which surrounds the court of the Theatre.

from Sir George Wheeler's collection, &c. have been engraved, at the expence of the University, in a work entitled *Marmora Oxoniensia*. A catalogue of the Pomfret statues, &c. will be found in our Appendix.

Quitting the Schools' quadrangle by the northern portal, we find ourselves in a court, formed by the Clarendon Printing Office on the north, and a part of the Schools on the south; on the east separated from the street by an iron railing, and on the west bounded by the

THEATRE,

one of the earliest, and certainly, as to general effect, among the most beautiful works of the great Sir Christopher Wren. The ground plan of the structure is said to be that of the theatre of Marcellus at Rome. The elevation presents two stories, and is surmounted by an elegant balustrade.

The front of the building, opposite to the Divinity School, is of a very ornamental character. Corinthian columns, a statue of Archbishop Sheldon, another of the Duke of Ormond^k, and much decorative sculpture, compose its embellishments. The interior is 80 feet by 70; and is so judiciously laid out, as to be capable of containing nearly 4000 persons, without inconvenience. In 1802, the roof, which, like the present one, rested solely on the side walls, was found to be in danger of falling; in consequence of which, a new one was constructed. The exterior effect of the new one is, however, inferior to that of the former roof.

^k Chancellor of the University in 1688. Both these statues were the work of Sir Henry Cheere.

From the latter arose a light and graceful turret, crowned by a cupola; and the restoration of this would certainly much improve the general appearance of the fabric.

The painted ceiling was the work of Streater, but has been since repaired by Kettle of London. An accurate description of it, extracted from Dr. Plot's Natural History of Oxfordshire, constitutes an article in our Appendix. Portraits of Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury; of the Duke of Ormond; of the architect; of the Emperor Alexander; and of the King of Prussia; (the two latter painted at Paris by Girard,) complete the catalogue of the interior ornaments of the Theatre¹. To the Archbishop the University is indebted for this splendid and useful addition to her public structures. Previously to its being built, the Act exercises, &c. were performed in St. Mary's church. The want, however, of a more suitable place had long been felt, and, shortly after the Restoration, (for during the Rebellion, and the tyrannous Usurpation that followed it, genuine public spirit was completely paralyzed,) a benefaction of 1000*l.* having been received from Archbishop Sheldon, the building of the Theatre was commenced by the University. No other benefactors appearing in aid of the design, the Archbishop himself nobly stepped forward again, and defrayed the whole expences of the work, amounting, as appears from a MS. in the Bodleian Library, to the sum of 12,470*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* Nor did his Grace's bounty end here. He gave, besides, the sum of 2000*l.* as a fund for repairs.

¹ To these will shortly be added, Portraits of the Prince Regent and of the Prince of Orange.

In the Theatre are held the Acts called the Comitia and Encoënia, and Lord Crewe's annual Commemoration of benefactors to the University. Public Concerts are also sometimes performed in it. On such occasions, when all the members of the University are seated in their respective places, according to their rank, and the solemnities are graced by the presence of ladies, and of strangers of distinction, the *coup d'œil* is strikingly august and magnificent^m.

Till the Clarendon Printing Office was built, the University presses were kept in the Theatre; a small engraved view of which is a common decoration in the title-pages of books printed at Oxford in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and beginning of the eighteenth. The care of the Theatre is vested in two persons, termed *Curators*, chosen by Convocation.

Immediately west of the Theatre, stands the

ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM,

a building of fine proportions, exceedingly well adapted to the purposes of its construction, and of an exterior so handsome, as to excite regret at the comparative obscurity of its situation. The architect was Sir Christopher Wren, whose genius and taste shine conspicuously forth in the decorations of the principal front. This looks towards the east. The doorway is worked in a superb portico of the Corinthian order, besides which, the front exhibits a profusion of emblematical sculpture. Of this portico there is a beautiful engraving from a private plate belonging to the

^m Chalmers's History of Oxford, p. 466.

Keeper, T. Dunbar, Esq. to whose taste and assiduity we are indebted for a restoration of the paintings, and for a new arrangement of the books, pictures, and various works of art in the Museum. The other parts of the edifice strongly remind us of those stately and rather antique looking mansions, termed Halls, found in almost every parochial village in those parts of Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire, into which manufactures have not penetrated, and inhabited by his honour the Squire. The building before us was erected by the University, at the request of Elias Ashmole, a celebrated chemist and virtuoso of the seventeenth century. Ashmole having become possessed of the estimable and noted collection of rarities formed by the Tradescant family of Lambeth, offered to add to it his own collection of curiosities, and to present the whole to the University, on condition of a building, suitable for the reception of such a treasure, being provided. His offer was accepted; and, in 1682, the Museum Ashmoleanum was added to the public structures of Oxford.

The Keeper, to whom a salary was left by Dr. Rawlinson, is appointed by the *Visitors* or *Curators*, who are the Vice-Chancellor, the Heads of Christ Church and Brasen-nose, the Regius Professor of Medicine, and the two Proctors.

To the natural curiosities, coins, medals, and manuscripts, originally presented by Ashmole, have since been added his own libraryⁿ, and all his MS. compositions, bequeathed at his death. Dr. Plot, Mr. Edward Llwyd, Dr. Borlase, and

ⁿ In which is a most remarkable fine copy of a *Bestiarum* on vellum.

Dr. Lister, have also severally enriched the collection by subjects of Natural History. One of the latest contributions was of curiosities obtained from the South Sea islanders, and presented by Mr. Reinhold Foster. These consist chiefly of specimens of the manufactures, dresses, weapons, &c. of the people of Otaheite and New Zealand.

A large magnet, capable of supporting a weight of 145*lbs.*; a picture (composed of humming birds' feathers of various and vivid hues) representing our Saviour on his way to Calvary; and several models of ships, the most ancient made in the year 1630, are amongst the objects commonly offered to the notice of strangers.

One of the most valuable specimens in Natural History is the head of a Dodo, with a beak five inches long, and exactly corresponding in form to that usually given in the prints of this animal, which has often been supposed to be fabulous, and is probably now exterminated. There is also a cabinet of simple Minerals, and a large collection of horns of the Deer and Antelope tribes, and several well preserved skulls and bones of the Elephant, Hippopotamus, Walrus, and other large animals. Also a small but interesting collection of Roman pottery and Celtic remains, and two models of Stonehenge, cut in cork, one representing its present appearance, the other restoring it to the form which it is supposed, by Dr. Stukeley, to have borne in its perfect state. With the models are specimens of the stone of which the different circles and altar are composed. The outer circle is of a hard sand stone, such as occurs abundantly in large insulated

blocks, on the chalk of the neighbouring downs, where the blocks are known by the name of Grey Weathers. The altar and inner circle are of green stone, which could have been obtained from no nearer point than Wales, Ireland, or Cumberland. There is a tradition that some of the stones at Stonehenge came from the county of Kildare, in Ireland; and it is curious that a rock in that county, called the chair of Kildare, is composed of green stone, like that of the inner circle at Stonehenge.

There is also a very singular small horn, curved after the manner of a sheep's horn, and about three inches long, which is said to have grown on the head of an old woman in Cheshire, named Mary Davis, of whom there is a portrait, representing the horn growing towards the back part of the head, above the ear.

But the most valuable piece of antiquity is a jewel of gold, once belonging to King Alfred, which was found, in 1639, in Newton Park, at some distance northward from the isle of Athelney, in the marshes of Somersetshire, where King Alfred found shelter when the Danes had overrun the country. The Jewel is enamelled like a bulla or amulet to hang round the neck, and circumscribed,

Ælƿeð meƿ heht Ʒepýnean.

Translated thus, *Alfred ordered me to be made.*

On one side is a rude figure sitting crowned, and holding two lilies, or sceptres surmounted by lilies, which Dr. Hickes supposes to be either Jesus Christ or St. Cuthbert, but which may as probably be the King himself. On the other

side is a flower, rudely engraved on the gold^o. It was presented to the University by Thomas Palmer, Esq. of Fairfield, Somerset, A. D. 1718. Mention is made and engravings are given of this Gem by Strutt, Spelman, and other antiquarian writers. It was probably preserved during many centuries in the monastery founded by King Alfred in the isle of Athelney, on the spot which had given him shelter in his distress.

The MSS. of Sir William Dugdale, the library of Dr. Lister, the MSS. of Aubrey, and those of A. Wood, are contained in this Museum; as are also, among other efforts of the pencil, a painting, by Annibal Caracci, of a Dead Christ; and one, by Brugell, of Christ's Descent into Hell^p.

On the first floor of the building is the Lecture Room on Experimental Philosophy and Mineralogy, with an excellent apparatus for the Lectures on Experimental Philosophy, and a very extensive and instructive geological collection, illustrating the order of succession of the strata in England, Scotland, and Ireland, together with the organic remains and minerals that have been discovered in each stratum. The foundation of this collection was laid a few years ago by Dr. Kidd, the present Professor of Chemistry and Reader in Anatomy: considerable additions have been since made to it by Mr. Buckland, Dr. Kidd's successor in the Office of Reader in Mineralogy.

^o A correct plate of this Gem, on the same scale with the original, is given in plate v. page 59. vol. i. of Mr. Gough's edition of Camden's Britannia, from which the above description of it is taken.

^p A list of many other valuable pictures in this Museum will be found in our Appendix.

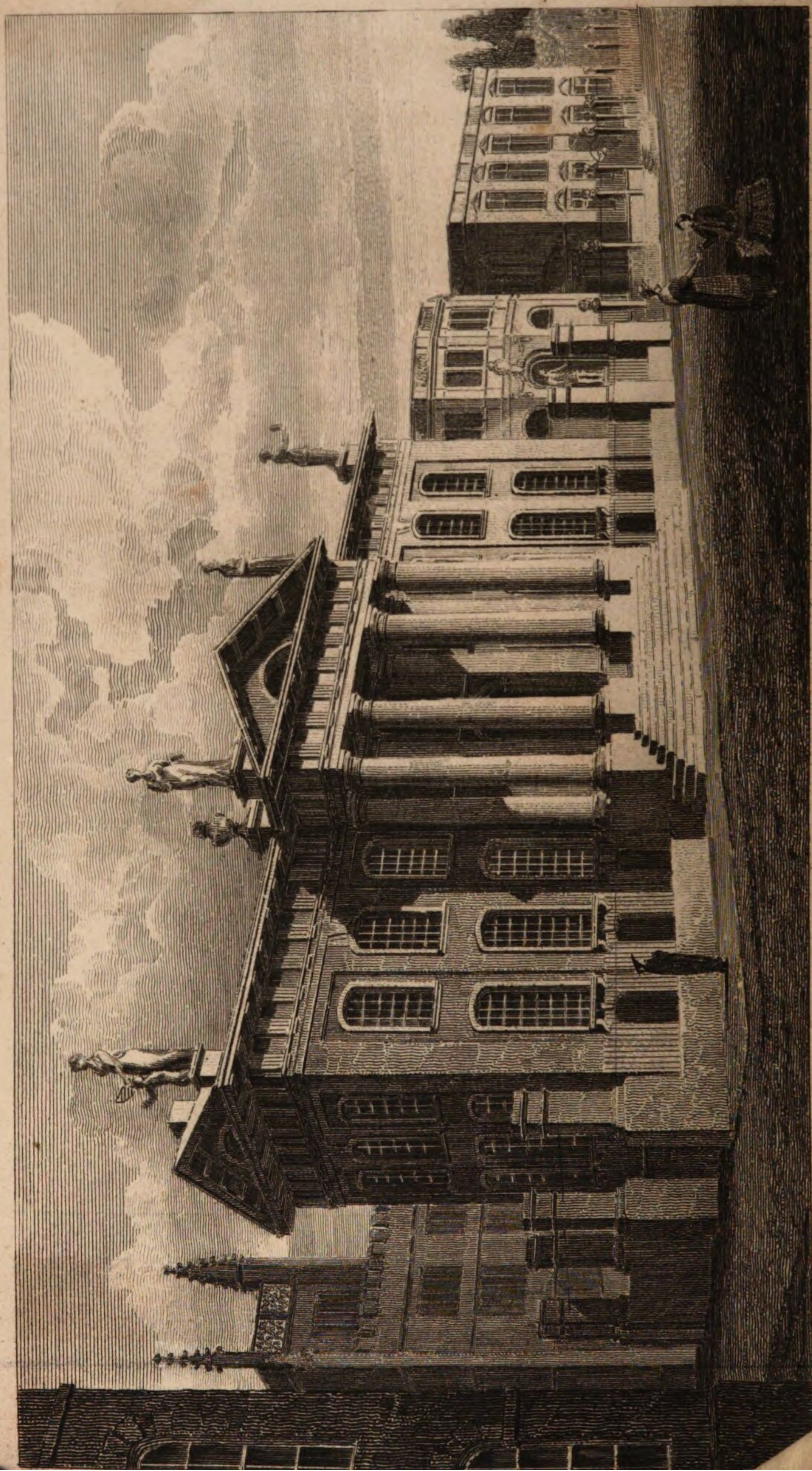
On the ground floor is an extensive apparatus for Lectures on Chemistry.

Elias Ashmole, already recorded as the founder of this estimable collection of natural and artificial curiosities, was born at Lichfield, on the 23d of May, 1617. During the Rebellion, he bore arms in the service of King Charles; became afterwards a student at Brasen-nose College; and was subsequently called to the bar. He received various civil promotions; but, in the year 1647, finding that he was "now placed in the condition, which he always desired, of being able to live to himself and studies, without being forced to take pains for a livelihood in the world," he withdrew from public affairs, and, during the latter part of his life, devoted himself chiefly to literary pursuits. His death took place May 18, 1692. Though learned himself, and a liberal patron of learning, he was an implicit confider in astronomical predictions, and, in other respects, lamentably tinctured with the superstitious credulity of the age. Of this he has left behind him in his MS. papers ample evidence.

If, on quitting the Museum, we turn to the left, and, passing through a small gate in the iron railing, which, supported by a massive wall^r, bounds, on the north, the area in which the Theatre, Museum, &c. stand, cross over to the opposite side of Broad Street, we obtain an excellent front view of the

^q Vide Ashmole's MS. Diary, preserved among his papers in the Museum.

^r From the wall arise, at intervals, square stone pillars, supporting busts of a colossal size, which being in general much decayed, and blackened by exposure to the weather, display an almost appalling assemblage of hideous and uncouth visages.



CLARENDON PRINTING HOUSE,

a stately and commanding edifice, and one which will be contemplated with no common reverence by him who reflects on the streams of beneficial knowledge which are perpetually flowing hence among mankind. The architect employed in the construction of this building was Sir John Vanburgh; of whose abilities it does certainly afford a favourable specimen, although the weight which is considered proverbially characteristic of edifices raised by Sir John, is in some degree observable here. The southern front, which is the chief one, presents a bold and majestic portico, composed of massive Doric columns. The northern front is ornamented by a range of three quarter columns of the same order. A correspondent entablature is carried around the whole fabric. Pediments grace the four sides of the building; and statues of the sacred Nine very appropriately ornament its summit. The length of the structure is 115 feet, and the height two stories. Over the southern entrance was placed, in 1721, a well-executed statue of Lord Clarendon, from the profits of whose *History of the Rebellion* (the copy-right of the work having been presented to the University by the son of the noble author) the Printing House was built.

The compositors, and others employed in printing Bibles and Prayer-books, of which immense numbers are printed here, occupy one side of the building; and those whose office it is to print books in the learned languages and in general literature, the other side. In addition to the rooms set apart for the business of the Printing-Office, the edifice contains a well-finished apartment, in

which the Heads of Houses hold their meetings. Certain persons appointed by the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, and styled *Delegates of the Press*, manage the affairs of the establishment.

But little time elapsed between the invention of printing and the adoption of the art at Oxford. It moreover appears, that the first book which ever issued from an English press was printed at Oxford, in the year 1468, three years before the printing, at Westminster, of Caxton's "Game and Play of the Chesse."

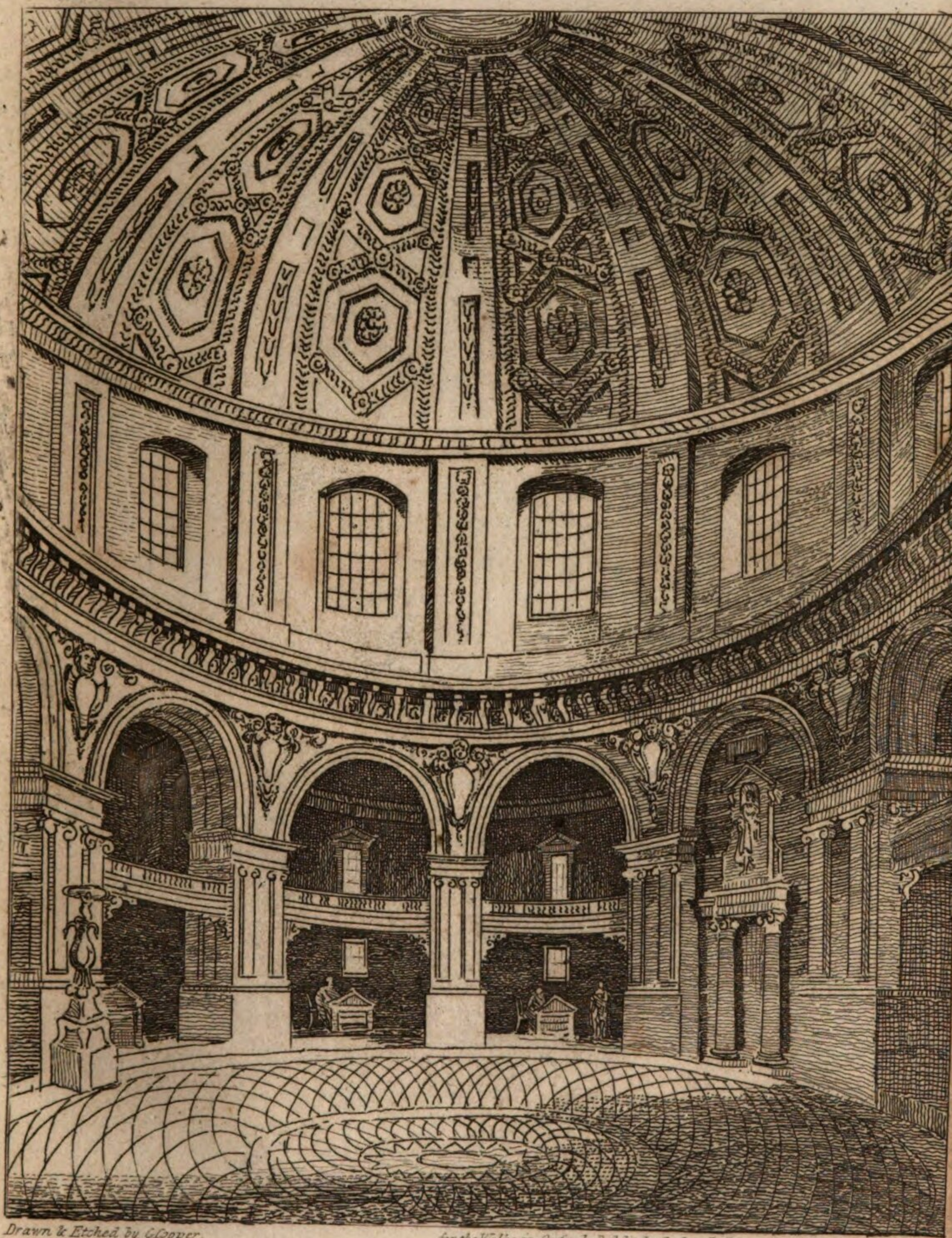
The early printers of Oxford were Frederic Corsellis, to whom (but not, it is thought, on sufficient grounds) the printing of the above-mentioned volume is attributed. Theodoric Rood; John Scolar; and Wynkyn de Worde. The press of the latter was in Magpye Lane, formerly called Wynkyn. In the year 1672, Bishop Fell, and some other distinguished members of the University, raised upwards of 4000*l.* for the purchase of types. These, the art of letter-founding not being then practised in Britain, they procured from abroad, and, by bestowing unremitting attention to secure both accuracy and elegance of typography, soon elevated the Oxford press to a celebrity that extended itself over the Continent; on which Oxford editions became in great request.

Returning into Radcliffe Square, the splendid fabric of the

RADCLIFFE LIBRARY

will again, as, if we have been permitted to direct his walks, it must often before have done, excite

^s See Mr. Dibdin's edit. of Ames's *Typographical Antiquities*, vol. i. p. 75.



Drawn & Etched by Cooper.

for the Walks in Oxford Published by R. Pearson High Street 1827.

INTERIOR OF RADCLIFFE LIBRARY.

the stranger's admiration. Placed in the centre of an extensive area, and surrounded with edifices which, although stately, are in a very different style of architecture, it possesses, in respect of situation, every possible advantage^t. The rustic basement of the edifice is a double octagon, or sixteen square, every alternate square of which, projecting, forms a gateway, and is terminated by a pediment^u. From this basement rises a perfectly cylindrical superstructure, adorned with couplets of three-quarter Corinthian columns, placed at regular intervals. The intercolumniations alternately display windows and niches, over the latter of which are sculptured elegantly disposed festoons of fruit and flowers. On the columns, reposes a highly enriched entablature, from which an elegant balustrade rising, sweeps gracefully around the fabric. This balustrade is interrupted at intervals by duplicated piers, corresponding to the couplets of columns which adorn the cylindrical part of the building, and supporting ornamental vases. From within the balustrade, springs a graceful dome, covered with lead, and crowned with a neat turret, over which is thrown a small cupola, that completes the elevation. The height of the dome^x from the pave-

^t The architect, under whose hands this Library arose, was Gibbs; who, on its being opened, April 13th, 1749, was honoured with the degree of M. A. As a testimony of his sense of the compliment thus paid him, Gibbs bequeathed to the Library his valuable collection of books and prints.

^u Within, over each of these entrances, is a vaulted dome, curiously wrought in the Mosaic way.

^x This dome, which, after that of St. Paul's, is perhaps the noblest in the kingdom, adds much grandeur to every distant prospect of Oxford, and is seen to particular advantage from the Parks. A fine bird's-eye view over the city may also be enjoyed from the exterior of the dome. In this view, the grassy quadrangles and bat-

ment is 80 feet, and the extreme height of the structure about 110. From the ground floor, which is wholly unoccupied, the ascent is by a geometrical staircase to that part of the building appropriated to the reception of books. This is highly embellished. The ample dome is beautifully wrought into compartments of stucco-work. The pavement beneath is composed of Portland stone alternately with a reddish coloured foreign stone, imported from Bremen. Between the windows are sculptured tresses of foliage, flowers, and fruit. Over the entrance is a fine statue, by Rysbrack, of the munificent Founder, Dr. Radcliffe; and, over one of the gallery entrances, a bust of the architect. In the Library are preserved two superb Roman candlesticks, found among the ruins of the Emperor Adrian's palace at Tivoli, and presented to the University by Sir Roger Newdigate.

Dr. Radcliffe was a native of Wakefield in Yorkshire, whence, after having gone through the usual grammar-school course of instruction, he was sent to Oxford, and, in 1665, admitted a bachel^r of University College. As a student, his application and success were conspicuous, and he was made Senior Scholar of his College; but as no Fellowship became vacant so speedily as his circumstances required, he removed to Lincoln College, where, in 1672, he took the degree of M. A. Devoting himself to the study of medicine, he graduated, in 1675, as a Bachelor in that

lemented turrets of Brasen-nose and All-Souls, the richly pinnacled edifice of the Schools, and the decorated spire of St. Mary's, appear to singular advantage.

^y This was a rank between that of a Commoner and of a Servitor.

faculty; and immediately began to practise at Oxford.

Seven years afterwards, having in the intervening time become eminent in his profession, he took the degree of Doctor in Medicine; and, in 1684, removed to London; in which city he speedily acquired and long retained a very extensive practice. The fortune which he realized was exceedingly ample; and that gratitude to his *Alma Mater* kept pace with his prosperity will appear from the following list of donations and bequests, which have placed the Doctor in the very foremost rank of Rhedycina's benefactors. To University College he gave the eastern window of the Chapel; for increasing exhibitions and effecting repairs upwards of 1100*l.*; for two travelling fellowships², 300*l.* each; for the new buildings, 5000*l.*; to the University, for a Public Library, 40,000*l.*³

Dr. Radcliffe died in the year 1714. Twenty-three years afterward the foundation-stone of his Library was laid by his trustees, who were severally complimented on the occasion with the degree of Doctor.

On the 14th of June 1814, the Prince Regent, with his illustrious guests, the Emperor of Russia, the King and Princes of Prussia, Prince Blucher, and several other distinguished characters, native and foreign, were sumptuously entertained by the University at dinner in this Library. On this

² These may be held ten years, half of which time the Fellows must pass in foreign travel.

³ The Librarian was to have an annual salary of 150*l.* and the sum of 100*l.* was to be annually expended in purchasing books. By a late determination of the Trustees, this Library is to be appropriated to the reception of works on Medicine and Natural History.

occasion the Sovereigns were as highly gratified by the elegant and dignified hospitality with which they were treated, as they had before been surprised and delighted with the situation, the extent, and the magnificence, of this favoured abode of learning and the sciences.

From Radcliffe Square, a walk to the eastern extremity of High Street brings us to the

PHYSIC GARDEN,

which has already been mentioned, as lying on the opposite side of the way to the tower of Magdalen College. The entrance into this valuable repository of vegetable productions is by a portal of considerable elegance, designed by Inigo Jones, and executed by the elder Stone. Statues of the First and Second Charles^b, and a bust of the Founder, ornament the portal, both fronts of which bear this inscription: “*Gloriæ Dei Opt. Max. Honori Caroli I. Regis in Usum Acad. et Reipub. Henricus Comes Danby, D. D. anno 1632.*”

The Garden is situated on the western bank of the Cherwell. It is about five acres in its whole extent, of which three are surrounded by a lofty and handsome wall.

The area thus surrounded is divided into two principal inclosures, by a broad gravel walk through the middle of it, and by formal yew hedges

^b Part of the expence of these statues was defrayed out of the costs of an action raised against Anthony a Wood, for a libel on Lord Chancellor Clarendon. Speaking afterwards with Lord Clarendon's son, at whose suit the process against Wood had been instituted, the hapless antiquary said to his Lordship, “You have taken more money from me than I can get again in six years, for I earn but *two-pence* a day.”

in the ancient style, and probably coeval with the foundation of the Garden.

The two inclosures are subdivided into several compartments, in which the British and other hardy plants are cultivated and arranged, in conformity with the Linnæan system, in separate areas, distinguished according to their respective countries, to the periods of their duration, as natural or perennial, and to their character as trees, shrubs, or herbaceous plants.

On each side of the north entrance is a greenhouse, and on the east side, without the wall, is a small hot-house of ancient construction. The Library, on the left of the entrance, originally a greenhouse, contains a valuable collection of the older botanical authors, and a very extensive Herbarium, formed chiefly by Dr. W. Sherard; besides the original specimens of the mosses, figured and described in the *Historia Muscorum* of Dillenius. The value and celebrity of these collections, and the high reputation of Dillenius, the first Sherardian Professor, attracted Linnæus to Oxford in 1736.

“ At Oxford Linnæus was received in a friendly
“ manner by Dr. Shaw, who had travelled in Bar-
“ bary. The learned Botanist Dillenius was at
“ first haughty, conceiving Linnæus’s *Genera* to
“ be written against him; but he afterwards de-
“ tained him a month, without leaving Linnæus
“ an hour to himself the whole day long; and at
“ last took leave of him with tears in his eyes,
“ after having given him the choice of living with
“ him till his death, as the salary of the Profes-
“ sorship was sufficient for them both^c.”

^c Linnæus’s own Diary.

The ground occupied by this Garden was originally the Jews' burial ground. After the expulsion of these people, it became the property, first, of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, and, subsequently, of Magdalen College.

In 1622 Henry Danvers, Earl of Danby, bought the lease of the ground, and expended, it is said, not less than 5,000*l.* in the purchase and establishment of the Garden and the buildings about it.

In consequence probably of his death, not many years after the foundation, and the unhappy circumstances of the times in the latter part of the reign of Charles I. the endowment of the Garden proved inadequate to its support in the scale which seems to have been intended by the Founder. Yet the Garden attained considerable celebrity under the first Gardener, the elder Bobart, (a German by birth,) before the Restoration. Subsequently Professors were appointed by the University, of whom the first was the celebrated Dr. Morison, the author of several elaborate and scientific works in Botany.

In 1728, Dr. W. Sherard established a new Professorship, bequeathing 3,000*l.* for this purpose expressly, together with all his botanical books and collections.

In 1793 his present Majesty founded a Regius Professorship of Botany.

The votary of Astronomical science, and the admirer of rich prospects, will be alike gratified by a visit to the

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY^d,
a handsome building, situated very advantage-

^d It is, however, necessary to remark, that, as an indiscriminate

ously, on a gently rising ground, at the extremity of the northern suburb. This edifice was designed by Keene, but was completed by Wyatt. The basement story, including the wings, extends to the length of 175 feet. On the central part of this, rests a second, and more ornamental story, whence rises an octangular tower^e, having its upper part charged with sculptures emblematic of the eight winds, being copied from Stewart's representation of the tower of the winds at Athens, and terminating in a depressed pyramid, on which are placed two figures, apparently bending under the oppression of a ponderous globe, which crowns the summit. The entire elevation of this central part of the structure is about 110 feet, and the copper globe on the top is four feet diameter.

The apartments in the eastern wing of the building are appropriated to a set of astronomical instruments, by Bird. The opposite wing is fitted up with smaller instruments.

The enclosure, within which the Observatory stands, is ten acres in extent. Adjoining to the Observatory is a house for the Observer.

THE RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY

stands at a very short distance south of the Observatory. It is a neat stone edifice, three stories

admission of visitors would interfere with the business of the Observatory, strangers are not admitted without an express introduction.

^e Perhaps the very best near view of the City may be enjoyed from this tower.

high, and measures in length, 150 feet ; in breadth, 71 feet. It was built after a design by Mr. Leadbeater of London.

The ground (something more than five acres) was given, June 27, 1758, by Thomas Rowney, Esq. The foundation was laid August 27, 1759 ; and, on the 18th of October, 1770, the house was opened for the reception of patients. Its interior accommodation is considerable, the regulations of its economy are excellent, and its utility is very extensive. Equally wise and humane was the determination of the trustees, to expend on such a charity a part of the large sum remaining in their hands from the noble bequest of Dr. Radcliffe. The Institution thus formed, while it is a blessing to the surrounding country, is of the utmost importance to the medical school of Oxford.

The average number of patients annually admitted to its benefits is about 650. In 1811, 613 persons received assistance, of which number, 74, theirs being cases of accidents, were admitted without recommendation. The establishment is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. A donation of 31*l.* 10*s.* or a yearly subscription of 3*l.* 3*s.* qualifies a person for holding the rank of a governor.

About the year 1760, Henry, Earl of Lichfield, one of the trustees under the Radclivian will, made provision for a Clinical Lecturer at the Infirmary. To the Earl's bequest have since been added, one of 100*l.* by Dr. Lewis of Oxford, and another, of an acre of ground, by Mrs. Hayward.

Return we now to the very heart of the City, where, on the northern side of High Street, stands

ST. MARY'S, OR THE UNIVERSITY CHURCH^f,

which being also one of the parochial churches, will again come under review. We shall not, therefore, at present, enter upon a particular description of this beautiful structure; but shall confine ourselves to a few brief notices respecting it, as the church in which, on Sundays and Holy-days, certain days in the year excepted, the University Sermons are preached. The excepted days are as follows: the *Nativity*, *Crucifixion*, and *Ascension* of our *Blessed Saviour*, when the sermons are preached at Christ Church; the festivals of *St. Mark*, and *St. John Baptist*, on which days they are delivered at Magdalen College; the *Annunciation*, and *Trinity Sunday*, when they are appointed for New College chapel; *St. Philip and St. James's day*, on which Merton College chapel is made use of; the *first Sunday in August*, the *Sunday afternoons during Lent*, and the festival of *St. Simon and St. Jude*, when the church of St. Peter in the East is the appointed place.

On the day preceding the commencement of each Term, and on Ash Wednesday, an appropriate Latin discourse is delivered. On the morning of Easter Sunday, a sermon, adapted to the event which the Church commemorates on that day, is preached in each College chapel.

The Sunday morning sermons during Term are preached, according to a settled order, by the

^f There being no church exclusively appropriated to the use of the University as a body, this of St. Mary is rented from the parish.

Heads of Houses, the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, the two Professors of Divinity, and the Regius Professor of Hebrew.

There are, besides, ten Select Public Preachers, half of whom go out of office every year, appointed by the Vice-Chancellor, the Proctors, and the Divinity Professors. These Preachers must be either Doctors in Divinity or in Law, Bachelors in either of these faculties, or Masters of Arts^g.

Between the commencement of the last month in Lent Term, and the end of the third week in Act Term, the Lectures founded by the late Rev. John Bampton, Canon of Salisbury, are delivered in this church. Many excellent courses of sermons on the evidences and doctrines of Christianity have originated in the liberal bequest of this pious and judicious benefactor^h.

When the University Sermons are delivered at St. Mary's, the Vice-Chancellor occupies a throne, elevated a few steps above the floor, at the western extremity of the nave. A little below, in front, sit the two Proctors. The Heads of Houses and Doctors are ranged on the right and left. Below these sit the young Noblemen, and, in the area, on benches, the Masters of Arts. Bachelors of Arts and Undergraduates occupy the galleries, which are over the western end, and a

^g In the year 1724, King George I. established the Whitehall Preacherships, which are held by twelve Fellows of Colleges in each University. The Preachers are nominated by the Bishop of London, as Dean of his Majesty's chapel, and have a salary of 30*l.* per annum.

^h By the terms of the bequest, no one is eligible to preach these sermons unless he has taken, at least, the degree of M. A. Thirty copies of the discourses are to be printed within two months after the time of their being delivered.

part of each side aisle of the nave. The pulpit, which is extremely plain, stands insulated, in the centre of the church, opposite to the Vice-Chancellor's throne¹.

With this hasty call at St. Mary's, our tour through the Colleges and Public Buildings of the University is completed; but we have yet to mention, that, in a

CHARITY SCHOOL

in the parish of St. Aldate, *Fifty-four Boys* are clothed, and educated, by the University. They are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; and, on his being put to a trade, an apprentice fee of twenty pounds is given with each boy. The Master has a salary of 100*l.* per annum. In the year 1773, the sum of 400*l.* had been funded in the name of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford, in trust, for the *Grey Coat Charity School*, within the said University^m.

¹ On the northern side of the chancel is a room, now the Common Law School, in which the Vinerian Professor reads his lectures.

^m Besides the fifty-four boys above mentioned, at least 300 more receive their education in this school, the whole of which is conducted upon the plan of Dr. Bell.

WALKS IN OXFORD.

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PART II.

CONTAINING A HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE
CITY, WITH SKETCHES OF THE ENVIRONS.

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PART II.

OXFORD is situated on the extreme south-western edge of the county to which it gives name, at a distance from the metropolis of fifty-eight miles N.N.W. and from the Sister University of eighty-three miles N.E. The city has already been described as occupying an exceedingly pleasant site at the confluence of the rivers Isis and Cherwell; the former river laving its western and southern sides, and the latter gliding gently along its eastern boundary. Its situation is thus rendered peninsular, and the rivers, dividing into numerous branches, impart equal beauty and fertility to the immediate environs.

The rich and varied scenery with which, in this part of its course, the banks of the former river are lavishly adorned, has been thus faithfully and elegantly delineated by Mr. Skrine: “Augmented
“by the tributary streams Windrush and Even-
“lode, the Isis turns suddenly to the south,
“washing the ruined walls of Godstow Nunnery.
“The vale now expands into a spacious amphi-
“theatre, bounded by some striking hills, in the
“centre of which the majestic towers, domes, and

“ spires of Oxford burst upon the sight, appear-
 “ ing proudly ranged behind the thick shade of
 “ venerable groves. Here the Isis divides itself
 “ into several small channels, as it traverses the
 “ meadows of Witham, leaving Oxford on the
 “ left, and passing through several handsome
 “ stone bridges, connected by a grand causeway,
 “ which forms the principal approach from the
 “ west. These streams soon reuniting, the river
 “ turns round the City towards the north-east,
 “ and, crossed by an ancient stone bridge^a, glides
 “ beautifully through the enamelled and orna-
 “ mented meads of Christ Church. A superb
 “ walk of elms, beneath this spacious College,
 “ fronts its meadow, over the deep foliage of
 “ which the venerable buildings of Christ Church
 “ appear in stately pride, as they display them-
 “ selves gradually, with a succession of the nu-
 “ merous towers of the University, in the descent
 “ of the Isis. A little lower it is joined by the
 “ Cherwell, flowing from the north of Banbury,
 “ and passing on the eastern side of Oxford,
 “ through the arches of the magnificent bridge of
 “ Magdalene^b.”

^a The south or Folly bridge is here meant.

^b Skrine's Rivers of Great Britain. Oxford must have been at one time completely insulated, “ a very fair navigable river,” says Wood, “ running all along the north side of the City, but of which not the least vestigia now remain.” Fish, especially pike and eels, abound in the river Isis, but not to the same extent as formerly; when, if we credit Salmon's account, 1500 jacks, (pike,) besides other fish, were caught between Swithin's weir, and Wolvercote Bridge, a space of about three miles, during the two days' privileged fishing of the Mayor and Bailiffs. A rather curious circumstance in the natural history of this river is its always *freezing first at the bottom*, whence the masses of ice as they are formed rise to the top. A view of Oxford from Iffley, a village nearly two miles south of the City, has been selected as the subject of an accompanying engraving.

The softly swelling hills, formerly mentioned,

“ On which the power of cultivation lies,

“ And joys to see the wonder of his toil,”

while, as Mr. Brewer elegantly remarks, they “ shield the City of the Muses from the winds “ most inimical to health and comfort,” afford various enchanting prospects of the City, and the surrounding country. Those in particular from the hills of Botley, Headington, and Shotover, are greatly admired.

The precise æra of the foundation, and much of the early history of Oxford, are involved in an obscurity, which the utmost endeavours of many erudite and zealous antiquaries have not been able satisfactorily to dissipate. The origin of the City is indeed of far too remote a date to be ascertained with precision. Yet, one of our earliest historians (J. Ross) affirms unhesitatingly, that, in the year before Christ 1009, Mempricius or Memphric, third monarch of the Trojan dynasty in Britain, founded, on or very near the spot occupied by modern Oxford, a city, which, after its founder, was named *Caer Memphric*. The same historian then says, “ *Oxford primo a Conditore “ Memphricio—Caer Mempric dicta, deinde Belle- “ situm, forsan a Bello Monte vicino, postea Rido- “ hen, i. e. Vadum Boum, et Caer Vossa, (Bosso,) “ a Comite quodam qui floruit tempore Arturii.*” Oxford was first called Mimbri, (this being Celtic, or British, for Memphric to this day;) then Belle-situm, perhaps from a pretty mountain near; afterwards Rid-ohen, implying, in the Celtic language, a Ford of Oxen; and Caer Vossa, (meaning Bosso,) from a certain Earl that flourished in the time of King Arthur. The City, thus founded, is said, by Stukely, to have occupied a site on the western side of the present City,

nearly upon the spot on which the Castle, or County Gaol, now stands^c.

What credit soever may be attached to this account, which Ross professes to have collected, “*e libris lingua Britannica scriptis*,” from books written in the British or Welsh language, little doubt seems to be entertained relative to the existence on this very spot, and at a period long antecedent to the Roman invasion, of a considerable number of habitations, forming “a town” often referred to by the old British general appellation of *Caer Pen Hal-goit*^d, signifying a “city, situate on an eminence, between two rivers, and adorned with groves and woods^e.”

Between the year 43, when Aulus Plautus was dispatched into Britain by the Roman Emperor Claudius^f, and 84, by which time Agricola had succeeded in reconciling the Britons to the Roman sway, Oxford is said to have “suffered its most terrible downfall; *Inclytum Oxonium Romanis temporibus vel viculus vel omnino nihil fuerit nisi Rit-Ocheyn, viz. Bosphorus sive trajectus Boum*^g. The once flourishing City of Oxford, in the time of the Romans, was reduced to the form of a little village, or had nothing, as it were, left of it, but its name of *Rid-ychen*, i. e. a ford for Oxen to pass over^h.” From this deplorable condition, however, *Rid* or *Ryd-ychen* appears to have “risen, like a Phoenix, out of her ashes,” more glorious for her temporary depression; since, about the year 170, she was become of con-

^c Iter Curios. 43.

^d Brown in Civ. orb. &c. &c.

^e Celt. Dict. Bullet in Verb.

^f At this time the part of Oxfordshire in which the city now stands was inhabited by the *Dobuni*, a British tribe, who were also in possession of a part of Gloucestershire.

^g Sammes' Hist. p. 209.

^h Baxter's Glossary.

sequence enough to be distinguished by the Egyptian geographer Ptolemy, who, mistaking, however, as it should seem, the situation of the place, notices Oxford (so many antiquaries contend) by the name of *Calleva*ⁱ.

During the melancholy period that intervened between the departure of the Romans, and the final establishment of the Saxons, Oxford suffered so grievously as to be again reduced, Leland tells us, to the condition of a "small village, having little more to boast of than its ancient name." And the form of that name, though not the meaning, was soon to be changed. Towards the end of the seventh century, the Saxons, who had by this time completed the conquest of the southern part of the island, altered the name *Ryd-ychen* into *Oxnaeþorð*, or *Oxeneþorð*, a term of precisely the same import as the other, and since easily abbreviated into *Oxford*^k.

In 727, a monastery was founded in the City, by one Didanus, who is styled by historians, Sub-regulus, Earl, or Viceroy of Oxford. The foundation was in honour of the Holy Trinity; and Frideswida, a pious maiden, daughter of Didanus, was appointed governess of the institution, which afterwards bore her name. In the year 886, Ox-

ⁱ Leland however, and several other writers, appear to have been strongly inclined to fix this station at Oxford instead of Wallingford, where the *Calleva*, or *Gallena Attrebatum* of the Antonine Itinerary is generally placed. But at Oxford no Roman antiquities of any consequence have been discovered; whereas, at Wallingford, remains of Roman building still exist, and numerous Roman coins have been dug up.

^k Obvious and satisfactory as is this etymology, Leland has chosen to derive Oxford from *Ouseford*, the ford on the Ouse, in Latin, *Isis*. But to this opinion, even the name of Leland has not given currency. There seems not indeed the smallest reason for seeking after any other derivation than that given in the text. The Greeks had their *Bosphorus*, and the Germans have their *Ochsenfurt*, both implying a ford of oxen.

ford had the honour and happiness of receiving within her walls the great *Alfred*; who, accompanied by his three sons, Edward, Athelward, and Alfward, was resident here for some time. During his stay, the King established a mint, whence money termed *Ocsnafordia* was issued. He is also understood to have engaged, about the same time, in a labour every way worthy of such a Sovereign, that of restoring the University of Oxford, from the state of depression in which it had lain during several centuries of turbulence and bloodshed.

King *Edward*, Alfred's eldest son, spent most of his time at Oxford; where, in 902, he gained a decisive victory over his ambitious cousin Ethelwold, Earl of Mercia, who, aiming at the crown, had marched a numerous army into this district; and, ravaging the country with fire and sword, had terrified Oxford into a surrender. On Edward's victory, the City returned to its allegiance: yet, in 908, after the death of Edred, Duke of Mercia, the citizens again displayed a tendency towards revolt, which gave Edward much trouble, and obliged him to vest the government of the City in the hands of persons not natives or inhabitants of Oxford.

In 910, a great panic having seized the inhabitants at the news that the Danes were approaching from Leicester and Northampton, and had committed great slaughter on the English at Hook-Norton, and in its vicinity, *Egelflede* or *Elflede*, says Wood, stopped their fury, and protected the University, her kinswoman, and daughter of Alfred, by fortifying and encompassing the City with a wall.

In the year 979, and again in 1102, Oxford was burnt by the Danes; and although, through the beneficence of the Nobility and others, friends

of literature, the City was quickly rebuilt, yet, in the year 1009, it was again set on fire by Sweyn, the Danish potentate. Fortunately, however, on this occasion, the incendiary speedily quitted the City, and the flames were extinguished. Three years afterwards, King *Ethelred*, exasperated by the exactions, the barbarities, and the repeated insults of these ferocious invaders, secretly issued his commands for a massacre of the Danes to take place, throughout his whole dominions, on the feast of St. Brice. At Oxford the sanguinary decree was executed in all its rigour. No age or sex was spared. Those even who had fled to the churches found the sacred fanes no protection. Numbers were immolated at the very foot of the altar. The rage and desire of revenge, excited in the breast of Sweyn, by this bloody massacre of his countrymen, were aggravated by the fate of his sister, the lady Gunilda, “who, with her husband Polingus¹, was among the victims.” Instantly marching, therefore, at the head of his army, into these parts of Mercia, Sweyn directed his soldiers to burn, ravage, and destroy, unsparingly; yet, strange as it may seem, he did not visit Oxford with the weight of vengeance that might have been anticipated, but contented himself with terrifying the citizens into a surrender, and taking pledges from them. King Ethelred fled affrighted into Normandy; leaving his kingdom entirely at the mercy of Sweyn. On the

The death of these two noble persons was a circumstance much to be regretted, and affords full proof of the indiscriminating fury that characterized this horrible massacre. Gunilda had been a warm and persevering friend to the English, among whom she and her husband, both Christians, had been sent as hostages, for the preservation of peace. In the agonies of despair Gunilda is said to have prophesied that her death would soon be avenged by the ruin of the whole English nation.

death of the latter, at Candlemas 1014, Canute, his son, was left heir to the Danish conquests in Britain; and, as far as respected the Danes themselves, King elect. But the Saxons recalled Ethelred, whose resumption of the sovereignty was, ere long, signalized by another act of mingled perfidy and cruelty. The Danes were invited to a conference at Oxford, where Edric, a Mercian Earl, caused two Danish noblemen, Sigeferd and Morcar, to be basely assassinated. Their countrymen, endeavouring to avenge the death of the noble victims, were overpowered, when several of them fled for sanctuary to the church of St. Frid, in which, horrible to relate, fire being set to the church, they were all burned.

The death of Sweyn had left *Canute*, afterwards not undeservedly surnamed *the Great*, nominal Sovereign of England; the death of *Edmund Ironside*, left him really so. His government, as might have been expected from so wise a prince, was mild and conciliatory. He resided much at Oxford, where, at a great Council held in 1022, he commanded the laws of King Edward to be translated into Latin, and enjoined the observance of them on all his subjects. And in a parliament held here in 1026, he also confirmed the laws of King Edgar. Ten years afterwards, *Harold*, surnamed *Harefoot*, Canute's successor, was crowned at Oxford; in which city, in 1039, the same King resigned his mortal existence^m.

^m In 1066 *Harold*, son of Earl Godwin was created first *Earl of Oxford*, the official Earls during the Anglo-Saxon ages excepted. The title was revived by the Empress Maud, in favour of *Alberic* or *Aubrey de Vere*, whose descendants inherited it during many centuries. The De Vere's were Earls, not merely of the city, but of the county also. In 1702 the title became extinct in the line of the De Veres. About nine years afterwards Queen Anne created *Robert Harley*, then Lord High Treasurer of the kingdom, Earl of Oxford (city) and Earl Mortimer. This nobleman was of the an-

In 1067, *William of Normandy*, who had just before, at Westminster, solemnly assumed the crown of a realm, bereft, by one disastrous battle, at once of king and freedom, directed his steps towards Oxford. On his arrival before the City walls, the inhabitants refused to admit him; upon which he proceeded to storm the place on the north side. Having speedily gained an entrance, he bestowed the greater portion of the City, which is said to have contained at that time about 1200 citizens, on Robert D'Oiley, one of his most esteemed followers. The record of Domesday, which William caused to be drawn up in the 20th year of his reign, gives a melancholy picture of the wretched state to which a lengthened period of intestine warfare had reduced the City, and shews the extreme severity with which the Conqueror visited the political offences of its unfortunate inhabitants. It appears that he exacted from Oxford thrice the sum that had been paid in its more flourishing state under Edward the Confessor. We extract Bawdwen's translation of the record in question, that part which describes the state of Oxford, at the period of the survey; anno 1086.

Oxenefordscire (Oxfordshire.)

[Orig. 154, a. 1.]

“ In the time of King Edward, Oxeneford
“ (Oxford) paid, for toll and gable, and all other

cient and distinguished family of Harley, or De Harley, who were seated at the village of Harley, in the county of Salop, previously to the conquest. In this family the Earldom still continues. Edward Harley, the present nobleman, is the fifth of the name. His lordship, whose father was the Hon. and Right Rev. John Harley, late Bishop of Hereford, succeeded his uncle, the late Earl, in 1790. At the age of 21 his Lordship married Miss Scott, eldest daughter of the Rev. James Scott, of Itchin in Hampshire.

“ customs, yearly to the King, twenty pounds, and
“ six sextaries of honey. But to Earl Algar, ten
“ pounds, his mill being added, which he had
“ within (*infra*) the city.

“ When the king went on an expedition, twenty
“ burgesses went with him, for all the others; or
“ they paid twenty pounds to the king that all
“ might be free. Now, *Oxeneford* (Oxford) pays
“ sixty pounds by tale, of twenty pence in the
“ ore.

“ In the town itself, as well within the walls as
“ without, there are two hundred and forty-three
“ houses, paying the tax; and, besides these, there
“ are five hundred houses, save twenty-two, so
“ waste and decayed that they cannot pay the
“ tax.

“ The King has twenty mural mansions, which
“ were Earl Algar's, in King Edward's time, pay-
“ ing then, and now, fourteen shillings, save two-
“ pence. And he has one mansion, paying six-
“ pence, belonging to *Scipton* (Shipton;) and an-
“ other of fourpence, belonging to *Blochesham*
“ (Bloxham;) and a third, paying thirty-pence,
“ belonging to *Riseberge* (Risborough;) and two
“ others of four-pence, belonging to *Tuiforde*
“ (Twyford) in Buckinghamshire: one of these
“ is waste. They are called mural mansions, be-
“ cause, if it be necessary, and the King command
“ it, they repair the walls.

“ To the lands which Earl Aubery held belongs
“ one church and three mansions; two of these,
“ paying twenty-eight pence, lie to the church of
“ St. Mary; and the third, paying five shillings,
“ lies to *Bureford* (Burford.)

“ To the lands which Earl William held belong
“ nine mansions, paying seven shillings. Three
“ of these are waste.

“ The Archbishop of Canterbury has seven
“ mansions; they pay thirty-eight pence. Four
“ of these are waste.

“ The Bishop of Winchester has nine man-
“ sions; they pay sixty-two pence. Three of
“ these are waste.

“ The Bishop of Baieux has eighteen mansions,
“ which pay thirteen shillings and four-pence.
“ Four of these are waste. The Bishop of Lin-
“ coln has thirty mansions, paying eighteen shil-
“ lings and sixpence, sixteen of which are waste.

“ The Bishop of Constance has two mansions,
“ paying fourteen pence, and the Bishop of Here-
“ ford has three mansions, paying thirteen pence.
“ One of them is waste.

“ The Abbot of St. Edmund's has one mansion,
“ paying sixpence, belonging to *Tentone* (Tainton.)

“ The Abbot of Abingdon fourteen mansions,
“ paying seven shillings and three pence; eight of
“ which are waste; and the Abbot of Eglesham
“ has one church, and thirteen mansions, paying
“ nine shillings. Seven of these are waste.

“ The Earl of Moreton has ten mansions; they
“ pay three shillings. They are all waste, except
“ one.

“ Earl Hugh has seven mansions; they pay five
“ shillings and eight-pence. Four of these are
“ waste.

“ The Earl of Evreux (*Ebroicensis*) has one
“ waste mansion, and it pays nothing.

“ Henry de Ferieres has two mansions, paying
“ five shillings.

“ William Pevrel has four mansions, paying
“ seventeen-pence. Two of these are waste.

“ Edward the sheriff, two mansions, paying five
“ shillings.

“ Ernulf de Hesding three mansions, paying
“ eighteen-pence. One of these is waste.

“ Berenger de Toden, one mansion, paying
“ six-pence.

“ Milo Crispin, two mansions, paying twelve-
“ pence.

“ Richard de Curci, two mansions, paying
“ nineteen-pence.

“ Robert de Oilgi, twelve mansions, paying
“ sixty-four pence. Four of these are waste.

“ Roger de Ivri, fifteen mansions, paying twenty
“ shillings and four-pence. Six of these are
“ waste.

“ Rannulf Flammard, one mansion, paying no-
“ thing.

“ Wido de Reinbodcurth, two mansions, paying
“ twenty pence.

“ Walter Gifard, seventeen mansions, paying
“ twenty-two shillings. Seven of these are waste.

“ The predecessor of Walter had one of these, of
“ the gift of King Edward, out of eight virgates
“ which paid customary payments in King Ed-
“ ward's time.

“ Jernio has one mansion, paying sixpence, be-
“ longing to *Hamtone* (Hampton.)

“ The son of Manasse has one mansion; it pays
“ four-pence to *Blecesdone* (Bletchington.)

“ All these above-written hold the aforesaid
“ mansions free, because they repair the walls.

“ All the mansions which are called mural,
“ were, in King Edward's time, free from all cus-
“ tomary payments, except expedition, and repa-
“ ration of the walls.

“ The priests of St. Michael's have two man-
“ sions, paying fifty-two pence. [Orig. 154,
“ a. 2.]

“ The canons of St. Fridesuid have fifteen man-
“ sions, paying eleven shillings. Eight of these
“ are waste.

“ Coleman had, during his life, three mansions
“ of three shillings and eight-pence.

“ William has one of twenty-pence. Sprache-
“ ling, one mansion, which pays nothing.

“ Wluui, the fisherman, one mansion of thirty-
“ two pence.

“ Aluuin has one mansion of thirty-seven pence.
“ Three of these are waste.

“ Edric, one mansion which pays nothing.
“ Harding and Leveva, nine mansions paying
“ twelve shillings. Four of these are waste.

“ Ailric, one mansion, which pays nothing.

“ Dereman one mansion of twelvepence. Segrin

“ one mansion of sixteen-pence. Another Se-

“ grim, one mansion of two shillings. Smeuvin,

“ one mansion, which pays nothing. Golduin,

“ one mansion, which pays nothing. Eddid, one

“ mansion which pays nothing. Suetman, one

“ mansion of eight-pence. Seuui, one mansion

“ which pays nothing. Leveva, one waste man-

“ sion, of ten-pence in King Edward's time. Al-

“ veva, one mansion of ten-pence. Aluuard, one

“ mansion of ten-pence. Aluuin, one waste man-

“ sion. Bricfred and Dermon, one mansion of

“ sixteen-pence. Aluui, one mansion, from which

“ he has nothing. Dereuuen, one mansion of

“ sixpence. Aluuin, the priest, one waste man-

“ sion which pays nothing. Leuric, one, likewise

“ paying nothing. Wluric, one waste mansion;

“ and yet, if necessary, it repairs the wall. Suet-

“ man, a moneyer, one free house, paying forty-

“ pence. Goduin, one; Vlmar, one; Goderun,

“ one; Godric, one; Aluui, one; these five pay-

“ ing nothing. Suetman had two mural man-

“ sions ; they pay three shillings. Another Suet-
 “ man, one free mansion, for the same service,
 “ and he has nine-pence. Sauuold, nine man-
 “ sions ; they pay thirteen shillings. Six of these
 “ are waste. Lodouuin one house in which he
 “ resides, free for the wall. Segrin, three free
 “ houses, of sixty-four pence. One of these is
 “ waste. Aluuin, one house, free for repairing
 “ the wall ; from this he has thirty-two pence a
 “ year. And if, while the wall is necessary, it is
 “ not renewed by him who ought to do it, he shall
 “ pay forty shillings to the king, or lose his
 “ house.

“ All the burgesses of Oxford have common of
 “ pasture without the walls, paying six shillings
 “ and eight-penceⁿ. ”

From the preceding extract we learn, that, lamentable as was now her situation, Oxford had previously attained to considerable importance in the scale of cities. And she was destined speedily to emerge from her forlorn condition. The better to secure the obedience of his subjects in this quarter, William constituted the before-mentioned Robert D'Oiley governor of Oxford, where D'Oiley was also impowered to build and fortify a castle. Accordingly, acting under this authority, D'Oiley constructed, on the western side of the City, an extensive and beautiful fortress, in which, in all the pomp of feudal magnificence, he continued to reside till his death, which took place in 1091. During the stormy period that intervened between the death of Alfred and the successful enterprise of the Norman Conqueror, letters had been almost wholly neglected, and Oxford, to which, even in those early days, the

ⁿ Bawdwen's Domesday for Oxfordshire.

presence of the Muse appears to have been vitality, had, as we have seen, gradually sunk into decay. But with the government of William, rigid as it was, a period of tranquillity commenced. Ere his reign was ended, *Learning* was seen endeavouring to re-establish herself in her ancient, well-beloved seat, and the City had begun her progression towards that superior rank and consequence, which, under the protecting auspices of her flourishing University, she has since attained, and continues to hold among cities. From the period of the Norman Conquest, the history of the City may be considered as completely merging in that of the University; to the brief summary of which, contained in the Introduction, we therefore now refer for a continuation of Oxford annals.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

OF

THE CITY.

THE extent of Oxford from north-west to south-east, the suburbs included, is a mile and five furlongs; its breath, from north to south, a mile and one furlong. The oblong space formerly circumscribed by the walls does not, however, exceed two miles in circumference; and, within these limits, as well as in other parts of the City, are comprehended numerous open spaces, formed into College quadrangles, laid out in gardens, and so forth. Two very long, and generally spacious streets, running nearly in the direction of the cardinal points, cross each other, and divide the City into four unequal parts. From these main stems several minor branches diverge; besides which, a wide and handsome street runs nearly parallel, on the north, with the eastern limb^a of the cross, formed by the two principal streets. These, as was before observed, intersect each other at a spot formerly called Quatrevoies, now irrecoverably contracted into *Carfax*. Some, however,

^a High Street.

contend for the derivation of *Carfax* from *Caerbos*, i. e. the *Caer* or City of *Boso*, who was Consul of *Oxon.* in the time of King Arthur.

The *Conduit* mentioned in a preceding page as standing at this intersecting point of the chief streets, was a beautiful and very curious piece of masonry, erected in 1617, at the expence of Otho Nicholson, Esq. of Christ Church, for the purpose of supplying the different Colleges and Halls with water, brought from a hill above the village of North Hinksey. The fabric was of a square form below, and octangular above. From the angles of the base, which was solid, sprung two fine arches, which, crossing each other diagonally, served as a support to the octangular portion of the structure. The upper part of these arches was adorned with statues of the four *Cardinal Virtues*. In each face of the octagonal part were eight niches, containing statues of *King David*, *Hector*, *Alexander*, *Julius Cæsar*, *Arthur*, *Charlemagne*, *Godfrey of Bulloign*, and *King James I.* On the top were figures, of *Janus*, and a *Female* bearing a *sceptre*, placed beneath a canopy, from which arose an iron rod, mounting a vane. Beneath the arches was a large cistern, and over it a figure of the Empress *Maud*, riding on an Ox^b, over a *Ford*. Many other figures, and a profusion of sculpture, were among the remaining embellishments of this Conduit; which, although it may

^b The water was conveyed by a leaden pipe from the spring into the body of the Ox, whence it proceeded to the cistern beneath, and thence to another high cistern, extending over nearly the whole porch of the old church of All Saints, from whence it was distributed to sundry Colleges, Halls, and private houses. On days of extraordinary rejoicing, the Conduit was made to flow with wine. The City is now (1817) well supplied with water, by *Water-works* at the South Bridge.

have been an obstruction to the passing of carriages, was yet a very superb ornament to the City. It appears however to have become obnoxious within so short a time as twenty-one years from the date of its completion; for, in the year 1638, we find it presented as a nuisance to the Chancellor, Archbishop Laud. The Archbishop, however, refusing to interfere, unless the materials were placed at his disposal for the common good of the University and City, sentence of destruction was averted, and the Conduit was allowed to stand till the year 1787, when it was at length taken down. But, to the joy of every antiquary, it was not demolished. Being presented by the University to the Earl of Harcourt, it was reconstructed in that Nobleman's park at Nuneham; one of the chief ornaments of which it now forms.

From the point of intersection, *High Street*, already partially described, runs eastward, in a nearly straight line, to St. Mary's church. Then commences that graceful curve^c, towards the south-east, which, as we proceed, unfolds to our view in splendid succession the noble Colleges of All Souls, University, Queen's, and Magdalen, the last of which gives name to the elegant bridge over the Cherwell, at which the street terminates. Over the bridge is the suburb of St. Clement, about the middle of which, the road to London through Dorchester, Henley, and Hounslow, goes off to the right, while that which passes through Wycombe and Uxbridge to the metropolis, holds on nearly due east.

^c A few scarcely avoidable repetitions will, it is hoped, be pardoned.

The street which runs north from Carfax is, at first, called the *Corn Market*, and although rather narrow at its commencement, soon expands into tolerable width. Its buildings exhibit great diversity of appearance, but little beauty; and at St. Michael's church its width is again much contracted. Beyond the church, however, it opens into a spacious area, of which the church of St. Mary Magdalen and a part of Balliol College respectively form the southern and eastern sides. At Magdalen parish church commences the fair street of St. Giles, which, adorned on the eastern side by the college of St. John, runs northward in continuation of the Corn Market, widening, as it proceeds, to the very unusual breadth of 246 feet. The houses are of a superior description, and the footway on each side is partly bordered by a row of majestic elms, the umbrageous foliage of which communicates an almost rural air to this retired and beautiful street. At the distance of about 2055 feet from Carfax, the venerable church of St. Giles presents itself to close the perspective, shutting out from view the Infirmary, and the Observatory; both of which are a short distance beyond the church, on the left of the road leading to Birmingham.

Westward from Carfax proceeds a street that formerly bore the vulgar name of the Butcher-row, but is now distinguished by the more courtly appellation of *Queen Street*. Though narrow, and not very well built, its northern side is graced by the churches of St. Martin and St. Peter le Bailey; immediately beyond the latter of which, a fine broad road, striking off in a north-westerly direction, leads past the Castle gates, and forward over several stone bridges to *Botley Causeway*, forming

the great western entrance into Oxford. Westward from St. Peter's church, *Castle Street* leads, by a devious course, to the south-western side of the Castle; and thence, over sundry bridges, into the suburban parish of St. Thomas.

In *St. Aldate's*, or Fish Street, which runs southward from Carfax, we are again presented with a street worthy of Oxford; spacious, handsome, and cheerful. It is true, that, as we view it from Carfax, a bend in the street prevents the eye from commanding more than about a third of its entire length, but the same deviation brings the magnificent front of Christ Church more fully into view. About 900 yards from Carfax, this street, which, on passing Christ Church, assumes the name of *Bridge Street*, terminates at South, or, as it is commonly termed, Folly Bridge. The Salisbury and Winchester roads enter the City by this bridge.

Broad Street has been already described as diverging from the area in front of Magdalen parish church, and running eastward, parallel with High Street. Its sides are adorned with the Colleges of Balliol and Trinity, the Clarendon Printing-House, the Theatre, and the Museum. Beyond the Printing Office, losing its name and expansive width, it is continued, by the name of *Holywell Street*, for rather more than a quarter of a mile, and then terminates at the northern extremity of a lane^d, which, turning nearly south, passes, on the right, a bastion, at the north-eastern angle of the old City wall, and enters High Street, or rather Bridge Street, near the spot on which the East

^d This lane is called the *Long Walk*; the foot path along its eastern side is most delightfully shaded by a row of elms in Magdalen College grove, which are separated from the lane by a lofty wall.

Gate formerly stood. Though rather narrow, the street called Holywell contains many respectable dwellings, and is generally well built.

Most of the remaining streets of Oxford are distinguished by a scantiness of width commonly observable in the older streets of an ancient fortified city, or town; and, setting aside the Colleges and Halls, with the fronts of which some of them are adorned, not at all remarkable for the goodness of their buildings.

Generally speaking, the domestic architecture of Oxford is not of a very splendid character, but the rich intermixture of public edifices with private buildings, gives to the appearance of all the principal streets, a variety far more grateful to the eye than uniformity, however splendid. All the parts of an individual building should certainly unite to form a harmonious and pleasing whole, but we have never been able to coincide in opinion with those connoisseurs, who, with respect to streets, consider an undeviating line the line of beauty, and would have every house a perfect fac simile of its opposite neighbour. Of the long double rows of stately houses that compose many of the new streets in the north-western part of the metropolis, we have rarely been tempted to take a second view; but over the High Street of Oxford, our eye, though occasionally encountered by buildings of a rather humble character, has roved with new delight on every successive perambulation.

Many of the best houses in Oxford are built of stone; brick is also a frequent material; and, among the more ancient habitations of traders, some of a still slighter construction yet exist. Even in the course of last year, we ourselves be-

held a house of good appearance, in one of the principal streets, newly fronted with no more substantial materials than lath and plaster. The greater number, however, of recently erected dwellings are neat, solid, and convenient. Several of the large, ancient, stone-built mansions, which, before residence in College became universal, were appropriated as lodgings, either for students, or, when the Court was at Oxford, for the nobility and gentry, are yet interspersed among the other dwellings. In St. Giles's Street, which appears to be a favourite quarter with the genteeler classes of inhabitants, many of the houses are large and detached. It is a common practice to coat the fronts of dwelling-houses with stucco, or with rough-cast, sometimes white, but oftener of the colour of yellowish freestone. This is particularly the case in High Street and St. Aldate's, the former of which, on a sunny day, has a brilliancy which, were it not tempered and diversified by the more sombre hue of churches and colleges, would be almost painfully dazzling.

The City of Oxford is divided into four *Wards*, respectively termed the north-east, south-east, south-west, and north-west wards; over each of which an Alderman presides, acting within his own ward as a justice of the peace, and choosing his own officers, or constables, to assist him in the execution of his duties.

When Oxford was first encompassed by a *wall* does not appear to have been accurately ascertained; but that, in the time of the Confessor, the City was furnished with such a means of defence, is evident, from the mention made in Domesday Book of twenty mural *mansions*, which, during Edward's reign, as well as then, paid fourteen

shillings and two-pence to the King^e. These "*mansiones murales*" were free from all customs except "expedition in war and repairing the wall;" from the latter of which duties they derived their name. In the reign of King Stephen, Oxford was styled "a City well fortified, and surrounded with a ditch." From that Prince, however, the fortifications received great damage, and, about the middle of the reign of Henry III. had become so ruinous, that certain customs were granted by Henry, for the space of three years, to the mayor and burgesses, for the express purpose of raising a fund for rebuilding the wall. Fifteen years afterwards, namely, in the thirty-sixth year of his reign, the same king "granted the burgesses, for the reparation of the wall, pannage, a toll or contribution of all things vendible, to continue for three years." In the time of Richard II. they were again repaired from the proceeds of a general tax upon the inhabitants, levied under the authority of a royal brief. No thorough repair appears to have subsequently taken place; but, in the reign of Charles I. temporary fortifications were constructed to supply the deficiencies of the old line of defence. Of these, vestiges appear in several districts, and of the wall itself considerable portions yet remain, the chief of which are attached to Merton and New Colleges. The wall was lofty, of great solidity, and, at the most assailable points, guarded by towers: some parts, especially in the neighbourhood of Merton College, were built on arches. In it were four prin-

^e That Oxford was surrounded with a wall at a much earlier period, was the opinion of Anthony a Wood, who quotes, in support of his opinion, passages from various authors.

principal *Gates*, respectively termed the East, South, West, and North Gate^f: the North Gate was, however, more commonly named the Bocardo. It was machicolated, and otherwise fortified very strongly. Of the *Posterns*, which were numerous, the principal were Smith Gate^g, the Water Gate, and the Trill, or Turl Gate. No traces of the *Moat*, or ditch, are now perceptible: it nevertheless appears to have been wide and deep, even in those parts into which the water was conveyed by art.

Among the PUBLIC BUILDINGS of Oxford, those which are set apart for divine worship claim to be first described. The City and suburbs are divided into fourteen parishes, each of which is provided with a church. Several of these are well deserving of particular notice, but that of

ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,

already, as the University Church, partly described, stands preeminent in magnitude and in beauty. Numerous and elegant pointed windows, airy ranges of knotted pinnacles, and a highly en-

^f The *East Gate* stood at the eastern extremity of High Street, near the lane turning up into Holywell; the *West Gate*, about 200 yards west by south of St. Peter's church in the Bailey; the *North Gate*, by St. Michael's church; and the *South Gate*, at the bottom of Fish Street, a little to the southward of St. Aldate's almshouses.

^g Smith Gate stood at the north end of Catherine or Cat Street; the Water Gate in South Street, a little to the southward of St. Ebbe's Church; and the Turl Gate in a street still called the Turl, in which are situated Exeter and Jesus Colleges. T. Warton tells us, that after what he conceived the unnecessary demolition of the Turl Gate, Hearne would never pass through the street which bears its name.

riched steeple, are the principal features of this fine specimen of the English style of architecture. Its principal divisions are, a nave with its side aisles, a chancel, and a tower, (surmounted by a spire,) rising from the northern side of the church, between the nave and the chancel. On the north side of the chancel is a fabric of corresponding architecture, called the old Congregation House^b. The entire length of the edifice is 200 feet; the height 70 feet; the breadth of the body 40 feet, and of the chancel $24\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

All the windows are large and pointed. Those of the southern side of the chancel are more acutely pointed than the others, and, being very lofty, divided into lights by slender mullions only, and handsomely wrought in the heads, may boast of peculiar elegance. Graduated buttresses, terminating in knotted pinnacles, occur between each pair of windows. This whole front has an air of singular lightness; but correctness of taste, would, we think, dictate the removal of a fantastic porch, constructed in 1637, at the cost of Dr. Morgan Owen, and which forms the portal or chief entrance from the south. On each side of the arch-

^b This was originally founded by a Scholar of the University, whose name, as well as the date of foundation, is unknown. It was in existence, however, in 1201, and “a trial of right concerning it was discussed between the University and Oriel College, but was afterwards made a composition between them in 1409, in the last of which it is spoken of as belonging to the University beyond the memory of man, and that therein the Congregation of Masters was from all antiquity solemnized. Over the said place was in after times a *Solar*, or another story, in which was the University Library.” When the books were removed hence to Duke Humphrey’s Library, the upper room was used as another Congregation House, the two being distinguished as the upper and lower Houses. The former is now the School in which the Vinerian Professor of Law delivers his lectures.

way, this porch exhibits, in front, a spiral columnⁱ. Over the entrance is a statue of the Virgin, bearing in her arms the infant Saviour. The northern side of the church is also very handsome, and appears to great advantage when viewed from the dome of the Radcliffe Library. The steeple is composed of a tower and well-proportioned spire, but its ornaments are so rich and, at the same time, so peculiar, as to render it, we conceive, unique. A rather minute description may therefore not be unacceptable. The tower itself is square. At each angle are two graduated buttresses, the three disengaged faces of each of which, above the parapet, are formed into niches; each niche surmounted by a pyramidal canopy, adorned with crockets and a finial. All the niches contain statues^k. From between each angular cluster of niches and the spire, rise ornamented turrets of a square form, each turret supporting on its centre a tall and highly enriched pinnacle, the finial of which reaches nearly midway up the spire. On the angles of the square turrets are placed smaller pinnacles, similar in form and embellishment to the larger ones. In each face of the upper section of the tower is a well-proportioned pointed window^l. The corresponding faces of the spire are also enriched by pointed windows, inserted beneath canopies of a form and character correspondent

ⁱ Dr. Owen was chaplain to Archbishop Laud, who, being at the time Chancellor of the University, doubtless gave permission to the Doctor to set up the sculpture; a permission, which the Puritans afterwards made one of the articles of impeachment against the ill-fated Archbishop.

^k One of these at the S. E. corner, representing a musician, is supposed to have been a considerable benefactor to the church and steeple.

^l Six large and remarkably well-toned bells hang in the tower.

to those of the niches that contain the statues. Even the dial plate of the clock possesses its share of appropriate embellishment.

The effect of this superb cluster of windows, canopies, pinnacles, and statues is exceedingly striking, and cannot fail to impress the beholder with admiration of the inventive genius, the taste, and the skill that have been called into exercise in forming so brilliant a combination. The spire is delicately tapering, and rises to the height of 180 feet: it is adorned with rolls at the angles.

The interior of the church is kept in the most praiseworthy order; but no sooner do we gain it, than, from the number and magnitude of the windows, and the absence of painted glass, added to the pure white of the walls, we become almost painfully sensible of a too great glare of light. The arches that support the side walls of the nave are high and pointed: they spring from light fluted pillars, which would have a yet finer effect were they unencumbered with monuments^m. A spacious area, between the part appropriated to divine service and the chancel, is paved with black and white marble. In a gallery over the entrance to the chancel is placed the organ, a good instrument, but ornamented in an extremely puerile taste. The builder of this organ was the celebrated father Smith, but the skill of Byfield has since been exercised in improving it. A former pair of organs was purchased with a bequest of 4*l*. made in 1521, by W. Gray, Archdeacon of Berks; but there appear to have been organs in the church long before his time. The only parochial churches in Oxford that now contain organs are

^m Monuments are numerous in most of the churches.

St. Mary's, St. Peter's in the East, and St. Martin's; but previously to the Reformation many of the other churches appear to have been provided with them. That the organs of those days were often of a very simple construction, appears from the sum mentioned before as bequeathed for those of St. Mary's, and is farther shewn in the following extracts from parochial archives: "*St. Michael's* parish paid for mending the organs, 4d. "*They were made 17th Henry VIII. and cost 3l. 3s.* "*All Saints*, an organ player incidentally mentioned. "*St. Peter's in the East*, in 1490, pro emendatione "*le belous* (sic!) organorum, 2d. "*St. John's*, an organ set up in 1489, which cost 28l. but was pulled down in 1677. "*St. Peter's in the Bailey*, in 1489, for mending the organs, 6s. 8d. "*St. Mary Magdalen's*, the old organs sold for 20s. "*temp. Ed. VI.*"

On the northern side of the church is the monumental chapel^o of Adam de Brom, Founder of Oriel College, to the Society of which College the patronage of the living (a vicarage) appertains.

St. Mary's Church is said to have been originally built, for the use of the University, by King Alfred, after he had collected into Halls within the City those Scholars whom the violence of the Danes had driven from their ancient seat in the northern suburb. Of the present edifice, the chancel was built in 1492, the rest of the church in 1498.

On the day after Michaelmas day, annually, the Mayor and chief burgesses of Oxford take in

ⁿ Peshall's Oxford.

^o Previously to the Reformation there were in this of St. Mary, as well as in the other parish churches, numerous chantry chapels, founded by pious individuals.

this church an oath to maintain the rights and privileges of the University.

The situation of

ST. PETER'S IN THE EAST,

though so near the main street, is pleasingly retired, and the church itself possesses claims to particular notice. It is, indeed, in some respects, more curious than any of the other parish churches of the City; and it is confessedly one of the most ancient, if not the most ancient, among them. It is even thought to have been the first church built of *stone* in these parts of the country; and, although it has since undergone many alterations, a considerable part of the original building yet remains for the inspection of the antiquary. In our concise view of the academical history of Oxon, mention was made of St. Grymbald, as having been one of the professors placed by Alfred in the University, then recently restored. By this St. Grymbald the church of St. Peter is said to have been built, towards the end of the 9th century, chiefly as a place of resort for Scholars. Of St. Grymbald's edifice, the chief part, or what is considered to be the chief part, now remaining forms the chancel of the present structure; the other portions, according to Hearne^p, having been rebuilt during the reign of Henry V.

The length of this venerable building is 115

^p Hearne says, "the only remaining portion;" but the peculiarity of structure which marks the tower, inclines to believe it also coeval with the chancel. Nay, may not the whole shell of the original edifice, the aisles excepted, be yet standing, and the various pointed windows of the nave, &c. have been merely insertions of a later date?



Church of St. Peter in the East

feet, and the breadth 42 feet. It principally consists of a nave, with a north aisle, a chancel, and an aisle extending northwards from the chancel; which aisle is supposed to have formerly been a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary. At the west end of the north aisle is a square tower containing six bells. This tower diminishes upward, and displays on each face of the upper part a small pointed window. It is not embattled, but is finished by a parapet pierced with quatrefoils: a similar parapet appears on the chancel, and also on the porch. The style of the chancel is, of course, Saxon, of which style a small window on the southern side, and another of larger size on the north, are choice specimens. The east end of this interesting remain is flanked by turrets, one on each side, of a square form below, cylindrical above, and terminated by cones of rude masonry^q. Between the cones the eastern wall rises into an elevated pediment. Pointed windows, some of them not inelegant in form and decoration, of various magnitudes, are inserted in different parts of the building. And although, to common observers, the whole exterior of the church may appear unsightly, and displease from its ruggedness and want of uniformity, no person, of a cultivated mind and taste, will contemplate without veneration those portions, which, after having borne the pelting storms of nearly a thousand winters, still remain, to evince, by their solidity and their embellishments, the skill in masonry, the invention, the taste, and, what is a still more grateful theme of contemplation, the piety, of our

^q The latter is, however, partly hidden from view by a clumsy fabric of stone, appropriated to the uses of a vestry.

Saxon ancestors in the days of the illustrious Alfred.

Entering the church, through the porch mentioned before, which is adorned by two canopied niches, we find several objects of curiosity. The windows of the north aisle yet contain much painted glass. In one of them is a fantastical symbol of the Trinity, in others figures, armorial bearings, &c. The font is supported by a sculptured representation of the forbidden tree, beneath the foliage of which appear figures of Adam and Eve, the whole being painted in imitation, in miserable imitation, of nature^r. The reading desk and pulpit are on the left of the entrance into the chancel. To the pulpit there are two entrances, one of which, used only by the University preachers, leads through a pillar. Over the pulpit is inscribed, *If any man speake, let him speake as the oracles of God*. On the partition between the nave and the chancel is placed an organ, which from the parochial records appears to have been set up in 1768, in the place of a former one. The church is commodiously pewed, and has a gallery at the west end.

In the chancel, which is both spacious and lofty, and has a finely ornamented roof, are two fine clusters of Saxon columns. The Saxon windows also, mentioned before, are here seen unobscured. The arch of that on the south is supported on one

^r A former font appears to have been really curious. It was of a cylindrical form, and was adorned with figures of the twelve Apostles placed round it in stalls under canopies. "These figures," says Hearne, "after they had rested in their situation here for 500 years or more, were carried away by a sacrilegious churchwarden, and placed at the well on the north side of the church." The well is now stopped up, and the figures are gone. *Peshall's Oxford*.

side by a plain pillar, and on the other by a pillar richly carved^s.

But what as much, perhaps, as any thing about the church, deserves the inspection of the curious stranger, is the *Crypt* or undercroft constructed by St. Grymbald, beneath the chancel, for the reception of his remains, and which at one time did actually contain his tomb. This *Crypt* is still in good preservation. Its arches are supported by four ranges of low Saxon columns. Being now used as a charnel house, mouldering relics of humanity, dimly seen through the surrounding gloom, bestrew the area,

“ And all with solemn accent cry,
“ *Think, mortal, what it is to die.*”

St. Peter's is a rectory belonging to Merton College. It is accounted the mother church to all the others in Oxford. In the attached cemetery was formerly a pulpit, whence the University sermons were delivered. In the same cemetery rest the ashes of Hearne, the antiquary, whose humble memorial was repaired in 1754 by Dr. Rawlinson.

“ This parish,” remarks Sir John Peshall, partly copying from one of the earlier local Guides, “ has
“ more to boast of than any other in Europe, or
“ even in the world, as containing within itself, be-
“ sides the grand Colleges (not to say palaces) of
“ Magdalen, New, Queen's, University, (in part,)
“ and Hertford, the Halls of Edmund and Mag-
“ dalen, and part of St. Alban's; and as having
“ two peals of ten bells, one of six, and three

^s St. Peter's was anciently the University church; and, to this day, the sermons preached before the University on the Sunday afternoons during Lent are delivered from its pulpit.

“organs, two of which are used twice a day in
“choral service.”

The church of

ALL SAINTS,

being on the same side of High Street, and but a short distance westward from the beautiful fabric of St. Mary's, appears to less advantage than it would do were it in a different situation. It is however a very fine structure, in the Grecian style of architecture; and, although not, like St. Mary's, conspicuously distinguished by a union of apparent lightness with real solidity, of exuberant decoration with simplicity of general effect, contributes not a little to the splendour of the street in which it is placed. The church is a parallelogram of 72 feet in length, by 40 in width, and 50 in height. The elevation presents two stories; the upper one an attic. In the lower story are four large Corinthian windows and a doorway: the upper story is lighted by five windows. Duplicated Corinthian pilasters front the separation between the windows of the lower story, and between those of the upper story are corresponding piers. The doors, both sides of the church being alike, open beneath a pediment supported by couplets of Corinthian columns. A handsome balustrade finishes the elevation of the body. The steeple, attached to the western end of the church, is a structure of fine proportions and elegant design. It consists of three principal divisions, the lower one of which is carried up square to the height of about 36 feet above the roof of the church, terminating in a cornice and balustrade, and ornamented with flaming urns in

the place of pinnacles. The next division is cylindrical: it is adorned with a peristyle of the Corinthian order, supporting a balustrade, on which is placed a series of flaming urns. A light octagonal spire, rising to the height of about 160 feet, completes the steeple, the tower part of which contains a ring of five bells.

The interior of this church displays an absolute profusion of ornament; but, unfortunately, the decorations are, in general, of too light and fantastic a character. The altar, in particular, for which the sum of 500*l.* was consigned by Bishop Crewe, is glaringly adorned with painted pilasters and gilded cherubims. No pillars sustain the roof, but numerous Corinthian pilasters adorn the walls. The ceiling is covered with fret work of very elaborate design: around it are placed the armorial-bearings of the chief contributors to the expence of rebuilding the church. The light admitted by the numerous windows is so strong, that even scarlet curtains cannot sufficiently "teach it to counterfeit a gloom." The reading desk and pulpit are of oak, and, particularly the latter, very handsomely wrought. The pews are also of oak.

All Saints is a rectory, incorporated into one collegiate charge with the College of Lincoln, to which College the advowson belongs. The parochial duty is performed, under the Rector of that College, by a Curate. The church is of ancient standing, having been enumerated among those which King Henry I. bestowed in 1122 on the Canons of St. Frid: it was anciently privileged as a sanctuary. The present edifice (the old church having been destroyed by the fall of the steeple, on the 8th of March, 1699) was

built, or rather finished, in 1703, after a design by Dr. Henry Aldrich, Dean of Christ Church.

ST. MARTIN'S,

generally, from its situation, called *Carfax Church*, and also, from its being that at which the Corporation attend divine service, the City Church, is an ancient and very plain edifice, consisting of a nave, side aisles, and what is termed a chancel. At the west end is an embattled tower about eighty feet high, surmounted by a neat cross, and containing six large well-toned bells, on which a set of very indifferent chimes hammer out an air thrice a day. Above one of the eastern windows is the clock-dial, over which, beneath a pediment supported by pillars, two small bells are suspended. On these the quarters are struck by a brace of grim looking figures, which, like their metropolitan brethren of St. Dunstan's, attract the frequent admiration of gaping rustics.

The interior of the church is gained by a descent of steps, a sure proof of great antiquity. The pews are chiefly old, but many of them have an air of stateliness, imparted by wooden balustrades, a species of ornament not uncommon in our older parish churches. The pulpit and desk are on the north side of the middle aisle. On the south side, immediately opposite, is the Mayor's seat, inclosed by scarlet curtains. The windows of this church are all of the pointed kind, and all adorned with tracery; that of the chancel contains two coats of arms, emblazoned in colours of rare brilliancy. In a gallery on the west is an organ, which, an inscription informs us, was set up in

1783, during the Mayoralty of Sir John Treacher, Knight. Of the numerous monuments, one, placed against the north wall, can scarcely fail to attract the stranger's notice, through the profusion of well-executed sculpture, in alabaster, by which it is surrounded. Near this is a tablet, placed there by Sir William Davenant, in memory of various individuals of the Davenant family.

St. Martin's is a rectory in the gift of the King; but the Sunday duty is chiefly done by four Lecturers, appointed and paid by the City, and who officiate in rotation. Prayers are also read every evening, except Saturdays, by a Lecturer, who has an annual of 20*l.*^t paid by Christ Church, the Deans of which College nominate the Lecturer.

When this church was founded is unknown; nor does there appear to be any existing record of the building of the present structure, which, in its original state, was probably much longer than it now is. Perhaps, if we were to pronounce that what we now see is only the body of the original structure, we should not err very widely. Certain it is that the church has not at present what can with propriety be considered a chancel, the part of the church so called being merely that portion of the nave which lies to the eastward of a concave frame of timber fixed to the roof. Besides, it appears that the church-tower was once considerably “ higher, and of a more stately bulk, as also part “ of the church; but by the command of King “ Edward III. in the 14th year of his reign, they “ were taken down as they now appear: because

^t This sum was demised by Bishop Fell, who did not, however, fix upon any particular church, but merely provided for the payment of such a sum to a Lecturer, who was to read prayers in a church at Oxford.

“ upon the complaints of the Scholars, the Towns-
 “ men would in time of combat with them retire,
 “ as to their castle, and from thence gall and an-
 “ noy them with arrows and stones ^u.”

Now if both the church and the tower were formerly much higher, and yet the church of no greater length, their height must indeed have been disproportionate to the other dimensions of the structure, the present length of the church being only 64 feet, and its breath 38 feet. A strong confirmation of our hypothesis is found we think in the following narrative, extracted from Ayliffe's State of Oxford; “ For now, in 1248, the citizens
 “ did enterprize new disturbance with the Stu-
 “ dents, and in their madness, on St. Phil. and
 “ Jac., slew a Scholar of noble extraction, whom
 “ they met late at night *passing through St. Mar-*
 “ *tin's church.*” From this account it appears that a public passage formerly led through the church; and this passage could scarcely have been in any other situation than between the nave and the chancel. Nor was the existence of such a passage without example; similar thoroughfares having been formerly allowed, though certainly very improperly, in the cathedrals of London and Winchester, and perhaps in many other churches.

“ At the east end of Carfax Church,” says T. Warton ^x, “ are to be found the imperfect traces of
 “ a place formerly dedicated to the *Muses*, and
 “ described in our statutes by the familiar but for-
 “ bidding denomination of Pennyless Bench. His-
 “ tory and tradition report that many eminent
 “ poets have been *Benchers* here. To this seat of

^u Ex Arch. Acad. in Pix.

^x In his “ Companion to the Guide and Guide to the Companion,” a tract published in ridicule of the ordinary local Guides.

“ the Muses we are probably indebted for the
 “ *Splendid Shilling* of Phillips: and that the au-
 “ thor of the *Panegyric on Oxford Ale* was no
 “ stranger to this inspiring bench, may be fairly
 “ concluded from these verses, where he addresses
 “ the god or goddess of Ticking :

“ Beneath thy shelter *pennyless* I quaff

“ The cheering cup.

“ We wish that some future genius may arise to
 “ lament the change which modern barbarism has
 “ produced in this valuable *antiquity*. Nothing
 “ which formerly belonged to it now remains, ex-
 “ cept two ferocious *warriors*, clad in coats of mail,
 “ originally placed above to admonish the loiterers,
 “ by their significant strokes, of the rapid flight of
 “ time.”

Opposite to the southern side of the church, at the N. W. corner of Fish Street, is a paved court, with a piazza on the west and south, and, at the south-eastern corner, a room appropriated to City business. Previously to the construction of the New General Market, the butter women had their standing in this court.

The church of

ST. PETER LE BAILEY,

situated a little to the westward of St. Martin's, is a solid but very plain modern edifice, built between the years 1727 and 1740, on the site of a former church, which fell down in the year 1726. That the present structure is so devoid of exterior ornament must doubtless be attributed to the paucity of funds, which, as Sir John Peshall informs us, also suspended for some time the work of rebuilding. At the west end is a tower of very

trifling elevation, but which must once have been still lower, five bells that hung within it having been sold to defray the expence of heightening it. The interior of the church is divided into a nave and side aisles; the pewing is neat and substantial; and the altar possesses even some degree of elegance. At the west end is a gallery, built in 1753, at the sole expence of Daniel Flexney, a carpenter, whose benefaction is recorded on a tablet in front of the gallery. The entire length of the fabric is about 70 feet, and the breadth 38 feet. In the tower are two small bells. The living is a Rectory, in the gift of the King.

ST. THOMAS'S

church is situated at the western extremity of the City, where, half concealed by the foliage of a group of trees, it presents an interesting object to the traveller entering Oxford by the Gloucester road. The church consists of a nave and chancel, measures about 100 feet in length, and has at the west end a neat embattled tower furnished with six bells. A correspondent neatness distinguishes the interior, which is furnished with a western gallery. The windows still contain some armorial bearings. This church was founded by the canons of Oseney in 1141, a time at which the parishioners of St. George's in the Castle, owing to that fortress's being besieged by King Stephen, were deprived of access to their own place of worship. The original dedication of the church was to St. Nicholas, the patron saint of mariners; the name St. Thomas's having been afterwards bestowed upon it by the religious of Oseney, in grateful remembrance of the martyred Saint of Canterbury,

to whose friendship their monastery had been greatly indebted. In the churchyard is a *School-House*, founded in 1702, by Mr. John Coombe, for the instruction of poor boys in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The founder appears to have also intended for it a sufficient endowment, had not his benevolent design been frustrated by some vexatious interference on the part of the minister for the time being^y.

The Church of

ST. GILES

occupies a situation near the extreme northern point of the City. It is a solid and tolerably spacious edifice, composed of a body, north and south aisles, a chancel, and a chapel^z attached to the southern side of the chancel. The west end is graced by a neat embattled tower, in which are hung five bells. The church is 105 feet in length, by 50 in breadth in the body, and 31 in the chancel. That it is a very ancient structure may be inferred from its numerous lancet shaped windows: no part of it however seems to require particular description, neither does the interior offer any thing worthy of especial notice.

On the spot now occupied by this church, a

^y Considerable numbers of people are attracted to this church on the evening of every Christmas day, when a sermon is preached, and several pieces of sacred music are performed. On this occasion the minister receives 4*l*. the clerk 1*l*. and the sexton 10*s*. which sums are paid out of a bequest by Mrs. Ann Kendal; who also left 4*l*. annually to each of six poor widows of the parish, and 20*s*. a year to the charity school.

^z This was founded by one of the Fitzwarrens of Walton, and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

place of worship is said to have existed in the ancient British and Saxon times, and to have served as a Convocation House, in which all academical business was transacted by the University, then situated at Beaumont or Bellositum^a. About the time of the Norman conquest, Eilwine or Edwine Godgoose, enjoying some lands in Beaumont, erected, in the year 1120, this present fabric, for the safety of his own and father's soul, dedicating it to Saint Giles. The living is a Vicarage^b, belonging to Saint John's College. A Lectureship, with an annual salary of 20*l.* has also been founded in the church, and is in the gift of the University^c.

On the north side of St. Giles's, and between the two highways that led under the east and west ends of it, was an *Hospital* called *Bethlehem*, or corruptly *Bedlum*, said to have been founded by Elwine Godgoose, the founder of St. Giles's church. This hospital, however, appears to have been alienated from its charitable use before the year 1219.

The church of

^a Under this term was comprehended a pretty large tract of ground on the northern and north-western sides of the City. Of the University's having been originally situated on this spot, no doubt can reasonably be entertained. Various remains, indicative of the former existence of some eminent place, have indeed, according to Wood, been actually discovered, when digging for gravel in the pits hereabout. Peshall's Oxford.

^b The loyal and intrepid Archbishop Juxon was one of the vicars of St. Giles's.

^c The founder was Richard Braithwaite, Esq. who also bequeathed a set of Communion plate and furniture to the church, and a sum of money to the poor. So numerous have been the charitable bequests to this parish, that it is not included among those for the poor of which collectively the House of Industry is the receptacle.

ST. MARY MAGDALEN

stands in a fine open situation, at the southern extremity of St. Giles's street. It is a neat stone edifice, of about 88 feet in length, and of a proportionate breadth, comprising a body, two aisles, and a chancel. In both the northern and southern sides are attached chantry chapels, the former thought to have been built by the Lady Devorgilla, Foundress of Balliol College, and the latter to have been originally founded, about the year 1194, by Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, but reedified by King Edward III. and by him dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; a statue of whom once stood on a pedestal within the chantry, as did another in a niche on the outer wall. Three uniform pointed windows belonging to the latter chapel are great ornaments to the southern front of the church: they are placed between buttresses, each displaying a handsome canopied niche. A parapet of open trefoil-work also adds to the beauty of this part of the building. The tower, which, although very substantial, is neat, has an embrasured parapet, and contains a ring of five bells. An air of great antiquity pervades the interior of the edifice. When the church was founded is not quite certain, but it must have been at a very early period, since we are told that St. Frideswide gave permission for its being built. It is a rectory in the patronage of Christ Church^d.

ST. MICHAEL'S

is of nearly equal dimensions with the church of

^d In Black-boy lane, in this parish, lived, in 1637, Mother George, who, although at that time 120 years, could thread a fine needle, without the help of spectacles.

St. Mary Magdalen, a short distance south of which it stands. Its division is into a nave, two aisles, and a chancel. The whole fabric is ancient; an embattled tower, with which it is terminated on the west, seems even to threaten a speedy fall. In the tower are six bells. The windows of this church are large and pointed. Several of them, particularly in the chancel and north aisle, contain figures of saints, prelates, &c. The church is understood to have belonged to the canons of St. Frideswide at a period long antecedent to the conquest. It is now incorporated into one collegiate charge with the College of Lincoln, and, like the church of All Saints, it is served by a Curate under the Rector of that College.

At the end of a lane diverging north-eastward from the eastern extremity of Holywell, stands, quite in the country, the Church, or rather Chapel, of

HOLYWELL,

which, although a very ancient structure, is still in excellent preservation. It is about 70 feet long, consisting of a nave and chancel, a small chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, on the southern side of the chancel, and an embattled tower. The latter, which stands at the west end of the church, and contains six bells, is of more recent date than the rest of the edifice, having been built about the year 1464, by H. Sever, Warden of Merton College. Over the Lady-Chapel, and at the west end, are galleries. Holywell Chapel is dedicated to the Holy Cross. It was either built or reedified by Robert D'Oiley, soon after the conquest. It is a Chapelry to St.

Peter's in the East, and, with the mother church, is in the patronage of Merton College. The Curate is of course appointed by the Society of Merton.

On the north side of the church is an ancient *stone well*, which, in Roman Catholic times, was consecrated to the saints Winifred and Margaret, and being reputed *holy*, gave name to the parish. At a short distance south of the church, a foot-way strikes off to the west, and conducts to the *Park*. This is a large field, round part of which, about a mile in extent, a fine terrace-walk has been constructed, forming a healthy and most agreeable promenade. Hence we have a charming prospect of the City rising from its groves, and of an extensive range of country embellished by numerous seats, enlivened by frequent villages, and spotted by the cleanly, comfortable habitations of an industrious, healthy, and happy peasantry. “Dr. Plot mentions a Roman road^e having “passed the river at Holywell, in a direct line to “the old University, or Bellosite. At that time “there are said to have been two bridges over the “Cherwell, one of which led travellers into the “University, the other into the City. When “these came to be joined in one, in the time of “King Alfred, the first bridge was destroyed, “and the way leading to it disused.”

The church dedicated to

^e Doubtless one of the minor, or, as they were termed, *vicinal* roads, constructed from one colony or station to another. Besides the three ways that now meet at this spot, a fourth formerly led from it to the Mill: and on the spot on which they all converge, stood a fair cross of stone; in the immediate vicinity were a pillory, stocks, and a gallows.

ST. CLEMENT,

occupies a rather conspicuous situation in the suburb of that name, where, although itself but a very humble structure, its little whitened tower, adorned with pinnacles, constitutes a pleasing object on either entering or quitting Oxford by the London roads. The interior division of the church is into a nave and chancel, in the former of which galleries have been constructed on the east, north, and west. In some of the windows are reliques of painted glass. St. Clement's was one of the several churches in and about Oxford confirmed by King Henry I. in 1182, to the Canons of St. Frideswide. The living, a Rectory, is now in the patronage of the Crown.

About a furlong south-west of the church was a well, dedicated to St. Edmund, the water of which in the reigns of Henry I. and Edward III. was deemed of especial virtue in curing diseases. It has been long dried up.

Relative to

ST. JOHN'S

church, it will be necessary to add to our former description (vide the Walk through Merton College) a few historical particulars. The old church was a Rectory belonging to the Abbey of Reading, by the monks of which Abbey the church, together with a plot of ground^f on the west, was pre-

^f On this plot of ground had stood an ancient edifice, to which the advowson of the church belonged.

sented to the Founder of Merton College, as a token of respect for his character. Bishop De Merton conveyed the advowson to his College, and, on the death of the Incumbent or Rector, the church was appropriated, by Oliver, Bishop of Lincoln, to the Scholars of Merton, but yet continued to be parochial, the cure being vested in the College, the Society of which were bound to provide a chaplain to serve it. In 1424, the old church, having become ruinous, was pulled down, and the present noble structure was erected in its place. Its dimensions are as follows: length of the choir, 90 feet; breadth of ditto, 28 feet; length of the transept, $97\frac{1}{2}$ feet; breadth of ditto, $42\frac{1}{2}$ feet; height of the tower about 100 feet. In 1655, part of the roof of the southern transept fell in, greatly damaging the monumental stones of the pavement beneath. In 1681, a peal of eight bells, into which the former bells, five in number, have been recast, was opened, "and," says Wood, who nevertheless greatly laments the recasting, particularly of the old tenor bell, "rang to the content of the Society."

The charge of St. John's is called a Curacy. Two chaplains appointed by Merton College perform in the church the usual parochial duty.

ST. ALDATE'S,

though a large irregular pile, has a venerable and interesting appearance. It is composed of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel, and measures in entire length about one hundred feet. At the west end is a tower, surmounted by a neat octagonal spire, and containing five bells. The church is spacious, and is respectably fitted up with pews, &c. but

some of those beautifiers, to whose genius for decoration the briskened appearance of so many of our otherwise dull and gloomy old churches bears testimony, have exercised their abilities in smartening this; and, among other proofs of a correct taste, have ornamented the bold pointed arches of the nave, with an imitation, in dark paint, of the chevron or zigzag moulding, which forms so distinguishing a feature of the architectural embellishments of our Saxon ancestors.

The church is of an antiquity beyond the reach of satisfactory investigation. It was originally built of wood, and, as it is supposed by the Britons. Speed asserts that it was restored in 1004. A sepulchral chapel on the southern side of the chancel was built in 1674, by J. West, Esq. of Hampton Poyle. The benefice is a Rectory, in the gift of Pembroke College.

The church dedicated to

ST. EBBE,

a plain modern imitation of the pointed style, was opened for divine service on the 9th of February, 1817. On this occasion, the very Reverend Dr. Hall, Dean of Christ Church, delivered an appropriate and excellent discourse, and a selection of sacred music, chiefly Handel's, was performed.

The body of the former church was pulled down in 1813; but an embattled tower, which stood at the west end, was preserved to occupy the same situation with respect to the new church. In this tower are eight bells. The Saint to whom the church is dedicated was the daughter of Ethelfrid

§ He says indeed "founded or restored."

King of the Northumbrians, and Abbess of Col-
 dingham, in the Merse, now generally called
 Berwickshire, a district in the south-eastern part
 of Scotland. This church existed anteriorly to
 the Norman Conquest, and afterwards belonged
 to the monastery of Eynsham. The King is pa-
 tron of the Rectory.

These are all the parochial churches at present
 in Oxford; but there were formerly, in the City
 and suburbs, at least eight others; namely, 1. *St.*
Michael's at the south gate, which was one of the
 churches that anciently belonged to the Canons of
 St. Frideswide. It stood on the eastern side of the
 gate, and was taken down to make room for the
 buildings of Cardinal college.—2. *St. Edward's* ;
 situated on a plot of ground behind the site of the
 present Town Hall: it belonged to St. Frides-
 wide's, and sunk into ruin, through neglect, about
 the year 1470.—3. *St. Mildred's*, which stood at
 the west end of the present Exeter College lane.
 This church also once belonged to St. Frideswide's,
 but the advowson was transferred to Hugh, Bishop
 of Lincoln, by one of whose successors, Bishop
 Flemynge, it was annexed to that of All Saints,
 and along with that of St. Michael^h at the north
 gate settled on Lincoln College. The church itself
 was partly demolished in 1437, to make room for
 some of the buildings of Lincoln College; the re-
 mainder became gradually more ruinous, till, about
 the end of the 15th century, every vestige of it

^h On the remarkable circumstance of a church dedicated to St.
 Michael standing at both the N. and S. gates, and one dedicated
 to St. Peter near each of the other principal gates, this distich
 was made,

“Invigilat portæ Australi Boreæque Michael

“Exortum solem Petrus regit atque cadentem.”

was finally removed.—4. *St. Andrew's*; on the western side of the Castle, during the siege of which, by King Stephen, it is said to have been destroyed. No record exists of its foundation.—5. *St. George's*; this church was built within the Castle, by Robert D'Oiley. Originally, it was but a Chapel, but it was speedily made parochial, and also collegiate; D'Oiley, with consent of the University, settling in it a Dean and Prebendaries. It was well endowed, but did not exist in this state above 55 years, when it was bestowed with all its appurtenances on the Canons of Oseneyⁱ, who were enjoined to perform every parochial duty, and to celebrate divine service in the church both to the parishioners, and to a society of Scholars that occupied the premises. And these duties were performed chiefly by a Canon of Oseney, until the building of *St. Thomas's* church. Up to the period of the Dissolution, indeed, Scholars of various descriptions continued to form in *St. George's* a kind of Collegiate body, under the patronage of the Religious of Oseney, one of whom, styled *Custos*, was governor of the Scholars: the latter, twelve in number, were supported by charity, chiefly by that of Oseney Abbey^k.—6. *St. Benedict's*; which stood just without the west gate, on the southern side of the street leading to *St. Thomas's*. The

ⁱ We have here one of the plainest and most curious instances of *Frankalmoign tenure*, according to Littleton's exact description of it. An abbot and convent hold lands on condition of making orisons and prayers, and of performing masses in the church in the Castle. See Coke on Littleton, fol. 94, 95. *King's Vestiges of Oxford Castle*.

^k It is said that King Henry V. entertained a design, unfortunately rendered abortive by death, of founding in the Castle a noble *College* for both divines and artists, and of endowing the same with the revenues of the alien priories.

date of its foundation is unknown ; but having suffered much in the contest between King Stephen and the Empress Maud, it was given by Henry III. to the *Fratres Saccati*, or Brethren of Penance, who made it their chapel. After their suppression it came in an exceedingly ruinous state to the Gray Friars, by whom it was finally demolished.—7. *St. Budoe's*, also of unknown antiquity. It is supposed to have stood near the water, at the distance of about 300 yards from *St. Benedict's*. The church is known to have existed in 1149, but it has been demolished several hundred years.—8. *Dantesburne*, or Danesburne church stood a short distance to the southward of the south gate, near a bridge of one arch called *Den-church Bow*. That it was in existence in 1132, seems to be all that is positively known about it.

Besides these churches, there was at Smithgate postern a stone chapel of a circular form, commonly called our *Lady's Chapel*. On the outside of the building were several sculptures.

It may be proper to introduce in this place a few particulars relative to those

RELIGIOUS HOUSES,

which contributed so largely to the splendour and prosperity of ancient Oxford.

The number of monastic institutions in Oxford was at one time very considerable ; but several of them were either suppressed, or incorporated with Colleges, previously to the general Dissolution.

THE PRIORY OF ST. FRIDESWIDE was founded about the year 730, to the honour of the Virgin Mary and All Saints, by Didanus, a petty sovereign of this district. It was endowed for twelve

virgins of noble birth, who were placed under the government of Fridiswida, the daughter of Didanus. So great was the sanctity of this noble lady, that after death she received the honour of canonization, from which time the priory bore her name. Relative to her the following story is told: “Algar, Earl of Leicester, had been inflamed with the love of her, and coveted her, though sacred and forbidden, for his wife. On her concealing herself from him in a wood at Benson, 12 miles from Oxon, the City was threatened with destruction in case she were not found. Such tyranny and presumption could not escape Divine vengeance; he was struck blind!—Hence arose such a dread to the Kings of Britain, that none of his successors durst enter Oxford for some time after¹.” To the nuns of St. Frid, succeeded secular Canons, and to them, in 1111, after some other changes, regular Canons of St. Augustin, of whom Guimond, Chaplain to Hen. I. was the first Prior. In 1546, the whole revenues of the Priory, valued at 224*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* (which had just before been suppressed by a papal bull,) were conveyed by King Henry VIII. to Cardinal Wolsey, in favour of the College that the Cardinal then was preparing to found on its site.

The present Cathedral of Oxford is a fine specimen of the former importance of St. Frideswide's.

The COLLEGE OF ST. GEORGE within the Castle has been already noticed with some fulness.

OSENEY ABBEY was situated in the southern division of the island of that name, about a quarter of

¹ Leland's Collectanea, v. i. 279.

a mile to the eastward of St. Thomas's church. The foundation originated in the pious beneficence of Robert D'Oiley^m, nephew of the first of that name, who, in 1129, established it as a Priory of Augustinian Monks, and dedicated it to the Blessed Virgin Mary. The Priory was speedily elevated into an Abbey, and although not mitred, became one of the richest and most magnificent in the kingdom. Its buildings, especially the church, were extensive and splendid, almost beyond example. The church stood on the eastern side of the quadrangle. It was a large and very beautiful structure, containing within it many chapels, and no fewer than twenty-four altars. It was also adorned with two noble towers, one in the centre of the building, and the other, in which were the famed bells of Oseney, at the west end. Be-

^m The following story relative to the immediate occasion of its being founded is copied from Sir John Peshall's work. "Edith, wife of Robert D'Oiley, the second of this name, son of Nigel, used to please herself, when living with her husband at the castle, with walking here by the river side, and under these shady trees; and frequently observing the magpies, gathered together on a tree by the river, making a great chattering, as it were, at her, was induced to ask Radolphus, a Canon of St. Frid, her confessor, whom she had sent for to confer upon this matter, the meaning of it. Madame, says he, these are not pyes; they are so many poor souls in purgatory, uttering in this way their complaints aloud to you, as knowing your extensive goodness of disposition and charity; and humbly hoped, for the love of God, and the sake of her's and her posterity's souls, she would do them some public good, as her husband's uncle had done, by building the Church and College of St. George. Is it so indeed, said she, *de pardieux* I will do my best endeavours to bring these poor souls to rest; and relating the matter to her husband, did, by her importunities, with the approbation of Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, and consent of her sons Henry and Gilbert, prevail on him to begin this building there, where the pyes had sat delivering their complaints."

tween the great gate of the Abbey and the outer or lesser gate was a row of buildings, called *Domus Dei*, erected for poor clerks, and other indigent servants to the Abbey. These had a church dedicated to St. Nicholas, and a chapel, in which divine service was daily celebrated. Even the houses of the artisans and servants of the establishment formed a little town, and constituted a parish. At the Dissolution, Oseney became the see of a Bishop, and the Abbey church was constituted a cathedral; but, at the end of two years, the see was transferred to Christ Church, and the splendours of Oseney were extinguished for ever. Not a vestige of the buildings can now be discerned. The yearly revenues of the Abbey were estimated at 654*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

The Cistercian Abbey of REWLEY, sive DE REGALI LOCO, was in North Oseney. It derived its origin from Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, who, in the year 1280, founded it to the honour of the Virgin Mary, for an Abbot, and fifteen Monks. The church was a fine edifice, and had a lofty tower. Of this Abbey, which fell at the Dissolution, a few disjoined fragments are still remaining. Its valued revenues were 174*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.*

The COLLEGE OF ST. BERNARD without the north gate was founded by Archbishop Chichele, in 1436, for Scholars of the Cistercian order: it remained till the Dissolution °.

CANTERBURY COLLEGE, so called from its Founder, Symon de Islip, Archbishop of Canterbury, was instituted in 1363 as a seminary for Students of the Canon and Civil Law. The celebrated Wickliffe was once Warden of it. By

° Part of St. John's College (which see) occupies the site.

Henry VIII. it was granted to the College of Christ Church, part of the Society of which continued to reside in the old quadrangular range of edifices till the year 1775, at which time the present Canterbury Court^p was begun to be built.

DURHAM COLLEGE derived its appellation from the Monks of the Conventual Cathedral of Durham, who conjointly with their Prior, Richard de Hoton, founded it about the year 1290, for Students of their own society. It was dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and occupied part of the site on which Trinity College now stands. At the Dissolution, its annual income was rated at 115*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*

GLOUCESTER COLLEGE or Hall was founded in 1283, by John Giffard, Baron of Brimsfield, for student monks of the Benedictine order. The first Prior and twelve Monks were chosen from the Religious of Gloucester Abbey, but afterwards most of the English Benedictine Abbeys sent Monks to Gloucester College. Early in the last century this Hall, which, at the Dissolution, had shared the fate of other institutions of the like kind, was fixed upon to receive the new establishment of Worcester College. Some of the old buildings which yet remain are tenanted by members of that Society. Between the Dissolution and the foundation of Worcester College, the Hall was occupied first by Robert King, Bishop of Oseney, as an episcopal residence, and subsequently under the name of St. John Baptist's Hall, (a name however not used in writings, &c.) by a Society of Scholars connected with St. John's

^p The northern and eastern sides of this court were rebuilt chiefly at the expence of R. Robinson, D.D. Baron Rokeby, late Lord Primate of Ireland.

College. The latter, 100 in number, were placed in the Hall, in 1560, by Sir Thomas White, the Founder of St. John's College, and at whose expence the greater number of the Scholars were maintained. One of the Fellows of St. John's was Principal of this establishment.

LONDON COLLEGE was so named from Clifford, Bishop of London, who, in 1421, leaving a thousand marks to the Scholars of Burnell's Inn, the Inn from that time received in general the name of London College. It stood in the parish of St. Aldate, nearly opposite to the east end of Penny-Farthing Street, and is noticed in this place because its inmates partly consisted of Religious. Previously to the expulsion of the Jews from Oxon, one of their synagogues stood on this spot.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE was founded in 1435, by Thomas Holden, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife, for Student Canons of the Augustinian order. Its situation was opposite to New Inn Hall. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and possessed a very fair chapel, built of free stone, part of the materials of which were afterwards used in the constructing of Brasen-nose College chapel. St. Mary's College has obtained an adventitious celebrity, from having been the residence of Erasmus, who studied in it during the years 1497 and 1498. An arched gateway, part of the original buildings is still standing, and a portion of the interior has been converted into a dwelling house, recently occupied by Sir Christopher Pegge, Regius Professor of Physic. This College endured till the Dissolution, but we have not been able to meet with any account of its estimated revenues when suppressed.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, which stood about

half a mile to the eastward of the City, is thought to have been founded by King Henry I. about the time at which he built his palace of Beaumont. The original foundation appears to have been for twelve leprous brethren and a Chaplain; but in the reign of King Edward II. the depressed state of its funds rendered it necessary to reduce the number of inmates to a Master, who was to be a priest, two healthy brethren, six infirm or leprous brethren, and a clerk. At length, at the request of Adam de Brom, Edward III. granted the Hospital, with all its appurtenances, to the Society of Oriel College, on condition of their keeping up to a certain extent its original character of a charitable institution. Hither, when pestilence was committing its ravages in the City, the Society of Oriel retired to breathe a purer air, and prosecute their studies, without fear of imbibing contagion. In 1643, it was made a pest house; and shortly afterwards, during the siege of Oxon, was entirely destroyed. In 1649, however, it was rebuilt by the College, when it measured “seventy-five feet in front, and twenty-one broad, “had two entrances and four rooms in each department, and every hospitaller had a garden.”

About the middle of last century part of the premises were occupied as an inn, and afterwards by Mr. Samuel Glass, an Oxford surgeon, as an elaboratory for making his famous magnesia. The *Chapel* is twenty-nine feet long, has two double rows of seats, and is divided by a wooden screen into a nave and chancel. Service is performed in it occasionally, by a presbyter of Oriel; and a few almsmen, who reside in the City, still receive a scanty pittance from the funds of the establishment.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL. Vide Walk through Magdalen College.

The AUGUSTINIAN FRIARS EREMITES first obtained here a permanent establishment in 1268, chiefly through the beneficence of Sir John de Handlow of Borestall in Bucks. The site of their Friary was that now occupied by Wadham College. Here they had extensive and very splendid buildings, and held divinity and philosophy Schools of such reputation, that previously to the founding of the Divinity School the University Acts and the exercises in arts were performed in them. Hence the University phrase of doing Austins. The church of the Friary was a superb edifice, 120 paces long, and 140 paces broad.

The first House of the DOMINICAN or Black FRIARS was founded, in 1221, by Isabel or *Ela* de Bolebec, widow of Robert, Earl of Oxon. It was situated in the parish of St. Edward; but the Friars afterwards removed to an island near the Water Gate, in the parish of St. Ebbe, where they continued till the Dissolution. The Schools taught by these Friars were of considerable celebrity, and are said to have produced several eminent men.

The FRANCISCAN Minor or Grey FRIARS came to Oxford in 1224 and settled themselves in St. Ebbe's parish, in a house which, with a little ground near it, was first let to them, and afterwards, by R. Milner, conveyed to the City, for their use. Hence they removed to a situation just without the walls, a little west of the island occupied by the Dominican Friary. Their possessions were confirmed to them, and greatly augmented¹ by King Henry III. who is in conse-

¹ An island in the river lying on the west of that belonging to

quence regarded as their chief founder. The buildings of this Friary, of which no traces whatever are now visible, were extensive and stately. The church especially was a grand edifice, measuring 158 paces in length, graced by a lofty tower, and containing within it no fewer than ten chapels. Two libraries appertained to the establishment.

The CARMELITE or White FRIARS had their first house at Oxford, given them in 1254, by Nicholas de Meules, of North Cadbury, in Somersetshire. This House was situated where Worcester College now stands; but about sixty years afterwards, twenty-four of the Friars received from King Edward II. a grant of the royal palace of Beaumont, where, having in the intervening period acquired great wealth, they continued till the Dissolution. Their church, in magnitude and elegance, was fully correspondent to the dignity and opulence of the establishment.

The CRUTCHED, Crouched, or Crossed FRIARS, obtained their first settlement here, in the reign of Edward II. Its situation was in Grandpont; but, in the year 1348, having received from Richard Cary, Mayor of Oxon, a gift of land and of money sufficient for their purpose of building a House and Chapel, they removed to a site very near the southern side of the church of St. Peter in the East. How long they continued there is unknown.

The FRIARS DE SACCO, or de Pœnitentia Jesu, were placed by Henry III. just without the west gate, on a site formerly occupied in part by the

the Dominicans, and south of their own house, from which it is separated by the Trill mill-stream, was soon afterwards granted to them by the King.

church of St. Benedict. Here the Friars continued till the year 1307, when they were suppressed, and their House was granted to the Franciscans.

Opposite to Magdalen Hall were a House and Chapel, founded in 1291 by Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, for TRINITARIAN FRIARS OF THE REDEMPTION OF CAPTIVES. These Religious did not however continue very long in their original situation; for in the reign of Edward II. we find them permitted to remove to a spot of ground just within the east gate, and on the northern side of the street, where stood another Chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. This Chapel was appropriated to the use of the Friars; and in this situation the Trinitarian establishment continued to flourish till about the year 1351, when an epidemical distemper swept them nearly all off; and, though a single Friar continued for a considerable time to do duty first in this chapel, and afterwards in the old one without the walls, the order never reestablished themselves at Oxford. The Chapel within the City was purchased, along with several contiguous Halls, by William of Wykeham, when preparing to found New College.

The ORIGINAL foundation of the CASTLE, had always been ascribed to Robert D'Oiley, (a Norman chieftain already mentioned, as one of the most favoured followers of William the Conqueror,) till the late celebrated antiquary, Mr. King, in his "Vestiges of Oxford Castle," shewed it to be highly probable, nay, almost certain, that there existed on the same site, long previously to the Norman invasion, a Saxon Castle, containing within it such a tower as was deemed, in those days, fit for royal residence. The existence of

this original Castle is verified, as Hearne justly remarks, by the original arms of Oxford, which have a castle represented with a large ditch and bridge. This ancient Castle was named *Mota*; whence it may be inferred, that, whatever additional ditches D'Oiley might make for perfecting the works, and conveying the river round the whole, yet there must have been a great surrounding ditch and wall long before, formed by King Offa, who is well known to have raised many great earth-works elsewhere, and to have built great edifices of stone at St. Alban's, and other places, and who, we are positively told, built walls at Oxford, where also he fought with the Kentish men^r. That both *Offa*, and *Alfred*, and his sons, and *Harold Harefoot*, actually resided within the Castle itself, and not, as some of the Norman Kings afterwards did, in any adjoining palace, is most evident, because, in the survey taken just after the Conquest, no mention is made of the remains of any other palace, or place of royal residence at all, that they could possibly have dwelt in at Oxford; but only 750 houses, and those common houses, within and without the walls, are described, besides 24 mansions on the wall^s. Considerable Saxon remains have lately been discovered, by digging within the Castle area; and plain common sense alone might easily lead us to conclude, that there must have been in the Saxon times some kind of buildings of stone, fit for the purpose of royal residence, *within the walls* of this Castle, when it is actually ascertained by ancient records, that, even *beyond the walls*, a Saxon tower of stone was

^r Preface to Hearne's Coll.

^s Domesday Book, 154. Gough's Camden, i. 218.

really standing in the time of King Ethelred, at a distance far on the outside, on the bridge called *Grandpont*, in the very place where, in subsequent ages, the Norman tower, called Friar Bacon's Study, was built^t. The most remarkable of the remains above alluded to was "a most curious little Saxon *crypt*, discovered by Mr. Harris^u, at the distance of seventy feet from the tower of St. George. This crypt was no more than 20 feet long, and the same wide; supported by four pillars, which appear to be decidedly Saxon; and of an age even prior to that of Grymbald:—having a sort of odd disproportion, and neatness of work, almost peculiar to the early Saxon ages, about the year 700: and having also, as a part of the ornaments of the capitals, heads carved, on the sides, with what seem manifestly designed to represent Saxon crowns, upon them^x. This crypt, therefore, from its small dimensions, shews itself clearly to have been a crypt under an original Saxon chapel of no larger dimensions^y. Whilst the church of St. George^z, erected afterwards, plainly appears in this instance, just as in that of St. Peter's at Oxford, (where Grymbald's small crypt is still found,) to have been of much larger dimensions, and to have had no vault under it; but had a vast number of human skeletons found buried there;

^t King's Vestiges of Oxford Castle, p. 2, 3.

^u Mr. King acknowledges having been greatly assisted in his researches by this gentleman, who had then the custody of the Castle.

^x These pillars, the crypt having been of necessity disturbed in laying the foundation of the County Gaol, were placed by Mr. Harris in a modern cellar adjoining, and as nearly as possible in the same relative situations.

^y Over the crypt was built in latter ages a more modern and larger *Chapel*, for the use of the Castle.

^z See our account of Oxford churches destroyed.



The Old Castle Tower.

and many fragments of pavement of different coloured tiles, with armorial bearings, that plainly proved its later and truly Norman foundation ^a.

The tower of St. George itself, which still raises its dark and massive head in sullen dignity above the other buildings within the Castle area, is also on good grounds assigned by the same able antiquary to the Saxon ages. A singularity of structure which marks this tower, and though quite conformable to the mode of finishing the summits of old Saxon fortresses, altogether different from that employed in the same part of Norman ones, may even be mentioned here ^b. The walls, which are exceedingly thick below, and taper as they ascend, are carried up much higher than the original roof, and evidently in their pristine state formed on the top of the tower an inclosed area, in which were two large semicircularly arched openings, with straight sides, through which missiles from catapults, balistas, or other great engines of war, might be discharged, and sundry smaller openings, with sides sloping inwards, for the secure standing of archers ^c. A third curious Saxon remain was a vaulted wall-room, in the centre of the high mount on the northern side of the castle area. The chief buildings of the Castle in its early Norman state appear to have been, 1. a large decagon *Keep*, standing on the high mount just mentioned ^d. 2. *St.*

^a King, ut sup.

^b In the reign of Henry III. permission was given to the Chancellor to imprison his rebellious clerks in the Castle; the dungeons were also granted as prisons to the county.

^c This tower was subsequently used as a *campanile* to St. George's church; at one corner of it is a projecting turret, that incloses a winding staircase.

^d This mount being covered with verdure, and planted with trees, forms an agreeable object in the north-eastern prospect of the Cas-

George's Church, on the west, with *St. George's* tower attached, standing obliquely with the west end of the church. 3. The *Great Hall*, supposed to have been built in the very beginning of *Edward the First's* reign, and to have fallen into decay in that of *Edward III.* This, with kitchen and offices behind it, is thought to have stood in the north-eastern quarter of the area. The old *Shire-hall*, in which were held the *Black Assizes*, was obviously a continuation of such a sort of building on this spot^e. The entire precincts of the fortress were surrounded by an octagonal wall, and by a moat, formed, it is thought, by turning round the other sides of the *Castle* that branch of the *Isis* which still flows in a dark and rapid stream beneath its south-western boundary. The chief entrance to the *Castle* is thought to have been at first by a gate, called the *Oseney gate*^f, on the north-western side of the fortress; but this gate falling to decay, the original postern entrance on the south-west became the principal one. It was defended by a tower, and was accessible from without only by a long bridge, strongly fortified. Three other stately towers rose from the outer wall, adding to the fortress both strength and beauty^g. These all remained standing till the year 1649, when they were demolished by *Colonel Ingoldsby*, the parliamentarian governor, who, for the greater security of the fortress, constructed upon the mount very expensive bulwarks. In

tle, and itself affords a fine view of the City and the adjacent country.

^e King.

^f From this gate a covered way is supposed to have ascended to the *Keep*.

^g *Charles I.* had put the whole fortress in a state of defence.

1652, when Charles II. came from Worcester hither, these new bulwarks were in their demolished state, and the garrison was transferred to New College, which still retains the marks of injury sustained from the attempt to render it tenable as a fortification.

As has been intimated, the present Castle of Oxford is the *County Gaol*. Over the arrangement and construction of the new buildings composing this prison good taste appears to have presided, while a highly commendable reverence for antiquity has forbidden any unnecessary destruction of the remains of the old fortress. The prison edifices consist chiefly of towers, one of which is very beautiful, constructed in the castellated manner. Two rather low ones, embrasured, guard the sides of the main entrance, which fronts the north-east. Debtors and felons are lodged in different quarters of the gaol, and have separate exercising grounds. Divine service is regularly performed by the castle chaplain.

BEAUMONT PALACE was built by Henry I. in 1129, on a spot of ground, now called Beaumont, in the north-western quarter of the City. In the following year Henry spent his Easter at Beaumont, and was so much pleased both with the situation of the place, and with the learned converse of his neighbours of the University, that on his future visits to this part of the country he divided his time equally between this palace, and his other newly-erected one at Woodstock. Of the Oxford palace a small low fragment, one of the sides of which exhibits a door-way opening beneath a pointed arch, is still remaining, and is traditionally said to be part of the room in which King Richard I. was born. King Edward II.

granted this palace to the Carmelite Friars, who forthwith removed to it; but it still continued to be the residence of the English Sovereigns on their occasional visits to Oxford.

The TOWN and COUNTY HALL, a handsome stone edifice, on the eastern side of St. Aldate's, was finished in the year 1752, chiefly at the expence of Thomas Rowney, Esq. late High Steward of the City, and one of its representatives in Parliament^h. The building is two stories high, but the whole of the lower one is formed into a piazza, the massive square pillars of which towards the street are adorned with rustic work. The upper story displays a series of handsome round-topped windows. Over the centre, which projects a little from the plane of the edifice, is a pediment. The City representatives are elected in this Hall, in which are also held the Assizes and the Quarter Sessions.

The CITY BRIDEWELL, a strong and judiciously planned edifice, is situated in Gloucester Green. Till within a few years of the time of its completion, anno 1789, offenders within the jurisdiction of the Mayor of Oxford were confined in the upper part of the north gate, or, as it was commonly termed, *Bocardo*. In the Bocardo were immured for a length of time the venerable and illustrious Archbishop Cranmer, and his dignified fellow-sufferers in the cause of true religion, the Bishops Ridley and Latimer, who quitted their dreary prison only to proceed to the stake. In 1771, when the north gate, having been sold to

^h The old Guildhall was also of stone, and had a tower on the southern part. A large room of this old Hall still remains. It is on the east side of the present one, and contains some good portraits.

the Commissioners under the Paving Act, was pulled down, a door of appalling strength, said to have belonged to a cell in which the prelates were confined, was procured by Alderman Fletcher, and is preserved in the lodge or entrance to this new City prison, or Bridewell, with an appropriate inscription, and portraits of the martyrs, burnt in wood, by an ingenious young man of the City.

Among the existing charitable Institutions of Oxford, the HOUSE OF INDUSTRY may be permitted to take the lead in our description. This edifice stands a little to the south-west of St. Giles's church: it is a neat stone building two stories high, and measures 237 feet in front length. It was founded in 1772, pursuant to provisions of an Act of Parliament, for uniting the poor of eleven of the parishes in Oxford in a General House of Industry. The sum for which the building contract was made was 4030*l*. Mr. Gwynn was the architect employed. The number of poor within the House, in 1816, was generally about 240. Sacking is manufactured by such of the paupers as are able to work.

ST. ALDATE'S ALMSHOUSES, opposite to the front of Christ Church, have a ruinous and desolate appearance, but yet look so invitingly ancient, that the antiquarian tourist will not be displeased to find here all that is known of their history. At the time of the Norman conquest, and for some years afterwards, they were tenements belonging to the Segrims, burgesses of Oxford, and held in *Dominico* of the canons of St. Frid. Afterwards, or about these times, they were converted into Hostels for those of a scholastic and religious life, and continued in that kind of occupation for some time, till, being deserted by such persons, they came into the possession of the servants and retainers.

of the Priory. At length Cardinal Wolsey, when he converted the Priory into a College, turned these tenements into an Hospital for the relief of poor persons. But the Cardinal's designs failing, this establishment, which, like the College, was left imperfect in both buildings and revenues, fell into the hands of Henry VIII. Afterwards, when the King perfected in some measure the endowment of the College, he also settled in these almshouses 24 almsmen, each of whom was to receive six pounds per annum; an allowance which continues to this day, and is generally bestowed upon old soldiers. The money is paid by the Treasurer of Christ Church out of the College revenues.

BOULTER'S ALMSHOUSES are in the suburb of St. Clement, on the road leading to Headington. They are six in number, and very neat. The almsmen are also six, and are selected from six different counties in which the founder, Cutler Boulter, Esq. possessed estates. Each almsman receives 8s. per week, and is allowed to increase that sum, if he chooses, by labour.

Opposite to Boulter's Almshouses is a good stone building of three stories, containing apartments for eight poor widows. An inscription on the front informs us, that *this Hospital was founded in 1700, by the Rev. William Stone, Principal of New Inn Hall.* The charity was originally intended for the relief of Clergymen's widows, but that intention has not been strictly adhered to. Each almswoman receives 12*l.* per annum, and has a small garden. The funds, arising from a bequeathed estate, are vested in the hands of six trustees, of whom the Vice-Chancellor for the time being is always one.

Tawney's Almshouses, situated in St. Thomas's parish, were founded in 1798 by Henry Tawney,

Esq. for three men and three women, who severally receive 20*l.* per annum.

On the eastern side of Magpie lane, a range of very neat and commodious *Alms*houses has just been completed in pursuance of a bequest, by the late John Parsons, Esq. Alderman of Oxford. The endowment is for four men and four women, each of whom is to receive the sum of 30*l.* annually.

The *Education* of the poorer classes has been provided for with great liberality. Of the University Charity-School for fifty boys mention has already been made; but there are several others.

The *Free School* was founded, in 1659, by John Nixon, Alderman, for forty boys, sons of Freemen, and endowed with the sum of 30*l.* annually for ever. Pity that the endowment was *fixed* at thirty pounds: a sum which, 160 years ago was indeed very handsome, but which will scarcely at the present day procure for the institution the services of a competent master. The school-house is in a court adjoining to the Town Hall. It is neat, and has on its front an inscription recording the circumstances of the foundation. Two of the boys are apprenticed by a farther bequest of 20*l.* from Mrs. Nixon. The whole are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic.

The *Blue Coat Boys' School* is supported by the contributions of the principal citizens. The boys, about forty in number, are clothed, and plainly educated. The sum of ten pounds is also paid as an apprentice fee with each boy.

The *Ladies' Subscription School* is for thirty girls, who, after being plainly educated, are either apprenticed, or placed in the service of some respectable family.

To these may be added the *National School*,

which is conducted on the system usually termed Dr. Bell's, or the Madras system.

To this already pretty ample list of charitable institutions, may be added a *Dispensary*, situated in Queen Street, and a *Provident* or *Savings' Bank*. The latter was established in the spring of 1816.

Oxford does not contain many dissenters from the Established Church. *Roman Catholics* have however a small chapel, and *Methodists*, *Baptists*, and *Quakers*, their respective houses of meeting.

To find many dissenters in Oxford might indeed well occasion surprise. The constant faithful services of a sincere, intelligent, and zealous body of clergy, added to a sufficiency of accommodation in the churches of the establishment, will surely ever be a sufficient security against an increased secession here. We say, *added to a sufficiency of accommodation in the churches of the establishment*; for, although it has been common, even with warm professing friends of our excellent religious establishment, to attribute the rapid diffusion over the country of a sectarian spirit chiefly to a want of active zeal in the ministers of that establishment, such a conclusion is, we venture to say, as erroneous, as the assumption on which it proceeds is harsh and illiberal. The principal cause of the present flourishing state of the dissenting interest is undoubtedly the lamentable inadequacy in the manufacturing towns and districts of the churches to the population. And let facts be suffered to speak for themselves. In even our more populous cities, where the number of churches bears a due proportion to that of inhabitants, dissenters are comparatively few: in Exeter, for instance, or in York, in Worcester, or in Norwich. But in the metropolis, and in most of our large

manufacturing towns, the case is widely different. In these multitudes are obliged, positively obliged, either to attend sectarian meeting-houses, or to absent themselves wholly from public worship; and this through the absolute impossibility of procuring seats in the few churches of the establishment. In London there are but about 180 churches and chapels, to a population in round numbers of 11,000,000; in Birmingham only eight churches, four of them small, to 80,000 people; in Sheffield six, to 53,000; in Leeds five, to 40,000; in Nottingham four, to 30,000; in Wolverhampton parish four, to 30,000; in Bolton two, to 20,000; and so on; for greatly might the list be extended. Who then can wonder that Dissenters are become so numerous? who, that their numbers continue to increase? In Manchester and Liverpool only, of all the towns which our stupendous commerce has suddenly elevated into opulence and magnitude, and has the number of churches been in any considerable degree augmented; and even in these towns the churches are far from being adequate to the accommodation of the inhabitants.

No *Dramatic Representations* are permitted at Oxford, unless perhaps occasionally during the long vacation; but a very pleasing source of amusement is found in concerts, frequently performed at the *Music Room*, which stands on the northern side of Holywell Street. The otherwise handsome front of this edifice is in some degree disfigured by a long covered passage that leads up to the principal entrance; but the interior is very neat, and sufficiently spacious to accommodate a numerous auditory. The orchestra is spacious and convenient, and the organ by Byfield is a fine instrument. Two delicate glass lustres, provided

by a subscription of the Ladies of Oxford, depend from the ceiling. This building was begun on the strength of a subscription, which, proving inadequate to the completion of the structure, was aided by the proceeds of sundry concerts, &c. The design was given about the year 1742, by Dr. Thomas Camplin, Vice-Principal of Edmund Hall, and the room was opened in 1748. The expence of the organ was defrayed by a bequest of William Freman, Esq. of Hamels in Hertfordshire.

The *New General Market* occupies a large space of ground, extending from High-Street on the south to Jesus College lane on the north, measuring in length 347 feet, in breadth 112 feet. This space being intersected by three avenues, one up the centre, and two across the whole market, is formed into three divisions. The first of these, to which three arched approaches lead from High Street, is occupied by butchers, the second by dealers in poultry, bacon, &c. the third by venders fruit, vegetables, &c. An arcade with ranges of shops, &c. runs along the whole exterior of these divisions. On market-days, which are Wednesday and Saturday, the supply of almost every article of provision is abundant, and the quality of what is sold generally excellent, but the prices are rather higher than in the surrounding country markets. Till lately sea-fish was sold only in the detached shops kept by fishmongers; but in the spring of 1816, an Association of Gentlemen was formed, for the purpose of having this article of provision brought to market with greater speed, and at more reasonable prices. Sea-fish is, in consequence, now brought to Oxford from Billingsgate in a few hours, and brought in such quantity, as to place within the reach of even the

lower classes, what was before an expensive luxury confined to the tables of the wealthyⁱ. For an abundance of two kinds of fresh water fish, namely pike and eels, Oxford has long been famous.

Corn is sold at Oxford only by sample; and, such is the force of habit, the farmers still assemble at Carfax in the open air, although an excellent covered standing, the open corridor beneath the Town Hall, presents itself close at hand. Anciently, venders of different articles had their regular stations assigned to them in different parts of the City. The dealers in hay and straw, for instance, were to stand with their teams in the middle of that part of High Street which lies between the East Gate and All Saints' church. The corn-dealers (for whose use in keeping their corn dry, Dr. Claymond, President of Corpus, built, in 1536, in North Gate Street, a kind of open market house, the roof supported on pillars) stood between the Cross Inn and the North Gate; the sellers of butter, cheese, milk, and eggs, from the corner of Carfax towards the Old Bailey, and so on.

In the parishes of St. Peter le Bailey and St. Ebbe was formerly “in use a *New Market*, “containing more than two acres of ground, and “extending to the West Gate. It was a full “market of beasts and hogs^k, and continued in “request till the reign of Henry VII^l.” A mar-

ⁱ For a few weeks at first the fish was only brought once a week, and was vended in the public market; it is now brought every day, and sold in the open space beneath the Town Hall.

^k Cattle, of which but few are brought to market, are exposed to sale at the head of Fish Street; hogs, in Gloucester Green.

^l In the year 1315, complaint being made by the Chancellor to Edward II. of the scarcity and unreasonably high price of vendibles in the Oxford market, the King “issued his breve, dated

ket was also granted by Queen Elizabeth, to be held weekly in *Broken Heys* and *Gloucester Green*; but this was only observed once or twice. There were also at Oxford a *Wool-Market* on Holywell Green, and another *Wool-Market*, "called Forum Parvy's, by some, Little Market," in North-Gate Hundred. In a roll 31st Edward I. J. Pyle was attached for receiving a piece of woollen cloth stolen at Oxford in the market called Parvy. A proof that this was a staple town^m. There appear indeed to have been no fewer than 70 fullers and weavers dwelling about Holywell Green at the same time. The power of superintending and governing the markets of Oxford is possessed by the Vice-Chancellor, but the immediate superintendence is committed to two Officers, styled Clerks of the Market, chosen from the Masters of Arts, and Bachelors in Divinity, Law, or Medicine.

" April 1, directed to the said Chancellor, that he should publicly proclaim the prices of vendibles as they were set by him and his Parliament after this manner; viz. a good stall-fed living ox, 16s. and no higher; a fat two-year old hog, 3s. 4d.; a fat sheep, 1s. 8d.; a fat shorn ditto, 1s. 2d.; a fat goose, 2d.; a fat capon, 2d.; a fat hen, 1d.; two chickens, 1d.; four pigeons, 1d.; twenty-four eggs, 1d. Th. Walsyngham sub hoc an et alii." *A. Wood*. In the year 1351 the prices of labour were as follows: mowing meadows, 5d. a day; reaping corn in the first week of August, 5d.; afterwards, 3d.; a master carpenter, mason, or tyler, by the day, 3d.; other carpenters, &c. 2d.; their boys, 1½d.; threshing a quarter of wheat, 2½d.; of other grain, beans, or pease, 1½d. In 1444, wheat per quarter, 1s. 4d.; a calf, 2s.; a porker, 3s.; a goose, 3d.; an ox, 31s. 8d.; cloth for surplices, 8d. an ell. In 1457 a gallon of ale was 1d. In 1504, red wine per *dolium* (thought to be a pipe or butt) 4l.; white wine, 3l. 6s. 8d. In 1533, beef, ½d. per lb.; and mutton, ¾d.

^m Part of the ground included in this was known by the name of Parry's Mead, where, according to an old book that belonged to the weavers of Oxon, 23 looms were working at once, and barges passed hereby, and came up to it on the river Cherwell. *Peshall's Oxford*, p. 333.

The plan of the New General Market was given by Mr. Gwynn, and in the year 1774 it was opened. By the same Act of Parliament which provided for the construction of the Market, many other local improvements have been made, not one of the least important of which was the *cleaning, paving, and lighting* of the City. The streets are now kept in very good order. They are indeed well paved, (particularly High Street, the flagged pavement of which is perhaps not surpassed in width by that of many streets in the capital,) and regularly cleaned, but it cannot be said that they are more than *tolerably* lighted.

Fairs, Oxford has none, although two very great ones were formerly held within its limits, namely, St. Frideswide's, and the Austen or May Fair. When the former, which used to begin on the vigil of St. Frid, and at one time lasted 15 days, being considered one of the greatest in England, was granted to the monastery of St. Frideswide, is unknown. After the suppression of the priory, it went to Cardinal College, and was subsequently purchased by the citizens. It was now held at the Guildhall; but about the end of the seventeenth century fell to decay. The Austen fair was granted in 1474 by Edward IV. to the Augustinian Friars, who were to hold it on their own soil, before their gates, on the vigil and feast of St. John, and on the four days immediately following. Till the Dissolution, this was also a great fair, perhaps even till the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, when it began to fall off. At the foundation of Wadham College, it was transferred to the Guildhall, where the fair, "such as it was, consisting only of a few trum-

“peries,” was held in the time of Anthony a Wood.

In the 44th year of Queen Elizabeth, Fairs were appointed to be held in Broken Heys and Gloucester Green thrice a year; namely, on the 3d of May, 2d of July, and 23d of October; but these did not succeed. About the middle of the last century too, an attempt was twice made, but in both cases ineffectually, to establish on Gloucester Green a fair for cattle ⁿ.

We have already had frequent occasion to advert to the three principal bridges, but a few particulars relative to them remain yet to be added.

Magdalen Bridge, over the Cherwell, was built in 1779: it is 526 feet long, consists of seven arches, and cost upwards of 8000*l*. *High Bridge* in the western suburb, and *South* or *Folly Bridge* ^o in the southern one, both across the Isis, respectively consist of three substantial arches; but between the latter bridge and Hincksey Mill are no fewer than 32 additional arches over branches of the same river. On South Bridge stood lately a watch-tower, through an arch in the lower part of which the road over the bridge passed. This tower was popularly termed *Friar Bacon's Study* ^p, a name ori-

ⁿ One of those ancient observances termed Wakes is, however, still held on the 3d of May annually on Gloucester Green, and another yearly at St. Giles's, on the Monday after St. Giles's day.

^o On this bridge was a hermitage, a pretty little stone building, to which pertained a small oratory or chapel, much frequented by pious travellers.

^p Roger Bacon, one of the principal luminaries of science in the 13th century, was a friar in the neighbouring Franciscan monastery. He was surnamed Doctor Mirabilis, and, as was the common lot of such as in those days possessed more information than their neighbours, was shrewdly suspected of practising magic. In Wood's annals, the following humorous story is told concerning

ginating in an idea that the celebrated astronomer of that name used to ascend it at night for the purpose of making observations on the stars.

Besides these three, several smaller bridges are thrown across the waters of the serpentizing Isis in the western and south-western suburbs. Such are *Preachers, New, Quaking, Bookbinders*^q, *Bulstade*, and *Castle* bridges. *Milham* bridge, (over a branch of the Cherwell,) a little to the southward of *Magdalen* bridge, was destroyed about the time of the commencement of the civil war. In 1771 it was rebuilt of timber, and used as a temporary bridge during the rebuilding of *Magdalen* bridge.

Although Oxford has a good retail trade, it does not possess any *Manufacture* of consequence enough to require specific mention^r.

The *River Navigation* has long been of some advantage to the trading inhabitants; but much greater facilities are now afforded to their commerce by the *Oxford Canal*^s, which has opened an

Bacon. “Once upon a time several scholars of Cambridge came to dispute with the scholars of Oxford, with fair promises to themselves of returning conquerors; the which Friar Bacon hearing, feigned himself a thatcher; and when he was upon a house at Oxford town’s end, he, upon the approach of the Cantabrigians, came down to meet them, and drawing near to them, one of the Cantabrigians said, *Rustice quid quæris?* Bacon, the thatcher, answered, *Ut mecum versificeris?* Then, quoth another of the Cambridge scholars, *Versificator tu?* Bacon answered, *Melior non solis ab ortu.* Whereupon the Cantabrigians, seeing that Oxford thatchers were so good versifiers, and being more afraid of the scholars themselves, returned to Cambridge *re infecta.*”

^q So called, because most of the tenements in the immediate neighbourhood were occupied by persons employed in binding books chiefly for Oseney Abbey, and the Halls in that quarter.

^r Ale of excellent quality is brewed here; but in the article of porter, the Oxford brewers have not succeeded so well.

^s In the reign of James I. anno 1624, an Act passed for making the Thames navigable to Oxford; whence, as the river appears to

immediate communication with the great manufacturing districts of the middle and northern parts of England, and also, through the Grand Junction Canal, with the metropolis. One very great advantage derived by the City from canal navigation has been the obtaining from the Staffordshire collieries of a regular, plentiful, and far cheaper supply of fuel. The scarcity and dearness of this article at Oxford were once almost proverbial. But while acknowledging the utility of these liquid roads, let us be permitted to express our anxious hope that

“ Long as the Isis shall with ambient wave

“ The classic walls of fair Oxonia lave,

“ its stream may never be defiled, or its scaly inhabitants suffocated by filth, its murmurs never lost in the din of machinery, or the native music of its groves ever exchanged for oaths and curses[†];” changes that would be too surely consequent on the introduction of manufactures into Oxford.

The Canal *Wharfs* are near High Bridge, the river wharfage is by the side of the South Bridge. From a certain charter granted by King Alfred it appears, that in the year 995, Oxford was governed by a *Præpositus*, or *Provost*. It possessed also a Guild Mercatory, and enjoyed several other important privileges, all of which were confirmed, and several additions made to them, by Henry I. whose charter, although not itself extant, is frequently alluded to in those of later date. Many succeed-

have been navigable at the earliest period of which any particular records respecting it exist, it may be presumed, that about this time some obstruction had occurred, to render the Act necessary.

[†] Whitaker's Craven, p. 150.

ing Kings, especially Richard I. granted charters, in which the previously existing rights and privileges of the citizens were recognized, and additional ones granted. The first positive mention of a Mayor of Oxford occurs in Henry the First's charter of donation to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, granted in 1128. The charter by which Oxford was incorporated, and according to which it is at present governed, was granted by James I. in the year 1605. By it the administration of civic affairs is vested in a *Mayor, High Steward, Recorder*^u, four *Aldermen*, eight *Assistants*, two *Bailiffs*, a *Town Clerk*, two *Chamberlains*, and 24 *Common Council-men*. The Mayor for the time being officiates as Butler at the Coronation of the English Sovereigns, a privilege originally granted by King Henry I. He receives as his fee a gilt bowl and cover. The honour of Knighthood has not unfrequently been bestowed on the Mayors of this ancient and loyal corporation.

The *Revenues* of the incorporation, arising chiefly from fines for the renewal of leases, do not exceed 600*l.* per annum^x. Indeed, till the year 1768, the annual expenditure of the City greatly exceeded the income; but in that year a present of 6000*l.* from the Duke of Marlborough restored the revenues to a flourishing condition.

^u The judiciary power of the Recorder extends to the passing sentence of death.

^x When King Charles resided in the City, "the coffers and plate of the Corporation, and all they could borrow or do, appeared too little to serve their royal master." *Peshall*, 371. who adds this note from *Wood's Hist. Univ.* "particularly 15th June, 1643, the King, on account of his treasury being exhausted, borrowed of them 2000*l.* to which sum they generously added the offer of 500*l.* more."

The *Circuit of Franchises* belonging to the Corporation extends from Magdalen Bridge to Milham, thence across Christ Church Meadow above the ditch to the walk; to the Wharf, down to Free Water Stone, and back again, through Bell-Founder's Arch, over the meads, and across Hog Acre Ditch, to Hincksey Ferry; to Botley, and up to Seacouth, hard by Binsey Church, and up to Godstowe; across the fields down to the Isle of Rhe; then take boats to Magdalen Bridge, and home.

Oxford sends two *Members to Parliament*. They are chosen by the Corporation and Freemen at large, in number upwards of 1500. The Mayor and Bailiffs are the returning officers. Willis asserts that the City sent members to parliament *ab origine*.

Strangers who visit this City will not be displeased to find, that, in addition to the rich intellectual feast that Oxford spreads before them, several *Inns*^y offer to the body the necessary refreshments of refection and rest. Of these, the Angel, King's Arms, Mitre, Roebuck, and Star, are posting houses. Besides the facility of conveyance afforded by the numerous chaises kept at the posting Inns, mail or stage coaches, on their way to and from London, Bath, Winchester, Birmingham, Gloucester, &c. are passing through the City at almost every hour of the day and night. While upon this subject it may be worthy of remark, that "Monday, April 26th, was the first

^y The first coffee-house in Oxford was opened in the year 1650, by Jacob, a Jew, "at the Angel, in the parish of St. Peter in the East; and there it was, by some who delighted in novelty, "drank." *Wood's Life*.

“day that the flying coach went from Oxford to London in one day^z.”

Two Newspapers, the *Oxford Journal*, and the *Oxford Herald*, are published in the City weekly; the first and older of the two having been established 64 years. The first newspaper published at Oxford was *Mercurius Rusticus*, which commenced on the 22d of April, 1642. This was succeeded by *Mercurius Aulicus*, *Mercurius Britannicus*, *Mercurius Pragmaticus*, and *Mercurius Politicus*, the last of which was discontinued about the middle of April, 1660. These were followed by the *Parliamentary Intelligencer*, *Mercurius Publicus*, the *Public Intelligencer*, and the *Oxford Gazette*. The last commenced on the 7th of November, 1665, “the King and Queen “with their courts being then at Oxford; but “when the said courts removed to London,” the newspaper in question assumed the name of the London Gazette, the first number of which appeared on the 5th of February, 1666.

The *Population* does not seem to have experienced any great increase since the year 1772, at which time the number of inhabitants, exclusive of Academians, may be presumed to have been about 9500; a calculation founded on the number of houses which, at that time, according to Sir John Peshall, were contained in the fourteen parishes. The total number of houses was 1736, of

^z A. Wood went in the same coach, having then a boot on each side. Among the six men that went, Mr. Richard Holloway, a counsellor of Oxon, (afterwards a judge,) was one. They then (according to the Vice-Chancellor's order, stuck up in all public places) entered into the coach at the tavern door precisely at six of the clock in the morning, and at seven at night they were all set down at their inn at London. *A. Wood's Life*, written by himself.

which number there were in each parish as follows:

In that of St. Mary the Virgin	56
All Saints	101
St. Peter in the East	190
St. John	17
St. Aldate	147
St. Ebbe	106
St. Peter le Bailey	113
St. Martin	76
St. Thomas	174
St. Giles	115
St. Mary Magdalen	300
St. Michael	140
Holywell	131
St. Clement	70

1736

Multiply the number of houses by $5\frac{1}{2}$

8680

868

And the probable number of inhabitants, } 9548

Academians excepted, will be

To which add of Academians 3000

And the total number of inhabitants 12548

in which case, as the return given on the *Census* of 1811 states the population at 12,931, the increase of inhabitants in 39 years has been only 383.

To close a description of the City of Oxford without any mention of the more eminent men, who have claimed this as their *solum natale*, would be highly censurable; but our own notices of such

must of necessity be very brief. *Thomas Cowper*, Bishop of Winchester, author of the *Chronicle*, and of a *Latin Dictionary*; *Barton Holyday*, a poet and dramatist, whose comedy of *Τεχνουργαμια*, or the *Marriage of the Arts*, was performed before royalty; *Thomas Harriot*^a, a very celebrated mathematician, with whom originated the present mode of algebraic notation; *William Chillingworth*, so celebrated in the annals of theological controversy, and styled by Shaftesbury one of the chief pillars of the church against fanaticism; *Sir William Davenant*^b, a poet of considerable eminence; *Dr. Edward Pocock*, the noted oriental traveller; and *Anthony a Wood*, a few particulars of whose life have been given in a preceding part of the volume, were all natives of this City. Wood's excellent work, the "*Historia et Antiquitates Universitatis Oxon.*" was originally written in English, but was translated into Latin at the suggestion of Bishop Fell, and published at the expence of the University. For the original Wood received 100*l.*

^a It does not, however, appear to be quite certain that Harriot was born at Oxford.

^b Sir William was born at the Crown Inn, near Carfax church, but on the opposite side of the street to the public-house that now bears the sign of the Crown. Of this inn Sir William's father was landlord; and it was the house at which Shakespeare rested on his journeys between London and Stratford.

must of necessity be very brief. Thomas Cooper, Bishop of Winchester, author of the Chronicle, and of a Latin Dictionary; Martin Hodge, a poet and dramatist, whose comedy of *Levy's* was on the subject of the *Assassination of Richard the Third*; Thomas Hollar, a very celebrated mathematician, with whom originated the present mode of algebraic notation; William Clavius, so celebrated in the annals of theological controversy, and styled by Scaliger one of the chief pillars of the church against fanaticism; Dr. Richard Hooker, the noted oriental traveller; and Anthony Wood, a few particulars of whose life have been given in a preceding part of the volume, were all natives of this City. Wood's excellent work, the *Historia et Antiquitates Universitatis Oxoniensis*, was originally written in English, but was translated into Latin at the suggestion of Bishop Fell, and published at the expense of the University. For the original Wood received 100*l*.

It does not, however, appear to be quite certain that Hollar was born at Oxford. Dr. Hollar was born at the Crown Inn, near Canterbury, but on the opposite side of the street to the public-house that now bears the sign of the Crown. Of this fact Sir William's father was assured; and it was the house at which Shakespeare rested on his journey between London and Stratford.

DELINEATIONS

IN THE

ENVIRONS OF OXFORD.

THE more immediate environs of Oxford present numerous objects of curiosity and interest, a few of which we now, in conclusion, briefly notice.

From an eminence near *Ferry Hincksey*, a village one mile west of the City, Oxford is seen to great advantage, rising like the queen of the vale from the bosom of a thick grove, between which and the spectator the Isis rolls her mazy waters towards the east. The church of this village is a small and very ancient structure, entered on the south by a door, wrought beneath a fine receding Saxon arch, considerably embellished with sculpture.

North-west from St. Thomas's church, about half a mile, is the church or chapel of *Binsey*. It stands on the edge of a tract of low ground called the Port Meadow, and is about five hundred yards to the north-west of the village of Binsey. Although itself an old building, the present church appears to be at least the third that has stood here. The first church was constructed by St. Frideswide, about

the year 730, of timber wattled with twigs. That holy lady was proprietess of the district, and, taking great delight in the retired walks which an abundance of wood at that time afforded, built not only the church, but several adjoining edifices, to which she and her nuns might retire when the tranquillity of the city was disturbed. The church was dedicated to the honour of St. Margaret. To Binsey, which long continued a place of occasional retirement for the holy sisters of St. Frideswide, were also sent the more stubborn sort of nuns, to be punished for crimes committed.

Binsey is a curacy belonging to Christ Church: its church is a small mean edifice of brick, without a steeple, and of a most homely interior appearance. The eastern window contains a representation of our Saviour, with his cross, and of a female, also bearing a cross, supposed to have been intended either for the Foundress or for St. Margaret. A statue of St. Frid, that formerly occupied a niche in the chancel, is said to have been the object of so general and frequent adoration, that the very pavement beneath it was worn hollow by the knees of the votaries. Another object here, of great resort in popish times, was St. Margaret's well, near the west end of the church; a well, the waters of which, according to tradition, originally burst forth in answer to a prayer of St. Frideswide at the building of her church. Many a votive crutch, gratefully hung up in the church, is said to have borne testimony to the, in those days, sanative quality of this hallowed spring, which was kept from extraneous pollution by a covering of stone, bearing on its front a representation of St. Frideswide. So great indeed was the fame of these healing waters, that, we are told, Sackworth,

a village about half a mile distant, on the south-western side of the river, but of which scarcely any vestiges are now remaining, became, through the resort of passengers from the westward, a large town, and ultimately contained no fewer than twenty-four inns, for the accommodation of the pious visitors of St. Margaret's well^b.

A wood in the vicinity of *Wolvercote* (a rather extensive village, situated on the northern edge of the Port Meadow) is said to have been the scene of the death of King Memphric, to whom the foundation of Oxford is ascribed by certain writers; from whom also we have the intelligence, that the said Memphric, an extremely wicked man, was destroyed by wolves, while engaged in hunting. The church of *Wolvercote* is a neat edifice, with an embattled tower at the west end.

South of *Binsey*, on the border of the river, is a hamlet, or farm, called *Medley*. To this place the nuns of *Godstowe* used frequently to resort for recreation; and hither, if report speaks truth, they were often accompanied by *Rosamond de Clifford*, the fair and youthful object of the early but unhallowed affections of King Henry II. *Medley* came afterwards into the possession of the Canons of *Oseney*, who built here "a fair house, with a chapel or oratory attached to it, and made it to serve as a retiring place for the Abbot. It also served as a place of punishment for refractory monks."

Godstowe, a place the name of which will ever be associated with that of the ill-starred fair one, whose story throws around the early annals of our second Henry's reign so much of the tincture

^b Peshall's Oxford, 322.

of romance, is situated about two miles north of Oxford, close upon the margin of the classic Isis. Of the once-famed *Nunnery* of this place, few remains present themselves to gratify the curious inspector, and even these few derive their chief interest from the recollections which they excite in the contemplative mind. They consist chiefly of a small building, supposed to have been the Nuns' Chapter House, and of the mutilated relics of a quadrangular wall, inclosing a spacious area, at one corner of which the small building stands. Till within these few years, a part of the church tower remained also standing. In what is supposed to have been the Chapter House, the reliques of the once lovely and innocent Rosamond are thought to have been reinterred, after Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, had ordered their removal from the choir of the church. A copy of the well-known epitaph,

Hic jacet in tumba, Rosa Mundi, non rosa munda,
Non redolet, sed olet, quæ redolere solet,

and an almost illegible inscription in black letter, still appear on the north wall of the building. The circumstances of Henry's connection with Rosamond are too generally and too well known to need recapitulation ; yet, the time and manner of her death are involved in some degree of mystery. The romantic tale which represents the jealous and vindictive Eleanor invading the unhappy fair one's bower of concealment at Woodstock, and, regardless of the tears and supplications of the beauteous victim, compelling Rosamond to quaff the fatal draught which would consign her, in the midst of unrepented transgression, to an untimely grave, is undoubtedly fictitious.

Nothing in genuine history can be found to warrant the notion of Rosamond having died a violent death. On the contrary, it appears probable, that, shortly after the arrival of Queen Eleanor in England, she retired to pass the rest of her days in repentant seclusion within the walls of this nunnery, in which, while receiving her education, she had been a boarder. At the Dissolution the Nunnery of Godstowe was valued at 274*l.* per annum.

In the decayed village of *Wytham*, two miles north of Hincksey, is an ancient fortified mansion belonging to the Earls of Abingdon. In the centre of the edifice is an embattled tower, surmounted by two octangular turrets, and the whole structure is encircled by a moat. The village itself is seated at the foot of a hill, on the summit of which may yet be discovered the massive fragments of a ruined fortress, supposed to have been erected by Kinewulph, King of the West Saxons, to repel the incursions of King Offa. The village church, an humble edifice with a boarded roof, contains, on each side of the nave, a series of rude antique sculptures: in one of the windows are portraits of Edward II. and his Queen.

At *Sandfield*, in the neighbourhood of *Wytham*, where, as Hearne informs us, armour, swords, and human bones have been found, the battle is supposed to have been fought, through which Offa obtained possession of *Wytham* castle, built, as above mentioned, by Kinewulph.

Ensham, or *Eynsham*, about five miles northwest of Oxford, was once a market town, and is still a large and handsome village. It is most delightfully situated on the western bank of the Isis, over which two stone bridges, one of them a handsome structure, lead into the village from

Oxford. The church, a neat edifice in the pointed style, has an embattled tower at the west end. Near it is a well-endowed free school, founded by John Bartholomew for the instruction of twelve poor boys. Between the school and the church is a lofty and elegant stone cross. In the Saxon times Eynsham was a royal vill. King Ethelred bestowed upon it several marks of favour. In 1009, he held at Eynsham a General Council, in which many decrees of consequence were passed. In the same King's reign, Ethelmar, Earl of Cornwall, founded here an abbey, which grew into such importance, that, at the Dissolution, the revenues were estimated at 441*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* per annum.

In 1230, the Bishop of Lincoln permitted the
“observance of processions and other solemnities
“at Ensham church, in obedience to the mother
“church at Lincoln, in Whitsun week; and many
“of the Oxford Scholars, repairing thither to see
“jovial doings, were assaulted by the country
“people, who killed some, and wounded others.”
In consequence of this affray, the Bishop “ex-
“communicated the authors and abettors of the
“sedition, in all the churches of Oxfordshire, till
“the feast of St. Bartholomew.” Dr. Plot mentions a curious “ancient custom of the royalty of
“Ensham, where it was formerly allowed to the
“town's people, on Whitmonday, to cut down
“and bring away, wherever the church-wardens
“pleased to mark it out by giving the first chop,
“as much timber as could be drawn by men's
“hands into the abbey-yard; whence, if they
“could draw it out again, notwithstanding all the
“impediments which could be given the cart by
“the servants of the Abbey, (and since, by the

“family of the Lord,) it was then their own, and
 “went, in part at least, to the reparation of their
 “church.” This custom obtained till towards
 the end of the seventeenth century.

West of the borough of Woodstock, and about
 eight miles N. W. of Oxford, is

BLLENHEIM,

the magnificent seat of the Duke of Marlborough;
 a proud monument of the splendid liberality with
 which the gratitude of Britain rewards her heroic
 defenders. Passing from the town, through a
 majestic triumphal arch or portal of the Corin-
 thian order, into the park, the traveller is pre-
 sented with an impressively fine view, chiefly
 composed of the *House* itself^c, a *Lake* spreading
 out its placid surface in the bosom of a wide and
 deep *Valley*, a noble *Bridge*, a lofty sculptured *Co-
 lumn*, and an almost interminable extent of park
 scenery.

THE HOUSE, or, as it is often termed, though
 its general appearance little justifies the appella-
 tion, Blenheim Castle, is a superb edifice of free-
 stone, extending to the length of 348 feet. The
 northern elevation is of an exceeding stately and
 commanding character, and is ornamented in the
 centre by Corinthian columns. The southern
 front possesses less of grandeur, but more of ele-
 gance. It is adorned by a Corinthian portico,
 which is very appropriately surmounted by a co-
 lossal bust of Louis XIV. the proud, ambitious,
 and able monarch, whom the victorious arm of

^c The House was built at the public expence, but this portal,
 with the bridge and column, solely at that of Sarah Duchess of
 Marlborough.

the great Marlborough so completely humbled^e. Beneath the bust, which was taken from the gates of Tournay, appears this inscription :

Europæ hæc Vindex Genio decora alta Britanno.

Among the numerous costly statues and pictures with which the interior of the palace is furnished, are,

In the HALL, the roof of which is supported by Corinthian columns, a bust of Duke John ; bronze casts, by M. S. Benzi, of the *Medicean Venus*, and the *Dancing Fawn* ; an antique *Diana and Dog* ; and a *Vase*, with sculptures, in relief, from the antique, supposed to represent the nuptial ceremonies of the Romans. The ceiling is painted with a representation of *Victory, crowning the Duke*. Two large *family pieces* also enter into the decorations of the Hall.

A GALLERY that runs the whole length of the mansion contains, besides many family portraits, whole lengths of *Queen Anne*, by Lily, and of *Clara Eugenia*, Infanta of Spain.

The BOW WINDOW ROOM, among other pictures, presents the following : *the Virgin and Child*, *St. John and St. Nicholas*, Raphael ; *St. Jerome studying*, Giorgioni ; the *Assumption*, Tintoretto ; *Madona and Child*, L. da Vinci ; a *Man's head*, Titian ; a *Woman's head*, Rubens ; a *Battle piece*, Wouvermans ; two portraits of Lady Anne Churchill, Kneller.

^e A full description of Blenheim, with numerous particulars relating to the adjoining borough of Woodstock, is contained in Dr. Mavor's comprehensive and elegant work, entitled the *Blenheim Guide*, to the pages of which we refer those who wish for more information relative to this noble pile and the surrounding domain, than can be derived from the few brief notices to which our account must of necessity be restricted.

Among the finest interior ornaments of the palace of Blenheim, is always reckoned its superb tapestry: that of this room displays, wrought with exquisite skill, the *Battles of Blenheim and Wynendael*; the chief action of the first being the taking of Marshal Tallard. The ceiling of this room is also painted: the window furniture is of blue silk damask.

In the DUKE'S DRESSING ROOM are, *Jesus in the Virgin's lap*, Titian; *Beggar Boys*, Murillo; a *Holy Family*, Rubens; &c. &c.

The EAST DRAWING ROOM, hung with crimson damask, has numerous estimable pieces, and among them a *Bacchanalian piece*, *Andromeda*, *Rubens's Wife and Child*, and *the Magi's Offering*, all by Rubens; the *Virgin Mary*, Guido; the *Annunciation*, Corregio; a *Holy Family*, attributed to Raphael; *Charles I. and Queen Henrietta*, Vandyke; a *Landscape*, Claude Lorrain; *Philip II. of Spain*, Titian.

In the GRAND CABINET, which is splendidly hung with crimson damask, we find a rare and valuable collection of paintings. Among them are, a *Holy Family*, the *Wise Men's Offering*, the *Return from Egypt*, and a portrait of Paracelsus, all by Rubens; a *Madona*, by Carlo Dolce; and one by Carlo Maratti; the head of the former encircled with stars, to denote, it is supposed, the miraculous conception, the latter standing on a globe, and surrounded by angels; *Raphael's Dorothea*, and *Rubens's head*, both by Raphael.

In the BLUE DRAWING ROOM, *Jacob's Blessing*, and the *Woman taken in Adultery*, Rembrandt; *Christ and St. John*, Carlo Dolce; two *Landscapes*, G. Poussin; a *Holy Family*, Lud. Caracci; *Catherine*

de Medicis, Rubens; a *Landscape*, Wouvermans; and twenty-three miniature *Portraits* in one frame.

The tapestry of the WINTER DRAWING ROOM presents a representation of the Cardinal Virtues. The room contains but three paintings, but these are *portraits* of very superior excellence.

The DINING ROOM is adorned with a piece of *Cattle and Figures*, Castiglione; *Jupiter and Europa*, P. Veronese; the late *Duke, Duchess, and six Children*, Reynolds; six small *Landscapes*, Wootton; and several other pictures.

The SALOON is sumptuously decorated, and, being partly lined with marble, affords a cool retreat in sultry weather. The pencil of Laguerre has been employed in painting on the ceiling of this room a representation of *Peace*, arresting the Hero of Blenheim in the midst of his victorious career, while *Time* is reminding him of the rapidity of his own flight. The same artist has also painted, in six compartments of the Saloon, figures meant to shew the modes of dressing adopted by different nations.

The GREEN DRAWING ROOM is hung with tapestry, on which are wrought the battles of *Dona-wert* or *Dunnewert*, *Lisle*, and *Malplaquet*, and the *Siege of Lisle*. In the room are paintings of the *Adoration of the Shepherds*, by L. Giordano; the *Adoration of the Magi*, by the same; a *Holy Family*, and a *Madona and Child*, by N. Poussin; the *Portrait of a youthful Knight of St. John of Jerusalem*, by Barroccio; *Meleager and Atalanta*, by Rubens; and a *Portrait of the late Duchess of Marlborough*, by Romney.

The STATE DRAWING ROOM is hung with tapestry, bearing a delineation of the *March to Bou-*

chain, and the *Siege* of that place: the furniture, &c. is of white damask. A *Portrait*, by Romney, of the late *Duke*^f; a *Fruit Piece*, by L. Giordano; and *St. Lawrence distributing the Ornaments of the Altar*, by Il Prete Genoese; are also among the pictorial decorations of the room.

The STATE BEDCHAMBER is furnished with blue damask, and is ornamented with a very fine painting, by L. Giordano, of *Seneca bleeding to death*. This piece is over the chimney: in the room are several other pictures.

The LIBRARY^g, occupying the entire west front of the house, is 183 feet long, and nearly 32 feet broad in the centre. Doric columns sustaining a rich entablature, frequent pilasters of the same order, and the richly stuccoed compartments of the roof, impart to it an air of striking grandeur. At one end of the room is a *Statue of Queen Anne*, the work of Rysbrack. Two antique statues, of *Diana* and of *Julia Domna*, several Busts, and a number of Portraits, are among its other ornaments. But its most appropriate and most estimable furniture consists in a well-chosen collection of at least 24,000 volumes. The windows of the room afford a delightful prospect of

^f His Grace George, late Duke of Marlborough, died while these sheets were in the press. His life, protracted beyond the usual term of human existence, was virtuous, and eminently useful. Even while he lived he was “generally distinguished as the good Duke, in contradistinction to his great maternal ancestor, who illumined the page of British history at the commencement of the past century, as a WELLINGTON does at the present day.” *Literary Gazette*. His Grace was born on the 26th of January, 1738, and died the 30th of January, 1817.

^g In this Library is a grand telescope, by Herschell, presented by his present Majesty, soon after his visit to Blenheim in 1786.

the descent to the water, and the opposite woodland scenery.

The CHAPEL is in one of the wings; it contains an elaborate *Monument*, by Rysbrack, to the memory of the first Duke and Duchess. The Altar-piece, representing the *Taking of our Saviour down from the Cross*, was the work of Jordaens of Antwerp.

The OBSERVATORY^g, erected by the late Duke, whose taste for astronomical pursuits is well known, stands near the eastern angle of the House. It is furnished with an excellent astronomical apparatus by Ramsden.

The GROUNDS are said to be upwards of twelve miles in circumference, and to contain 2700 acres. They are formed by the water into two divisions, called the *Great Park* and *Little Park*, over the verdant surface of which range about 1500 head of deer, and many flocks of sheep. Within their precincts a fine road, or *ride*, conducted round the palace and gardens, and including a circumference of more than three miles, “enables the examiner to form an accurate idea of the character of the more retired parts of the domain.” In the division called the Little Park are the Gardens; which are laid out in the happiest style, and embellished, but not too lavishly, with artificial objects. The principal of these are a beautiful little *Temple*, of the Corinthian order, dedicated to *Health*; a thatched edifice, called the *Shepherd's Cot*; a *Temple of Diana*, built in the Ionic order; and in a recluse dell, near an artificial *Cascade*,

^g “This Observatory became an object of much curious examination to our venerable Sovereign, during a visit to Blenheim, about thirty years ago; and several long and scientific conversations took place between the King and his Grace upon that subject.” *Literary Gazette*.

a copy, by Bernini, of the magnificent *Fountain* in the Piazza Navona at Rome. On the site of a former flower garden^h is an *Aviary*, containing many rare and beautiful birds. The usual appendages of *Hot-houses*, and a *Conservatory*, are not wanting in that portion of the gardens appropriated to the service of the table.

The WATER in Blenheim park is always considered, and justly so, one of the most attractive features of the domain. It is formed of the small river Glyme, which, as it winds along through the grounds, is made to expand its stream, sometimes in a greater, sometimes in a less degree, now assuming the form of a majestic river, and now that of a wide-spread lake. Several stone *Bridges* are thrown across the more confined parts of the water. One of them, called the *Grand Bridge*, is of a truly magnificent character; the centre arch measuring 101 feet in diameter.

The COLUMN, which stands on an eminence surrounded by a fine lawn, is one hundred and thirty feet high, and supports a *Colossal Statue of the Duke*, in a Roman habit. One side of the pedestal bears this inscription.

The Castle of BLENHEIM was founded by Queen ANNE
 In the fourth year of her Reign,
 In the Year of the Christian Æra
 One Thousand Seven Hundred and Five.
 A monument designed to perpetuate the Memory of the
 Signal Victory
 Obtained over the *French* and *Bavarians*,
 Near the Village of BLENHEIM,
 On the Banks of the *Danube*,
 BY JOHN DUKE of MARLBOROUGH,
 The Hero not only of his Nation, but of his Age:

^h This flower garden was laid out on the plan of that of Madame Pompadour at Versailles.

Whose Glory was equal in the Council and in the Field ;
 Who, by Wisdom, Justice, Candour, and Address,
 Reconciled various, and even opposite Interests ;
 Acquired an Influence
 Which no Rank, no Authority can give,
 Nor any Force, but that of superior Virtue ;
 Became the fixed important Centre,
 Which united, in one common Cause,
 The principal States of EUROPE ;
 Who, by military Knowledge, and irresistible Valour,
 In a long Series of uninterrupted Triumphs,
 Broke the Power of France,
 When raised the highest, when exerted the most :
 Rescued the Empire from Desolation ;
 Asserted and confirmed the Liberties of EUROPE.

It is impossible to close our description of Blenheim park, without shortly adverting to the former *Palace of Woodstock*, long the most favoured residence of our English monarchs ; and to the Bower erected by the second Henry for his beloved Rosamondⁱ. The exact site of the former, a large and magnificent structure, the last remains of which were removed only about a century ago, is marked by the two sycamore trees near the Grand Bridge. The latter, according to a description left us by Chaucer, was “ a white castle seated “ on an eminence, and adorned with maples.” The site of this edifice was a little westward of the Grand Bridge. When the honour of Woodstock, which had remained so long in the immediate possession of royalty, was conferred on John Duke of Marlborough, as a mark of royal favour for the signal services rendered to his country by that great warrior and statesman, the sum of 500,000*l.* was voted by Parliament, for the purpose of constructing for the hero a suitable palace. In con-

ⁱ The name of this celebrated beauty is farther preserved in *Rosamond's Bath*, and *Rosamond's Well*, both within the precincts of the park.

sequence of this grant, the present pile was erected, after a design furnished by Sir John Vanbrugh.

The **HIGH LODGE**, a venerable embattled structure, was at one time the residence, and was the scene of the death, of Lord Rochester; the witty profligate, who, in the reign of Charles II. strove, with so much success, to bear away from other courtiers the palm of superiority in licentiousness, extravagance, and dissipation.

Near the Home Lodge is a building called the **CHINA HOUSE**, or Gallery, containing a rare and valuable collection of porcelain, some specimens of which are thought to be 3000 years old.

Headington, a village rather more than a mile north-east of Oxford, occupies an airy and delightfully pleasant situation on the top of a hill of the same name. It appears, from a charter granted by King Ethelred to the monastery of St. Frideswide, to have contained, at the time of granting the charter, a royal palace, some of the foundations of which were, it is thought, discovered a few years ago, on clearing out a fish-pond, in a field called *Court Close*. In the same field, according to Doctor Plot, considerable traces of foundations were remaining in the seventeenth century. The village of Headington is of a tolerable size, and contains within its limits many good houses. The church is a respectable stone edifice, dedicated to St. Andrew. In the attached cemetery is a lofty stone cross^k. The road from Oxford to Headington leads through a deep hollow way, part of

^k Another cross formerly stood on Headington hill. Crosses of this description are very numerous in the county of Oxford. Scarcely a village is without one, and many have had two. The neighbouring village of Marston, for instance, still exhibits the remains of two crosses.

which is imagined to be on the line of a branch of a Roman road. On one side of this deep way a fine terrace walk was constructed early in the last century, by a general subscription of the University. It leads to the summit of Headington Hill, whither, on the fine evenings of summer, "their hours of study closed at last," Collegians often resort to taste the refreshing cordial of sweet air, and to admire the fine prospects, especially of the neighbouring City, commanded at different points of the footpath, and of the Hill itself.

At *Iffley*, a village nearly two miles south-east of Oxford, and on the eastern bank of the Isis, the parochial church is deserving of particular inspection. It is a very fine specimen of ornamented Saxon architecture, divided into nave and chancel by a massive and rather low embattled tower, rising from the centre. Each face of the tower exhibits two windows, the circular arches of which are supported by pillars. Over each pair of windows is a line of small ornamental arches. The southern front of the church displays four pointed windows, and one of Saxon form, the latter exquisitely ornamented with zigzag and other mouldings. The north and south entrances are also Saxon, and highly decorated. But the western front of this curious structure more particularly invites, and will fully repay, an attentive examination. It is divided horizontally into three compartments. In the lower one is a Saxon doorway, very deeply recessed, and superbly adorned with varied mouldings; in the upper division, a window resembling the doorway in form and character; and in the central compartment, a simple pointed window. Two fine arches springing from clustered columns, and richly adorned with chev-



Engraved by G. Hollis, from a drawing by W. Turner.

OXFORD FROM IFFLEY.

For the Walks in Oxford. Published by R. Pearson, High Street, 1817.

ron work, an embellished portion of the roof, a recess for holy water, and a curious Saxon font, are the chief objects presented to notice by the interior of the structure. The font in question rests on four pillars, three of which are twisted.

At *Sandford*, a village three miles from Oxford, on the road leading to the metropolis through Henley, is a small church of Norman architecture, on the north side of the altar of which is preserved a curious image of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary. This image was found in 1773 near the entrance to the church.

In the village of *Temple Cowley* in this parish, Maud, wife of King Stephen, founded a preceptory of Knights Templars, which subsisted till the Dissolution.

Near Sandford, but in the township of *Littlemore*, was a Benedictine Nunnery, founded before the time of Henry II. and suppressed in 1524, for Cardinal Wolsey. A few remains of the nunnery may still be seen at a farm, called to this day, Mincherry¹ Farm.

Forest Hill, a charming village, three miles east of Oxford, is noted as the place whence Milton married his first wife, whose name was Mary Powell. The fronts of many cottages in this village are luxuriantly adorned with vines and honeysuckles. The neighbouring scenery is generally very fine, and, from many elevated spots around, delightful prospects are commanded. From *Shotover Hill*, in particular, which is one of these, we have a beautiful western view, the chief feature in which is the City of Oxford.

¹ The nunnery itself was originally called Mincheree, "perhaps from *Minchon Ree*, Minchon signifying a nun." MS. in the *Rawlinson Collection*, now in the *Bodleian*.

NUNEHAM COURTENEY,

the celebrated seat of the Earl of Harcourt, is about five miles south-east of Oxford. "Here," to use the words of a contemporary topographer, "taste, liberality, and domestic virtue, have united to adorn the Halls, and to spread a charm over every surrounding feature. Poetic genius flew to the happy spot as a secure asylum, and sanctified the shades with its effusions, while it instilled its spirit into every new disposal of the scene^m."

The *House* was built by the late Earl, but it has since received many alterations and additions. It is placed on a gentle declivity, with its front towards the ascent, and is a handsome elevation of stone, with projecting wings joined to the central edifice by inflected corridors. The centre of the back-elevation is adorned by a bay window, supported by columns of the Ionic order.

The *Park*, containing nearly 1200 acres, 38 of which are appropriated to the Gardens, is richly wooded, and is watered by the Isis, the banks of which, as the river flows gently along the western side of these charming grounds, assume a character of considerable boldness and variety. The talents of Brown have been exerted with happy effect in heightening the natural charms of the park scenery, and in laying out the *Gardens*, the Flower Garden alone excepted. This, one of the most fascinating appendages of the noble domain, was arranged under the sole and immediate direction of the poet Mason, who, in its disposition

^m Brewer's Oxfordshire, p. 269.

and embellishments, has most successfully reduced to practice the theory proposed in his poem of "the English Garden."

A complete description of this celebrated seat would itself fill a volume; but we cannot withhold from ourselves the satisfaction of pointing out a few of its principal attractions. The chief apartments, indeed, of almost every apartment and gallery of the mansion are exceedingly rich in valuable paintings; among the more interesting of which are,

In the SALOON, *two Beggar Boys*, Murillo; *George Simon Viscount Harcourt*, Reynolds; a *Nymph with Cupids*, Valerio Castelli; *Susanna and the Elders*, An. Caracci; *Eliz. Vernon, Countess of Southampton*, Cornelius Jansen.

In the ANTE-ROOM, a portrait of Louis XIV. by Mignaud; and a highly finished portrait of Sir William Waller, the parliamentary general.

In the LIBRARY, among several others, portraits of Pope, by Kneller; Prior, by Dahl; Whitehead, by Wilson; Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford; Mason, by Doughty.

In the EATING ROOM, a family piece of the Harcourts, by Reynolds; a Landscape with Waterfall, Ruysdaal, the figures by Wouvermans; a Landscape with Cattle, Rosa di Tivoli; Dogs and Dead Game, Snyder; Landscapes by Claude, G. Poussin, Decker, and Swanvelt; four Pieces of Ruins, by Paolo Pannini; the Meeting of Ulysses and Nausicaæ, Imperiali.

In the OCTAGON DRAWING ROOM. The *Holy Family*, (known by the name of *La Madonna della Gatta*, from a Cat being introduced, sitting as if begging,) Barrocci; *Madonna and Child*, Guido; *Moses sweetening the waters of Meriba*, N. Poussin;

Landscapes, by Berghem and Taverner; *The Rhine at evening*, Vasterman; *Sophonisba Augusciolo*, a small head, painted by herself; *two Views of the Rhine*, by old Griffierne; a *Sunset*, Bamboccio; *St. Cecilia*, (*lying dead*,) and *two Boy-Angels*, Dominichino.

In the GREAT DRAWING ROOM, a moonlight *Landscape*, in which is represented a cart in danger of being overturned, Rubens; *St. Margaret*, Titian; four large *Landscapes*, by Van Artois, the figures of three of them by Teniers; *Landscapes*, by N. Poussin, Patel, G. Poussin, Cuyp, and Francisco Bolognese; a *Moonlight on the Water*, Vander Neer; *the Embarkation of Charles II. at Scheveling*, Vander Veldt; *Maria, Duchess of Gloucester*, Reynolds.

In the STATE BEDCHAMBER their present *Majesties*, Hunneman, after Gainsborough; several *Portraits of the Harcourt family*.

In the DRAWING ROOM, a curious old picture of the *Court of Wards and Liveries*; *Sarah Duchess of Marlborough*; *the Temple of Vesta at Tivoli*; *Ruins, with a View of Rome*; and a *Sea-port*, both by Tempesta of Genoa.

In the SECOND DRAWING ROOM, *Dogs, Dead Game, &c.* Snyder; *Landscapes*, by Ermels, Wotton, &c. a *View in Ireland*, Deane.

In the TAPESTRY ROOM the hangings are curious, on account of their being considered the earliest specimens extant of the art of tapestry weavingⁿ in England.

Through the GARDENS has been constructed a *walk*, from several points of which affords rich and

ⁿ This art was introduced by William Sheldon in the reign of Henry VIII.

diversified prospects of the enchanting scenery about Nuneham. In judiciously chosen situations are placed seats of tasteful design, and various decorative objects.

The parochial CHURCH of Nuneham is one of the principal ornaments of the pleasure grounds. It was built in 1764, at the expence, and after a design, of Simon Earl of Harcourt. The edifice is of the Ionic order. A portico of six columns graces the southern front, and a semicircular portico, through which is the entrance to the family closet, the western end. This western portico is crowned by a handsome dome. The interior of the building was furnished by the late Earl in a style of elegant simplicity. The altar-piece, representing the parable of the Good Samaritan, possesses merit enough to evince, that Mason, by whom it was painted, had cultivated the art of painting with a success scarcely inferior to that with which he had wooed the Muse of Poetry. And the organ, one of the barrel kind, carries with it proof of his having been no mean proficient in music ; for on it are set music for the responses to the Decalogue, and tunes for Sunday-hymns, all composed by Mason.

The FLOWER GARDEN, already mentioned as having been laid out by the same accomplished genius, comprises an acre and a quarter of ground, and is very tastefully embellished with an *Entrance-gateway* of the Doric order, a *Bust of Flora*, a *Statue of Hebe*, a *Temple of Flora*, a *Grotto*, a *Bower*, containing busts of *Venus* and *Apollo*, *Busts of Locke* and *Cowley*, and two *Urns*, one to the memory of *Mason*, and the other to that of *Viscountess Palmerston*. All these bear appropriate inscriptions, either original, or selected with pe-

culiar felicity from the works of eminent poets. The garden also contains a Conservatory, well stored with orange trees, planted in the ground, and not, as is usual, in pots or tubs; so that in summer, when the front, sides, and roof of the Conservatory are removed, the eye is agreeably regaled with the sight of these fine trees apparently growing and flourishing in the natural soil.

A DRIVE, formed round the park, affords many fine views: by the side of one part of it is placed the celebrated *Conduit*, which formerly stood at Quatrevoies in Oxford.

The VILLAGE of Nuneham is composed of neat cottages, built in pairs, on a uniform plan. It is embowered in wood, and, though situated on the high road to London, seems to speak only of rural innocence, simplicity, and happiness. One of the habitations, less confined in dimensions than the rest, is set apart as a residence for the officiating clergyman. A school, free to all the children of the neighbourhood, is supported in the village by the Earl of Harcourt.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

MEMORANDA RELATIVE TO THE HISTORY OF COLLEGE

APPENDIX.

The original plan of the new quadrangle was begun at the beginning of the last century. The Hall was built in 1720; the Library was added in 1725, at the expense of £2,101. 5s. 6d. The Foundation, in 1535, 1591, &c. &c.; in 1665, 1675, &c. &c. The Society, a Warden, twenty Fellows, two Chaplains, six Clerks and Chorists. The first Fellows of the University of Cambridge, Bishop Jeremy Taylor, Thomas Taylor, Dr. Anthony Shirley, Dr. Sydenham, Sir Thomas Farnham, Sir Christopher Wren, Dr. Young, Sir John Lloyd, Sir Wm. Blackstone.

HALLS.—*Additional Benefactions.* About the year 1510, Sir Philip Stuebel gave a church and lands in Northumberland for the maintenance of six scholars from the parish and lands; Lady Elizabeth

* Of these benefactions the first number is almost every College has been very greatly benefited, and some of the principal ones.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

MEMORANDA RELATIVE TO THE SEVERAL COLLEGES AND HALLS.

ALL SOULS.—*Dates of the principal Buildings.*

The original edifices were completed in 1444; the new quadrangle was commenced about the beginning of the last century, the Library in 1716, and the Hall in 1729; the Library was finished in 1756, at the expence of 12,101*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* *Valuation of the Endowment*, in 1535, 392*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*; in 1592, 5000*l.* *Present Society*, a Warden, forty Fellows, two Chaplains, six Clerks and Choristers. *Visitor*, the Archbishop of Canterbury. *Eminent men*, Archbishop Sheldon; Bishop Jeremy Taylor; Linacre; Leland; Sir Anthony Shirley; Dr. Sydenham; Sir William Trumbull; Sir Christopher Wren; Dr. Young; Sir Nath. Lloyd; Sir Wm. Blackstone.

BALLIOL.—*Additional Benefactions*^a. About the year 1340, Sir Philip Somervyle gave a church and lands in Northumberland for the maintenance of six Scholars from the parish and lands; Lady Elizabeth

^a Of these benefactions the number to almost every College has been very great; we, however, can enumerate but a few of the principal ones.

Periam founded a Fellowship and a Scholarship ; and Mr. Peter Blundell two Fellowships and two Scholarships. *Building dates.* Quadrangle partly built in the reign of Henry VI. and partly in that of Henry VII. ; partially rebuilt early in the last century. *Estimated Rents*, in 1535, 74*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* in 1592, 100*l.* *Society as settled in 1507*, a Master, ten Fellows, and twelve Scholars. *Present Society*, a Master, twelve Fellows, fourteen Scholars, and eighteen Exhibitioners. *Present Visitor*^b, the Bishop of Durham. *Eminent men*, Bishop Douglas, an able defender of the truth of the Christian miracles, and the vindicator of Milton from the imputation of gross and frequent plagiarism, cast on him by the unprincipled Lander ; J. Ross of Warwick, antiquary and historian ; Atkyns, the historian of Gloucestershire ; Parsons, the Jesuit ; Tobias Crisp, of Antinomian notoriety ; “ the very learned “ and ingenious John Evelyn, to whose well-timed interference the University is indebted for the possession of the Arundelian Marbles ;” Dr. Charles Davenant, writer on finance ; Dr. David Gregory ; the mathematicians Keil and Bradley ; Dr. William King ; Hutchins, the historian of Dorsetshire.

BRASEN-NOSE.—*Additional Benefactions.* Two Fellowships were founded by John Williamson, Rector of St. George's, Canterbury, and one Fellowship each by John Elton *alias* Baker, William Porter, Edward Darbie, William Clyfton, Brian Higden, and Mrs. Joyce Frankland. *Lectureships*, of Humanity, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and Mathematics. *Building dates* ; Library in 1663, Chapel in 1656. *Estimated Revenues*, in 1535, 113*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* ; in 1592, 300*l.* *Present Society*, a Principal, twenty Fellows, thirty-two Scholars, and fifteen Exhibitioners. *Visitor*, the Bishop of Lincoln. *Eminent men*, Bishops Wolton, and

^b The Society of this College, and of this College only, possess the privilege of electing their own Visitor.

Miles Smith ; the former an able supporter of the reformed religion ; the latter, one of the translators of the Bible ; Laurence Nowell, antiquary ; Fox, the martyrologist ; Sir Henry Savile ; Barnaby Barnes, poet ; Brerewood, mathematician, and the first Gresham Professor of Astronomy ; Sir John Spelman ; Humphrey Llyud, Welsh historian ; Sampson Erdeswicke, the Staffordshire antiquary ; Robert Burton, author of the “Anatomy of Melancholy ;” his brother, William Burton, who wrote a history of Leicestershire ; Sir William Petty, of financial celebrity ; Elias Ashmole ; John Prince, author of the *Worthies of Devon* ; Dr. William Assheton, the benevolent projector of a scheme for maintaining the widows of clergymen ; Thomas Beconsall, a successful defender of Revelation ; Thomas Church, on whom the University conferred the degree of D.D. by diploma, for his answer to Bolingbroke ; the Rev. John Watson, the historian of Halifax.

CHRIST CHURCH.—*Revenues in 1532, 2000*l*.* *Present Society*, independently of the Bishop and his Archdeacon, a Dean, eight Canons, three Public Professors, viz. of Divinity, Hebrew, and Greek, one hundred and one Students, eight Chaplains, and a suitable Choir. *Readers*, in Rhetoric and Greek. *Visitor*, the King. *Eminent men*, Bishop Fell ; Dr. Aldrich ; Bishop Atterbury ; Archbishops Boulter, Synge, and Wake ; Bishop Gastrell ; Leonard Hutten, antiquary and historian of the College ; Lord Lyttleton ; William Earl of Mansfield ; David Murray, second Earl of Mansfield ; Richard Hackluyt ; Richard Carew, the historian of Cornwall ; Camden, who was, however, previously of both Magdalen and Pembroke ; Casaubon ; Adam Littleton, Latin lexicographer ; William Penn, who was expelled for some irregularities ; Locke ; Dr. Freind ; Eustace Budgell ; Lord Bolingbroke ; the philosopher Desaguliers ; Charles Boyle, Earl of Orrery ; Browne Willis ; Dr. Wm.

Drake, the historian of York; Dr. Burton, the historian of Yorkshire: and, among others, the following poets; Sir Philip Sidney; Ben Jonson; Robert Gomersal; Barton Holyday; Wm. Cartwright, also a famous preacher; Robert Randolph; Otway; Anthony Alsop; Samuel Wesley; John Philips; Edmund Smith; Gilbert West; Bonnell Thornton; and George Colman.

CORPUS CHRISTI.—*Additional Benefactions.* Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, contributed 6000 marks towards the buildings of the College, and several estates towards the endowment of it; Arthur Parsons, M. D. gave 3000*l.* for the purchase of advowsons. *Lectureships* of Greek and Latin. *Value of the Endowment*, in 1534, 382*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* in 1592, 500*l.* *Present Society*, a President, twenty Fellows, two Chaplains, twenty Scholars, four Exhibitioners. *Visitor*, the Bishop of Winchester. *Eminent men*, Bishop Jewell, first of Merton; Dr. Richard Pococke, the oriental traveller; John Shepreve, a celebrated Latin poet; Redmayne, a noted scholar, and one of the compilers of our admirable Liturgy; Richard Edwards, poet; Miles Windsor, and Brian Twyne, antiquaries; Hooker; the “ever-memorable” Hales; Dr. Richard Fiddes, biographer of Wolsey; Dean Milles; Sir Ashton Lever; and Thomas Day, Esq. well known by his peculiar notions with respect to education, and as an advocate for parliamentary reform.

EXETER.—*Additional Benefactions.* Sir William Petre founded eight Fellowships, Charles I. one, for Jersey and Guernsey, and Mrs. Shiers two. *Building dates.* Quadrangle at various times between 1597 and 1708; Hall, after 1618; Chapel begun to be rebuilt 1622-3; Library, 1778. *Lectures*, in Divinity, and Oriental Languages. *Revenues*, in 1535, 81*l.* in 1592, 200*l.* *Present Society*, a Rector, twenty-five Fellows, one Scholar, who is Bible Clerk, and ten Exhibitioners. *Visitor*, the Bishop of Exeter. *Eminent men*,

Bishop Prideaux ; John de Trevisa ; the poets Browne and Hayman ; Dr. Arthur Duck, civilian ; Sir Simon Baskerville, a learned and disinterested physician ; Thomas Brancker, mathematician ; Joseph Glanville, assertor of the reality of witchcraft, &c. ; Lord Shaftesbury ; Dr. Gideon Harvey ; Anstis, the herald ; Dr. Walker, historian of the loyal clergy ; Maundrell the traveller ; Dr. Borlase ; Upton, the Shakespearian commentator ; Richard Izaacke, antiquary ; the learned critic, Toup ; Tindal, the historian ; Richard Hole, poet ; Dr. Kennicott.

HERTFORD.—*Chapel consecrated in 1716.* The College, in 1816, had only a Vice-Principal and one Student. *Visitor*, the Chancellor of the University. *Eminent men*, while Hart Hall, Nicholas Brigham, and Lord Buckhurst, poets ; the learned Selden, and Sir Richard Baker, the celebrated chronicler. Since the Hall was made a College, Archbishop Newcome ; Edward Lye, antiquary, and Saxon lexicographer ; Thomas Hutchinson, editor of Xenophon ; and the late noted statesman, Charles James Fox.

JESUS.—*Additional Benefactions.* With the estates left by Sir Leoline Jenkins ; three Fellowships and two Scholarships were founded ; King Charles I. founded a Fellowship for Jersey and Guernsey. Other benefactors very numerous. *A logic lecture.* *Building dates.* The first quadrangle was completed in 1625, the eastern front of which was rebuilt in 1756. Second quadrangle completed in 1676. Hall built about 1617 ; Chapel, 1621. *Present Society*, a Principal, nineteen Fellows, eighteen Scholars, and a considerable number of Exhibitioners. *Visitor*, the Earl of Pembroke. *Eminent men*, Bishops John Rider, Latin lexicographer, William Lloyd, and John Wynne ; John Davies, lexicographer and antiquary ; Rees Prichard, very popular, as a poet, with his countrymen of Wales ; James Howell, miscellaneous writer ; Edward Lloyd, antiquary, botanist, and keeper of the Museum Ash-

moleanum; Dr. Wm. Worthington, and Dr. Henry Owen, theological writers; Dr. James Bandinel, first Bampton Lecturer.

LINCOLN.—*Additional Benefactions.* Edward Derby, M. A. founded three Scholarships, Mrs. Joan Trapps four, and Mrs. Joyce Frankland one Scholarship; Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, besides other benefactions, founded twelve Exhibitions of 20*l.* each. *Building dates*, the old quadrangle was begun soon after the Founder's death; the smaller court about 1612; Hall, 1436; Chapel consecrated in 1631; rooms in the grove built in 1759. *Revenues*, in 1535, 101*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*; in 1592, 130*l.* *Present Society*, a Rector, twelve Fellows, a Bible Clerk, eight Scholars, and thirteen Exhibitioners. *Visitor*, the Bishop of Lincoln. *Eminent men*, Dr. Kilbye, one of the translators of the Bible; Dr. Edward Wetenhall, Bishop of Kilmore, a pious writer; the celebrated casuist Dr. Robert Saunderson, Bishop of Lincoln; Robert Flemmynge, a relation of the Founder, Dean of Lincoln, author of an elegant Latin poem, entitled "*Lucubrationes Tiburtinæ*," and of a MS. Greek and Latin Dictionary, now lost; Richard Brett, a celebrated oriental scholar, and one of the translators of the Scriptures; Arthur Hopton, mathematician; Sir William Davenant, poet; Dr. Richard Grey; James Hervey, author of *Meditations*, *Theron* and *Aspasio*, &c.; John Wesley; Dr. John Sibthorpe, botanist.

MAGDALEN.—*Additional Benefactions.* Among many others, several very considerable ones to the new buildings. *Dates of buildings*; the large quadrangle, except the south cloister, was completed in the Founder's life-time; Tower finished in 1498; Chaplain's Court soon after; Hieroglyphics added in 1509; rooms east of the hall in 1635; New Buildings founded in 1733. *Revenues*, in 1535, 1076*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* yearly. *Present Society*, a President, forty Fellows, thirty Demies, a Divinity Lecturer, a Schoolmaster

and Usher, four Chaplains, eight Clerks, and sixteen Choristers. *Visitor*, the Bishop of Winchester. *Eminent men*. It is a remark, says Mr. Chalmers of Fuller, that there is scarcely a Bishopric in England to which this College has not afforded at the least, one prelate, "doubling her files in some places." Among the eminent scholars of other ranks, not formerly mentioned, we find Dean Colet, Lily the grammarian; Lily the poet; Dr. Hammond; Dr. Peter Heylin; George Withers; Sir Robert Howard; Dr. Horne; Addison; Dr. Sacheverell; Collins; Yalden; the poet Holdsworth; Gibbon.

MERTON.—*Additional Benefaction*. Henry Jackson, M.A. formerly of this College, and afterwards Minor Canon of Saint Paul's, founded in 1753, four Scholarships. *Revenues* in 1592, 400*l*. *Present Society*, a Warden, twenty-four Fellows, fourteen Post-masters, four Scholars, two Chaplains, and two Clerks. *Visitor*, the Archbishop of Canterbury. *Eminent men*, Archbishop Bradwardine, a celebrated divine and mathematician, famous by his work "De causa Dei," in refutation of Pelagianism; Bishop Jewell; John Duns Scotus; William Occam; Wickliffe, previously of Queen's; Samuel Clarke, the orientalist; Hugh Cressy; Dr. Edmund Dickinson, physician and philosopher; Anthony a Wood; Sir Richard Steele; Thomas Tyrwhitt, the editor of Chaucer.

NEW COLLEGE.—*Additional Benefactions*. Bishops John de Buckingham, Thomas Beckington, Thomas, Jane, and Robert Shirebourne, with King Henry VI. and Archbishop Warham, and many others, contributed landed property. *Building dates*. The quadrangles and tower were built by the Founder, except the third story of the principal quadrangle, which was added about the end of the sixteenth century; the first stone of the garden court was laid in 1682 and the court was finished in 1684. Chapel renewed in 1789. Monuments repaired and inscrip-

tions restored in 1802. *Revenues*, in 1534, 887*l.*; in 1592, 1000*l.* *Present Society*, a Warden, seventy Fellows, ten Chaplains, three Clerks, a Sexton, and sixteen Choristers. *Visitor*, the Bishop of Winchester. *Eminent men*, Archbishop Chichele; Bishops Thomas Becket of Bath and Wells, and John Russel of Lincoln; Archbishop Warham; George Coryat, Latin poet and topographer; Bishop Kenn; Bishop Lowth; Grocyn, Turberville, and Christopher Johnson, poets; John Bond, classical commentator; Herbert, Earl of Pembroke; Sir Henry Wotton; Thomas Lydiat; Dr. Bruno Ryves, writer of the first Newspaper published in England; the poets Somerville and Pitt; the Reverend Joseph Spence; Dr. William Smith, translator of Thucydides; Dr. Robert Holmes, the late learned collator of the Septuagint.

ORIEL.—*Additional Benefactions.* Four Fellowships were founded by John Frank, Master of the Rolls temp. Henry VI.; one by John Carpenter, Bishop of Worcester; one by W. Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln; and two by Richard Dudley, Chancellor of Sarum. *Building dates.* Quadrangle rebuilt between 1620 and 1637; Library begun in 1788; Chapel finished in 1642. *Revenues* in 1535, 182*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* in the time of Elizabeth, 200*l.* Society as established in 1326 by De Brom's statutes, a Provost, and ten Fellows or Scholars. *Present Society*, a Provost, eighteen Fellows, and thirteen Exhibitioners. *Visitor*, the Lord Chancellor. *Eminent men*, Archbishop Arundel; Bishop Butler, so celebrated as the author of "the Analogy of Religion, natural and revealed, to the Constitution of Nature," and who, during his continuance in the see of Bristol, expended the whole revenue of the Bishopric in repairing the cathedral; Robert Langlande, author of the visions of Pierce Plowman; Alexander Barclay, author of "Navis Stultifera;" Sir Walter Raleigh; Prynne; Richard Braithwaite, the poet; Lord Chief Justice Holt; Dr. Joseph Warton.

PEMBROKE.—*Additional Benefactions.* Charles I. endowed a Fellowship for Jersey and Guernsey; Sir John Bennett, afterwards Lord Ossulstone, two Fellowships and two Scholarships; and Sir John Philips, Bart. one Fellowship and one Scholarship. *Building dates.* Quadrangle completed in the year 1694; Library removed from St. Aldate's 1709; Chapel consecrated 1732. *Present Society,* a Master, fourteen Fellows, thirty Scholars and Exhibitioners. *Visitor,* the Chancellor of the University. *Eminent men,* while Broadgates Hall, Degory Wheare, first Camdenian Professor; after the College was founded, Dr. Adams, Master, the friend of Johnson; Archbishop Moore; Sir Thomas Browne, author of the "Religio Medici," &c.; Carew, Earl of Totness, historian of the Irish Wars; David Baker, Roman Catholic ecclesiastical historian; Pym; Judge Blackstone; Morant, the historian of Essex; George Whitfield, founder of the sect of Calvinistic Methodists; the poets Southern, Shenstone, and Graves; Mr. Hawkins, poetry professor; Dr. Samuel Johnson has been already mentioned.

QUEEN'S.—*Additional Benefactions.* Six Exhibitions, of 45*l.* per annum, for Lancashire, Cheshire, and Wilts; five of the same value for certain Schools in Yorkshire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland; also several of less value. *Building dates.* The whole College is modern, the south quadrangle having been begun in 1710 and finished in 1759. The Library was completed in 1694; the Chapel in 1719. *Revenues* in 1535, 302*l.* in 1592, 260*l.* *Present Society,* a Provost, sixteen Fellows, two Chaplains, eight Tabernacles, sixteen Scholars, two Clerks, and forty Exhibitioners, besides the eight Fellows, four Scholars, and four Exhibitioners on the Michel foundation. *Visitor,* the Archbishop of York. *Eminent men,* Cardinal Beaufort; Bishop Compton; Dr. William Nicholson, author of the "Historical Library;" Bishop Gibson;

Bishop Tanner, the author of the *Notitia*; King Henry V.; Bernard Gilpin the apostle, as he was termed, of the north; Burton, the commentator on Antoninus; Dr. Holyoake, Latin lexicographer; Sir John Davis, poet and judge; Wycherley; Dr. John Mill, editor of the Greek Testament; Dr. Edmund Halley; Addison; Tickell; Rev. Jeremiah Seed; Dr. Shaw, the traveller; Collins; Edward Rowe Mores, antiquary; Dr. Richard Burn.

SAINT JOHN'S.—*Additional Benefactions.* Archbishop Laud bequeathed 500*l.* for the better endowment of the Fellowships and Scholarships; Archbishop Juxon left 7000*l.* for the same purpose; Tobias Rustat, Yeoman of the Robes to Charles II. left money with a similar view, and for a lecture, and a speech in the Hall on the 30th of January, an oration on the 29th of May, &c.; Sir Wm. Paddy left 2800*l.* for an Organist and Choir, and for other purposes. *Building dates*: east side of first quadrangle, 1597; Library, 1596; inner quadrangle begun in 1631, finished in 1635, at the sole expence of Archbishop Laud; smaller Chapel built in 1662; interior repairs of the Chapel completed in 1678. *Revenues*, in 1592, 400*l.* *Present Society*, a President, fifty Fellows, two Chaplains, an Organist, five Singing Men, six Choristers, and two Sextons. *Visitor*, the Bishop of Winchester. *Eminent men*, Archbishops Laud, Juxon, and Sir William Dawes; Campian, a celebrated Jesuit; Dr. Case, Aristotelian commentator; Henry Briggs, the mathematician; Chief Justice Sir James Whitelocke; Shirley the dramatist; the poet Gayton; Sir Bulstrode Whitelocke, author of *Memorials of English Affairs*; Dr. George Hickes, afterwards of Lincoln, the learned nonconformist divine, author of the *Thesaurus*; William Lowth, father of the Bishop; Dr. William Sherard, botanist; Dr. Ducarel; Peter Whalley; Samuel Bishop, poet, late master of Merchant Taylors' School; Dean Tucker.

TRINITY.—*Additional Benefactions.* Four Exhibitions have been founded by Richard Blount and Frederick Tylney, Esqrs. the Rev. Thomas Unton, and Archdeacon Edward Cobden, respectively. *Revenues*, in 1592, 200*l.* *Present Society*, a President, twelve Fellows, and twelve Scholars. *Visitor*, the Bishop of Winchester. *Eminent men*, Chillingworth; Gellibrand, the mathematician; Aubrey; Arthur Wilson, biographer of James I.; Sir John Denham; Sir James Harrington, author of the *Oceana*; Dr. Derham, author of *Physico-Theology*; Dr. Daniel Whitby; Sir Edward Bysche, a learned writer on heraldry; Lord North. The poets Lodge, Settle, Glanville, Manning, Merrick, and Headley; Thomas Allen, mathematician; Smart Lethieullier, Esq. and Francis Wise, antiquaries; Thomas Warton.

UNIVERSITY.—*Additional Benefactions.* Henry IV. founded three Fellowships at the request of Skirlaw, Bishop of Durham; the Earl of Northumberland, in 1442, three more; and Sir Simon Bennet, other four. *Revenues*, in 1592, 100*l.* *Present Society*, a Master, twelve Fellows, seventeen Scholars and Exhibitioners. *Visitor*, the King. *Eminent men*, Archbishop Potter; Richard Stanyhurst, poet and critic; Lord Herbert of Cherbury; Gerard Langbaine, dramatic biographer; Dr. John Hudson, the learned Bodleian librarian; Rev. Wm. Smith, historian of the College; Rev. Joseph Bingham, author of *Origines Ecclesiasticæ*; Carte the historian; Iago the poet; Sir Robert Chambers; Sir Wm. Jones.

WADHAM.—*Additional Benefactions.* Four Exhibitions for the study of Hebrew, and six for the study of Greek, were founded by Dr. Hody. *Present Society*, a Warden, fifteen Fellows, fifteen Scholars, two Chaplains, and two Clerks. *Visitor*, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. *Eminent men*, Bishop Wilkins; Bishop Sprat; T. Creech, editor of *Lucretius*; William Walsh, the poet; Dr. Jos. Trapp, translator of *Virgil*; Sir Christopher Wren; the Speaker Onslow; George

Costard, a learned linguist and commentator ; James Harris of Salisbury, author of "*Hermes*," &c. ; Floyer Sydenham ; Dr. Kennicott, the learned collator ; John Richardson, compiler of the *Persic Dictionary*.

WORCESTER.—*Additional Benefactions.* Dr. Jas. Fynney made provision by will for two Fellowships and two Scholarships ; and Sarah Eaton for seven Fellowships and five Scholarships. *Original Foundation*, by Sir Thomas Cookes, for a Provost, six Fellows, and six Scholars. *Present Society*, a Provost, twenty-one Fellows, sixteen Scholars, and three Exhibitioners. *Visitors*, the Bishops of Oxford and Worcester, and the Vice-Chancellor of the University. *Eminent men*, (while Gloucester Hall) Thomas Coryate, the celebrated and eccentric traveller ; Thomas Allen, the mathematician ; Richard Lovelace, of loyal and poetic memory ; Sir Kenelm Digby.

ALBAN HALL.—*Eminent men.* Hooper, the martyred Bishop of Gloucester ; Massinger ; Lenthall, Speaker of the long Parliament.

EDMUND HALL.—*Eminent men.* Dr. White Kennet, Bishop of Peterborough ; Sir William Jones and David Jenkins, English Judges ; the Poet Oldham ; Sir Richard Blackmore ; Edward Chamberlaine, author of "*Angliæ Notitia*;" Humphrey Wanley ; Thomas Hearne.

ST. MARY HALL.—*Eminent men.* Sir Thomas More ; Sir Christopher Hatton, George Sandys, and Fulwell, poets ; Hariot, the mathematician.

NEW INN HALL.—Rev. Dr. Scott, author of "*the Christian Life*."

ST. MARY MAGDALEN HALL.—*Eminent men.* The poets Warner and Daniel ; Sir Henry Vane ; Sir Julius Cæsar, civilian ; Lord Clarendon ; John Tombes, styled by Wood the Coryphæus of the Anabaptists ; Sir Matthew Hale ; Dr. Thomas Godwin, author of "*Moses and Aaron, Civil and Ecclesiastical Rites of the Hebrews*," &c. Edward Phillips, poetical biographer ; Dr. Robert Plot ; Dr. William Nichols, author of a *Commentary on the Book of Common*

Prayer, &c. *Visitor of all the Halls*, the Chancellor of the University.

N. B. The total number of Fellows, Scholars, &c. maintained by the revenues of the different collegiate establishments is about 1100; and the total number of persons entered on the University books is, as formerly mentioned, about 3000.

No. II.

LIST OF BUSTS AT ALL SOULS.

1. Sir Anthony Shirley, Knight, A. B. Count of the Empire, and Ambassador from Schach Abbas, Emperor of Persia, to the Christian Princes, in the reign of James I. admitted Fellow 1582.
2. Sir William Petre, Knight, LL. D. Secretary of State to Henry VIII. and Edward VI. and Privy Counsellor to Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth, 1523.
3. George Clarke, LL. D. Secretary of War, and afterwards, in the reign of Queen Anne, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, Secretary to Prince George of Denmark, and in five Parliaments Burgess for the University, 1680.
4. Sir Daniel Dunn, Knight, LL. D. Dean of the Arches, and one of the first Burgesses in Parliament for the University, 1567.
5. Henry Coventry, Esq. LL. B. Ambassador at Paris, and Secretary of State in the reign of Charles II. 1634.
6. Sir Robert Weston, Knight, LL. D. Dean of the Arches, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland, 1536.
7. Sir William Trumbull, Knight, LL. D. Ambassador to the French and Turkish Courts, in the reign of James II. Secretary of State to King William III. and Burgess for the University, 1657.
8. Charles Talbot, LL. D. Baron of Hensol, and Lord High Chancellor of England, 1704.
9. Sir Christopher Wren, Knight, the famous Architect, LL. D. and Savilian Professor of Astronomy, 1653.
10. Richard Steward, LL. D. Dean of St. Paul's, Provost of Eton, Clerk of the Closet to Charles I. and Commissioner for Ecclesiastical Affairs at the Treaty of Uxbridge, 1613.
11. Thomas Tanner, D. D. Bishop of St. Asaph, 1696.
12. James Goldwell, LL. D. Bishop of Norwich, and Secretary of State to Edward IV. 1441.
13. Gilbert Sheldon, D. D. Archbishop of Canterbury, and Chancellor of the University, 1672.
14. Brian Duppa, D. D. Bishop of Winchester, Preceptor to Charles II. when Prince of Wales, and Lord Almoner, 1612.

15. David Pole, LL. D. Dean of the Arches, and Bishop of Peterborough, 1520.
16. Jeremy Taylor, D. D. Bishop of Down and Connor, 1635.
17. John Norris, A. M. Rector of Bemerton, Wilts, 1680.
18. Thomas Sydenham, M. D. 1648.
19. Thomas Linacre, M. D. Founder of the College of Physicians, London, 1484.
20. Sir Clement Edmonds, Knight, A. M. Secretary of the Council in the reign of James I. and Burgess for the University, 1590.
21. Sir William Byrde, Knight, LL. D. Dean of the Arches, and Burgess for the University, 1578.
22. Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, Knight, LL. D. Judge-Advocate, and Master of Trinity Hall in Cambridge, 1689.
23. Robert Hovenden, D. D. Warden of All Souls, 1565.
24. Sir John Mason, Knight, M. B. Privy Counsellor to Henry VIII. Edward VI. Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, and the first Lay-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, 1521.

No. III.

LIST OF PAINTINGS IN CHRIST CHURCH HALL.

Over the High Table.

Ellis, Bishop of Kildare.

Corbet, Bishop of Norwich.

HENRY VIII. a full length.

BUST of GEORGE III.

King, Bp. of Lond.	Duppa, Bp. of Winton.	Cardinal Wolsey.	Queen Eliz.	Fell, Bp. of Oxon.	Morley, Bp. of Winton.
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King, Bp. of Lond.	Bradshaw, Bp. of Bristol.	Smallridge, Bp. of Bristol.	Boulter, Abp. of Armagh.	Dr. Aldrich.	Dr. Atterbury.
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On the South Side, beginning at the upper End.

Potter, Abp. of Canterbury.

Moore, Abp. of Canterbury.

Trevor, Bp. of Durham.

Barrington, Bp. of Durham.

Tanner, Bp. of St. Asaph.

William Stratford, D. D. Canon of Ch. Ch.

Dr. Busby, Master of Westminster School.

Mr. Loeke.

Sir G. Dolben, Bart.

King, Bp. of Chichester.

Morton, Bp. of Meath.

Over the Chimney.

A Bust of George II.

Benson, Bp. of Gloucester.

Wake, Abp. of Canterbury.

Este, Bp. of Waterford.

The Window.

Markham, Abp. of York.

Bagot, Bp. of St. Asaph.

Over these, beginning at the lower End.

Godwin, Bp. of Bath and Wells.
Howson, Bp. of Durham.
Heton, Bp. of Ely.
Peers, Abp. of York.
Westfaling, Bp. of Hereford.
Sanderson, Bp. of Lincoln.

On the North Side, beginning at the upper End.

Compton, Bp. of London.
Dolben, Abp. of York.
Sir J. Trelawney, Bp. of Winton.
Wood, Bp. of Litchfield and Coventry.

Drummond, Abp. of York.

Over the Chimney.

A Bust of George I.
Blackbourn, Abp. of York.
Hooper, Bp. of Bath and Wells.
John Freind, M. D.
Gilbert, Abp. of York.

Cox, Abp. of Cashel.
Clavering, Bp. of Peterborough.
Edward, Earl of Oxford.
Sir J. Dolben, Preb. of Durham.
A. Alsop, B. D.
Gastrel, Bp. of Chester.
Sir F. Barnard, Bart.
J. Parsons, M. D.
T. Burton, D. D.
Dr. Sprat, Archd. of Rochester.
Hichman, Bp. of Londonderry.
J. Pelling, D. D.
R. Frewin, M. D.

Over these, beginning at the upper End.

Griffith, Bp. of St. Asaph.
Smith, Bp. of Gloucester.
James, Bp. of Durham.
Ravis, Bp. of London.
Bancroft, Bp. of Oxford.
Mathew, Abp. of York.
Godwin, Bp. of Hereford.

At the lower End of the Hall.

The Duke of Portland.

Mr.	Sir Dudley	Sir Henry	Hon.
Devisme.	Carlton.	Bennet.	G. Grenville.
	Ld. Vis.	Earl of	
	Dorchester.	Arlington.	

William Lord Mansfield.

Lord Mendip.	Small- well, Bp. Oxon.	David Ld. Mansfield.	Sir John Skynner, Kt.	Stone, Abp. Armagh.	Earl of Orrery.
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Sir A. M'Do- nald, Knt.	Lord Gren- ville.	Robin- son, Abp. Armagh.	Agar, Abp. Cashel.	Lord Auck- land.	Cleaver, Bp. Fernes.
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No. IV.

A CATALOGUE OF THE POMFRET STATUES, BUSTOS, MARBLES, &c. AS THEY STAND NUMBERED IN THEIR PRESENT REPOSITORY.

- 1 A statue of a Grecian Lady, 7 feet high, wants both arms.
- 2 A ditto of Archimedes, 7 feet 2 high, wants an arm.

- 3 A ditto of a Roman Emperor, 7 feet high, wants one arm and the nose. *Perhaps modern.*
- 4 A ditto of Minerva, 9 feet high.
- 5 A ditto of a Roman Emperor, 7 feet high, wants one arm. *Perhaps modern.*
- 6 A ditto of Cicero in the proper habit, 6 feet 9 inches high. *The drapery very masterly. He has the Sudarium in the right, and the Scroll in the left hand. The character of the countenance settled indignation, in which he seems preparing to speak.*
- 7 A ditto of a Grecian Lady, 7 feet high, wants arms. *The drapery falling over the right leg is finely conducted.*
- 8 A Column from the Temple of Apollo at *Delphos*, with the capital and base, and an Apollo placed at the top, 24 feet 6 inches high.
- 9 A statue of Sabina, 6 feet 9 inches high.
- 10 A Venus de Medicis.
- 11 A square Roman Altar, 1 foot 2 inches by 1 foot 3.
- 12 Terminus of Pan, 5 feet 7 inches, wants an arm.
- 13 A statue of Minerva, 5 feet high, wants an arm and the nose.
- 14 A circular Roman Altar, 2 feet 4 inches high.
- 15 A statue of a Woman, 6 feet high, wants arms and part of the nose.
- 16 A Venus clothed.
- 17 A circular Roman Altar, 2 feet 4 inches high.
- 18 A statue of Clio sitting, 4 feet 6 inches high, wants one arm and hand.
- 19 A circular Roman Altar, 2 feet 4 inches high.
- 20 A statue of a young Dacian, 4 feet 3 inches high. *Perhaps Paris. It is of great antiquity.*
- 21 A Roman Altar, 2 feet 4 inches high.
- 22 A statue of Antinous, 5 feet 6 inches high, wants a finger of the right hand.
- 23 A Grecian Lady, 4 feet 8 inches high, wants an arm.
- 24 A statue of Jupiter and Leda, 3 feet 10 inches high, wants arms.
- 25 An antique Capital, 1 foot 6 by 2 feet, wants a corner.
- 26 A circular Pedestal finely ornamented with heads and festoons of fruit, 3 feet by 1 foot 3 diameter.
- 27 A statue of Scipio Africanus, or Demosthenes, 7 feet high. *The drapery in a very bold style: it is probably of some orator; the right hand being laid on the breast in a persuasive posture.*
- 28 A ditto of a Woman clothed, 3 feet 8 inches, wants the head.
- 29 A Trunk of a Woman, 2 feet 1 inch high.
- 30 A Boy with his Finger in his Mouth, 2 feet 5 high.
- 31 A statue of Jupiter sitting, 3 feet high, wants a hand.
- 32 A ditto of a Woman, 3 feet 4 inches high.

- 33 The Trunk of a Woman, 2 feet 1 inch high.
- 34 Germanicus's Tomb, 7 feet by 1 foot 8.
- 35 Two Capitals with Beasts' Heads, 2 feet 3 inches high.
- 36 An Egyptian Chair, 2 feet 5 by 1 foot 8. *Belonging to a priest of Isis and Osiris.*
- 37 A Stone carved with a Claw at the end, 2 feet 7 by 2 feet 6.
- 38 A statue of a Roman Consul, 7 feet high, wants one hand, and the fingers of the other.
- 39 A ditto of a Woman, 4 feet high, wants the head.
- 40 A ditto of Flora, 3 feet 10 inches.
- 41 A ditto of Hercules, 4 feet high, wants hands.
- 42 A ditto of Diana, 4 feet 8 inches high, wants arms.
- 43 A ditto of Hymen leaning on his Torch, 5 feet 6.
- 44 A ditto of Venus half naked, 4 feet high.
- 45 A circular Altar, 2 feet 6 inches high.
- 46 A statue of Melpomene sitting, 4 feet high. *Perhaps it is Agrippina, in the character of Melpomene.*
- 47 A circular Roman Altar, 2 feet 10 inches high.
- 48 A Grecian Lady, 4 feet 8 inches high, wants arms.
- 49 A circular Roman Altar, 2 feet 8 inches high.
- 50 A statue of Camilla, 6 feet 5 inches high.
- 51 A ditto of a Grecian Philosopher, 5 feet high, wants the right arm.
- 52 A circular Roman Altar, 2 feet 2 inches high.
- 53 A statue of Caius Marius, 6 feet high. *It has a noble severity.*
- 54 A statue of Bacchus naked, 4 feet 2 inches high. *A delicate piece of sculpture. The hand is added with much address by Guelphi, by whom are all the modern additions.*
- 55 A circular Roman Altar, 2 feet 2 inches high.
- 56 A statue of Julia, 6 feet 9 high, wants the arms.
- 57 A Roman Fathom, 6 feet 10 inches by 2 feet.
- 58 A Sphynx, 5 feet 8 inches long.
- 59 A ditto, somewhat less.
- 60 A Sacrifice, 2 feet 3 by 2 feet.
- 61 A basso relievo of a Dacian's Sacrifice, 2 feet by 2 feet 4.
- 62 Part of a Sacrifice, 1 foot 8 inches by 1 foot 2.
- 63 A naked Trunk of an Hermaphrodite,
- 64 Basso relievo, 1 foot 10 inches by 1 foot 3.
- 65 Basso relievo of a Shepherd, 2 feet by 11 inches.
- 66 A Bacchanalian, 2 feet 3 inches by 2 feet.
- 67 A Woman's Head, 1 foot 6 high, wants the nose.
- 68 The Trunk of a Man, 2 feet 2 inches.
- 69 A Trunk of a Woman sitting, 2 feet 7 inches.
- 70 A consular Trunk, 5 feet 6 inches high.
- 71 A Trunk of a Woman sitting, 2 feet 7 inches.
- 72 A Bust of a Roman, 1 foot 6 inches high, wants the nose.
- 73 The Head of a man, 1 foot high, wants the nose.
- 74 A Trunk of Venus naked, 1 foot 10 inches high.

- 75 An old Man's Head.
- 76 A Man's Head, 10 inches high, wants the nose.
- 77 Part of a Head and Neck, 1 foot 6 inches high.
- 78 An old Man's Head.
- 79 A statue of a young Satyr, 2 feet 6 inches high.
- 80 A naked Trunk of a Man, 2 feet 6 inches high.
- 81 Beasts devouring men. *It is the pedestal of a table; Scylla and Charybdis are represented devouring mariners, whose attitudes are extremely fine.*
- 82 A Trunk of a Woman, 2 feet 8 inches high.
- 83 Part of a Man's Foot.
- 84 A naked Trunk of a Man, 2 feet 6 inches high.
- 85 Part of two Masks, 2 feet 5 inches by 1 foot 9.
- 86 A Lion, 3 feet 10 inches long.
- 87 An Alabaster Urn, 2 feet 8 inches high.
- 88 A Sarcophagus, 5 feet 2 inches by 1 foot 6.
- 89 Statue of Judith, 4 feet 6 inches high.
- 90 A ditto of Hercules choking a Lion. *Few figures have greater spirit. On the rock adjoining seems to have been the figure of a Woman, perhaps of a Muse singing the achievement to her harp.*
- 91 A Sarcophagus with Boys, 4 feet by 1 foot 4.
- 92 A Sea Lion, 3 feet 6 inches long, 2 feet 4 inches high.
- 93 Dogs and a Boar, 2 feet long.
- 94 A sleeping Cupid, 2 feet 5 inches high. *The Lizard may be a device for the name of the sculptor, unless allegorical.*
- 95 A Sarcophagus, 2 feet 3 inches by 1 foot.
- 96 A basso relievo Roman Repast, 2 feet by 1 foot 7.
- 97 A trunk of a Woman, 2 feet high.
- 98 Soldiers fighting, 1 foot 11 inches by 2 feet 3.
- 99 Ditto, 3 feet 11 by 1 foot 3.
- 100 A Trunk of a young Man, 1 foot 11.
- 101 The Triumph of Amphitryon, 2 feet by 2 feet.
- 102 A Trunk of a Woman sitting, 1 foot 3 inches high.
- 103 The taking of Troy, 7 feet by 11 inches. *The figures executed with amazing expression.*
- 104 Boys embracing, 2 feet 3 inches by 1 foot 6.
- 105 The Herculean Games, 2 feet 3 inches by 2 feet.
- 106 Boys, 2 feet by 1 foot.
- 107 A Woman and a Child sitting in a square niche, 1 foot 9 inches by 1 foot 7.
- 108 A Roman Monument with three Busts, 3 feet 10 inches by 2 feet 3.
- 109 Part of a Roman Monument.
- 110 Ditto.
- 111 Bust of a Roman Head.
- 112 Ditto.
- 113 A Roman Bust.

- 114 A Bust of Fauna.
- 115 A ditto of Faunus.
- 116 The Bust of a young Man.
- 117 A Bust of Diana.
- 118 Ditto of a Grecian.
- 119 Ditto of a Woman clothed.
- 120 Ditto of a Philosopher.
- 121 Philosophy, a bust.
- 122 A Bust of Niobe.
- 123 Ditto of one of her Sons.
- 124 Ditto of Venus de Medicis.
- 125 Ditto of a Woman clothed.
- 126 A Bust clothed, wants the head.
- 127 Ditto.
- 128 A Bust clothed, wants the head.
- 129 Ditto.
- 130 A Bust naked, head wanting.
- 131 Bust of an old Man half naked.
- 132 Ditto of a Roman.
- 133 Bust of Henry VIII. *modern*.
- 134 Do. (mod.) of Rob. C. Pal. Rhen. D. Bav. 1637. *Æt.* 17.
- 135 A Colossal Head of Apollo.

No. IV.

EXPLANATION OF THE CEILING OF THE THEATRE.

“ In imitation of the Theatres of the ancient Greeks and Romans, which were too large to be covered with lead or tile, so this, by the painting of the flat roof within, is represented open ; and as they stretched a cordage from pilaster to pilaster, upon which they strained a covering of cloth, to protect the people from the injuries of the weather, so here is a cord-moulding gilded, that reaches cross the house, both in length and breadth, which supporteth a great reddish drapery, supposed to have covered the roof, but now furled up by the *Genii* round about the house, towards the wall, which discovereth the open air, and maketh way for the descent of the *Arts* and *Sciences*, that are congregated in a circle of clouds, to whose assembly *Truth* descends, as being solicited and implored by them all.

For joy of this festival some other *Genii* sport about the clouds, with their festoons of flowers and laurels, and prepare their garlands of laurels and roses, viz. *Honour* and *Pleasure*, for the great lovers and students of those arts: and that this assembly might be perfectly happy, their great enemies and disturbers, *Envy*, *Rapine*, and *Brutality*, are by the *Genii* of their opposite virtues, viz. *Prudence*, *Fortitude*, and *Eloquence*, driven from the society, and thrown down headlong from the clouds: the report of the assembly of the one, and the expulsion of the other, being proclaimed through the open and serene air by some other of the *Genii*, who, blowing their antic trumpets, divide themselves into the several quarters of the world.

Thus far in general.

More particularly, the circle of figures consists, first of *Theology*, with her Book of Seven Seals, imploring the assistance of *Truth* for the unfolding of it.

On her left hand is the *Mosaical Law*, veiled, with the tables of stone, to which she points with her iron rod.

On her right hand is the *Gospel*, with the cross in one hand, and a chalice in the other.

In the same division, over the *Mosaical Law*, is *History*, holding up her pen as dedicating it to *Truth*, and an attending *Genius*, with several fragments of old Writing, from which she collects her history into her books.

On the other side, near the *Gospel*, is *Divine Poesy*, with her harp of David's fashion.

In the triangle on the right hand of the *Gospel* is also *Logic*, in a posture of arguing; and on the left hand of the *Mosaical Law* is *Music*, with her antic lyre, having a pen in her hand, and a paper of Music Notes on her knee, with a *Genius* on her right hand (a little within the partition of *Theology*) playing on a flute, being the emblem of ancient Music.

On the left (but within the partition of *Physic*) *Dramatic Poesy*, with a Vizard, representing *Comedy*, a bloody dagger for *Tragedy*, and the reed pipe for *Pastoral*.

In the square, on the right side of the circle, is *Law*, with her ruling Sceptre, accompanied with Records, Patents, and Evidences on the one side, and on the other with *Rhetoric*: by these is an attending *Genius*, with the Scales of *Justice*, and a figure with a Palm-branch, the emblem of reward for virtuous actions; and the *Roman Fasces*, the marks of Power and Punishment.

Printing, with a Case of Letters in one hand, and a Form ready set in the other, and by her several Sheets hanging to dry.

On the left side the circle, opposite to *Theology*, in three squares, are the *Mathematical Sciences*, depending on *Demonstration*, as the other on *Faith*; in the first of which is *Astronomy*, with the Celestial Globe, *Geography*, with the Terrestrial, together with three attending *Genii*, having *Arithmetic* in the square on one hand, with a paper of figures; *Optics* with the perspective Glass; *Geometry*, with a pair of Compasses in her left hand; and a table, with geometrical figures in it, in her right hand. And in the square on the other hand, *Architecture* embracing the capital of a column, with Compasses, and the Norma or Square lying by her, and a workman holding another Square in one hand, and a Plumb-Line in the other.

In the midst of these squares and triangles (as descending from above) is the figure of *Truth*, sitting as on a cloud, in one hand holding a Palm-branch, (the emblem of victory,) in the other the Sun, whose brightness enlightens the whole circle of figures, and is so bright, that it seems to hide the face of herself to the spectators below.

Over the entrance of the front of the Theatre are three figures tumbling down; first *Envy*, with her

snaky hairs, squint eyes, hag's breast, pale venomous complexion, strong but ugly limbs, and riveled skin, frightened from above by the sight of the shield of *Pallas*, with the *Gorgon's* head in it, against which she opposes her snaky tresses; but her fall is so precipitous, she has no command of her arms.

Then *Rapine*, with her fiery eyes, grinning teeth, sharp twangs, her hands imbrued in blood, holding a bloody dagger in one hand, in the other a burning flambeau; with these instruments threatening the destruction of Learning, and all its habitations: but she is overcome, and prevented by a *Herculean Genius*, or power.

Next that is represented brutish, scoffing *Ignorance*, endeavouring to vilify and contemn what she understands not, which is charmed by a *Mercurial Genius*, with his *Caduceus*." *Plott's Oxfordshire*.

No. V.

ASHMOLEAN COLLECTION OF PORTRAITS, &c.

Portraits.

Charles I. *Vandyke*.

Another.

Charles II.

James II.

Elizabeth Woodville, wife of Edward IV.

James I. when a boy.

Sister of James I. a girl.

John, King of France.

Louis XI. ditto.

Sir John Tradescant, sen. and Wife, *Dobson*.

Six others of this family, by *Dobson and Hollar*.

Dr. Napier, Physician and Astrologer.

Earl of Manchester, Chancellor of Cambridge.

Earl of Arundel, *Vandyke*.

Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, ditto.

Oliver Cromwell.

A pair of Portraits finely painted, unknown.

Ditto, *Vandyke*.

Old Parr.

Inigo Jones.

Selden.

Cromwell, Earl of Essex.

Sir Michael Burke.

Fairfax or Fairchild.

Cardinal Richelieu.

Sir John Suckling.

Le Neve, a painter.

Sir Oliver de Cratz, ditto.

W. Lilly, astrologer.

Dr. John Dee.

Erasmus.

Dr. Plot.

Cardinal Wolsey.

A Nun.

An Idiot.

A Drunkard.

A Gamester.

Companions.

Pictures.

A Natural History Piece, *Sartorius*.

Battle of Pavia, highly curious.

Christ's Descent into Hell, *Brughe*.

A Dead Christ, *Hannibal Caracci*.

Sculpture.

Two busts.

A pair of Candelabra.

Four pieces of our Saviour's History, on alabaster.

An Arabic monumental Inscription, alabaster.

Cupid with a Basket.

Head of a Sphinx.

Bacchus on a Dolphin.

No. VI.

CHANCELLOR, HIGH STEWARD, REPRESENTATIVES IN
PARLIAMENT, VICE-CHANCELLOR, HEADS OF HOUSES,
PROCTORS, PROFESSORS, &c.

Chancellor.

William Wyndham, Baron Grenville.

High Steward.

John Scott, Lord Eldon.

Representatives in Parliament.

Right Hon. Sir William Scott.

Right Hon. Robert Peel.

Vice-Chancellor.

Thomas Lee, D. D. President of Trinity.

Heads of Houses. Elected

<i>All Souls</i>	{ Hon. H. Legge, LL. D. Bishop of Oxford }	<i>Warden</i>	1817
<i>Balliol</i>	{ J. Parsons, D. D. Bishop of Peterborough }	<i>Master</i>	1798
<i>Brasen-nose</i>	Frodsham Hodson, D. D.	<i>Principal</i>	1809
<i>Ch. Ch.</i>	Chas. Hen. Hall, D. D.	<i>Dean</i>	1809
<i>Corpus</i>	John Cooke, D. D.	<i>President</i>	1783
<i>Exeter</i>	John Cole, D. D.	<i>Rector</i>	1808
<i>Jesus</i>	Henry Foulkes, D. D.	<i>Principal</i>	1817
<i>Lincoln</i>	Edward Tatham, D. D.	<i>Rector</i>	1792
<i>Magdalen</i>	Martin J. Routh, D. D.	<i>President</i>	1791
<i>Merton</i>	Peter Vaughan, D. D.	<i>Warden</i>	1810
<i>New</i>	Samuel Gauntlett, D. D.	<i>Warden</i>	1794
<i>Oriel</i>	Edward Coplestone, D. D.	<i>Provost</i>	1814
<i>Pembroke</i>	George Win. Hall, D. D.	<i>Master</i>	1809
<i>Queen's</i>	Septimus Collinson, D. D.	<i>Provost</i>	1797
<i>St. John's</i>	Michael Marlow, D. D.	<i>President</i>	1795
<i>Trinity</i>	Thomas Lee, D. D.	<i>President</i>	1808
<i>University</i>	James Griffith, D. D.	<i>Master</i>	1808

		Elected
<i>Wadham</i>	William Tournay, D. D.	<i>Warden</i> 1806
<i>Worcester</i>	Whittington Landon, D.D.	<i>Provost</i> 1795

Halls.

<i>Alban</i>	Thos. Winstanley, D. D.	<i>Principal</i> 1797
<i>Edmund</i>	Geo. Thompson, D. D.	<i>Ditto</i> 1800
<i>St. Mary</i>	John Dean, D. D.	<i>Ditto</i> 1816
<i>Magdalen</i>	J. D. Macbride, LL. D.	<i>Ditto</i> 1813
<i>New Inn</i>	James Blackstone, LL. D.	<i>Ditto</i> 1803

Proctors.

Rev. Thomas Darke, M. A. Exeter,
Rev. W. H. Turner, M. A. Corpus.

PROFESSORS.

Regius Professor of Divinity.

Rev. William Van Mildert, D. D. Canon of Ch. Ch.

Margaret Professor of Divinity.

Rev. Sept. Collinson, D. D. Prov. of Queen's College.

Regius Professor of Hebrew.

Rev. Richard Laurence, LL. D. Canon of Ch. Ch.

Regius Professor of Greek.

Rev. Thomas Gaisford, M. A. Christ Church.

Regius Professor of Civil Law.

Joseph Phillimore, LL. D. Christ Church.

Vinerian Professor of Common Law.

James Blackstone, LL. D. New Inn Hall.

Regius Professor of Physic.

Sir Christopher Pegge, M. D. Christ Church.

Professor of Modern History.

Rev. Edward Nares, D. D. Merton College.

Savilian Professor of Astronomy.

Rev. Abram Robertson, D. D. Christ Church.

Savilian Professor of Geometry.

Stephen Peter Rigaud, M. A. Exeter College.

Professor of Natural Philosophy.

Rev. George Cooke, M. A. Corpus Christi College.

Professor of History.

Rev. T. Winstanley, D. D. Principal of Alban Hall.

Lord Litchfield's Clinical Professor.

Martin Wall, M. D. of New College.

Aldrichian Professor of Physic.

Robert Bourne, M. D. of Worcester College.

Aldrichian Professor of Chemistry.

John Kidd, M. D. Christ Church.

Aldrichian Professor of Anatomy.

Sir Christopher Pegge, M. D. Christ Church.

Professor of Botany.

George Williams, M. D. Corpus Christi College.

Archbishop Laud's Professor of Arabic.

Rev. T. Winstanley, D. D. Principal of Alban Hall.

Lord Almoner's Prælector in Arabic.

John David Macbride, LL. D. Principal of Magd. Hall.

Professor of Poetry.

Rev. John J. Conybeare, M. A. Christ Church.

Professor of Music.

William Crotch, D. M. St. Mary Hall.

Public Orator.

William Crowe, B. C. L. New College.

Radcliffe's Librarian.

George Williams, M. D. Corpus Christi College.

Registrar of the University.

Rev. John Gutch, M. A. All Souls College.

Bodleian Librarian.

Rev. Bulkeley Bandinel, M. A. New College.

Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum.

Thomas Dunbar, M. A. Brasen-nose College.

Keeper of the Archives.

Rev. James Ingram, B. D. Trinity College.

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

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Robert Hall, B. C. L. of Divinity.

George Valentine Cox, M. A. of Physic and Arts.

Tilleman Hodgkinson Bobart, of Law.

Yeomen Bedels.

Mr. George Kirtland, of Divinity.

Mr. John Browne, of Physic and Arts.

Mr. William Taman, of Law.

University Clerk.

Mr. William Goodenough Dodd.

Divinity Clerk and Virger.

Mr. John Green.

No. VII.

CITY MAGISTRATES, &c.

High Steward.

His Grace George Duke of Marlborough.

Representatives in Parliament.

John Ingram Lockhart, Esq.

John Atkyns Wright, Esq.

Mayor.

William Folker, Esq.

Recorder.

William Elias Taunton, Esq.

Aldermen.

William Fletcher, Esq. of the North East Ward.

Sir E. Hitchings, Knight, North West Ward.

Richard Cox, Esq. South East Ward.

Thomas Fox Bricknell, Esq. South West Ward.

Assistants.

John Thorp, Esq.

James Adams, Esq.

Herbert Parsons, Esq.

Sir Joseph Lock, Knight.

William Tubb, Esq.

Richard Wootten, Esq.

Thomas Robinson, Esq.

Bailiffs.

Mr. George Cecil.

Mr. Charles Brown.

Town Clerk.

Sir William Elias Taunton, Knight.

Solicitor.

Percival Walsh, Esq.

Lecturers.

Rev. William Brown, M. A. Magdalen.

Rev. William West Green, D. D. Magdalen Hall.

Rev. Isaac Crouch, M. A. Merton.

Rev. Benjamin Parsons Symons, M. A. Wadham.

No. VIII.

VALUATION, AT DIFFERENT PERIODS, OF THE SEVERAL BENEFICES IN THE CITY
OF OXFORD, WITH THE NAMES OF THE PRESENT INCUMBENTS.

	Verus Valor. at the general taxation in 1296.	Valuation temp. Hen. VIII.	Real worth in 1773.	Incumbents in 1817.
St. Aldate's	4 marks.	L. 54 s. 0 d.	L. 100 s. 0 d.	Rev. W. Hawkins, Pembroke.
All Saints	5½ ditto.		40 0 0	Rev. W. Yeadon, Lincoln.
St. Clement's			80 0 0	Rev. J. Gutch, All Souls.
St. Ebbe's	6 marks.	7 0 0	20 0 0	Rev. J. Radford, Lincoln.
St. Giles's	4 ditto.	10 10 0	40 0 0	Rev. J. Natt, St. John's.
Holy Cross		16 0 0	40 0 0	Rev. F. Rowden, Merton.
St. John's	Not worth serving.		30 each.	{ Rev. I. Crouch, } Chaplains of { Rev. J. Bardgett, } Merton.
St. Mary the Virgin's	23 marks.		40 0 0	Rev. W. Bishop, Oriel.
St. Mary Magdalen's	9 ditto.	16 0 0	50 0 0	Rev. C. L. Atterbury, Ch. Ch.
St. Martin's	5 ditto.		27 0 0	Rev. J. Hyde.
St. Michael's	5 ditto.		50 0 0	Rev. C. Jenkins, Lincoln.
St. Peter's in the East	100 shillings.		50 0 0	Rev. J. Lightfoot, Merton.
St. Peter's in the Bailey	6 marks.		20 0 0	Rev. J. Penson.
St. Thomas's	40 shillings.		50 0 0	Rev. J. Radcliffe, Christ Church.



*On the south side of the Chancel at Cuddesdon Church,
near Oxford, is the following beautiful Inscription.*

MARIA

Roberti Lowth, Episcopi Oxon.

Et Mariæ Uxoris ejus filia,

Nata XI^{mo} die Junii, A. D. MDCCL,

Obiit V^{to} die Julii, A. D. MDCCLXVIII.

Cara vale ! ingenio præstans, pietate, pudore,
Et plusquam natæ nomine cara vale,
Cara Maria vale ! at veniet felicius ævum,
Quando iterum tecum, sim modo dignus, ero.
Cara redi ! læta tum dicam voce, paternos,
Eja age in amplexus, cara Maria redi !

Translation :

Dearer than daughter, parallel'd by few,
In genius, goodness, modesty, adieu !
Adieu, Maria ! 'till that day more blest,
When, if deserving, I with thee shall rest ;
Come then, thy Sire will cry, in joyful strain,
O ! come to thy paternal arms again.

On the south side of the Church at Chesham Church,
near Oxford, is the following beautiful inscription.

ANNA

Robert Lowth, Esq. of Oxford.

Et Mariae uxoris eius fidei.

Obiit XI. die Junii, A.D. MDCC.

Obiit IV. die Julii, A.D. MDCCXVIII.

Caro talis! ingenua puerula, fidei, pudoris

Et piæ pietatis nati, totumque esse vale,

Caro Mater vale! et veniet salubris ætas.

Quando istum tuum, sine macula dignum, ero.

Caro redi! late tuum dicam voce, pudoris

Te ego in amplexibus, caræ Mater, regis!

Translation.

Thou art my daughter, precious to my heart,

In genius, goodness, modesty, and art!

Adieu, dear! till that day more dear!

When, if deserving, I with thee shall meet;

Come then, thy share will cry, in joyful state,

O come to thy paternal arms again.

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